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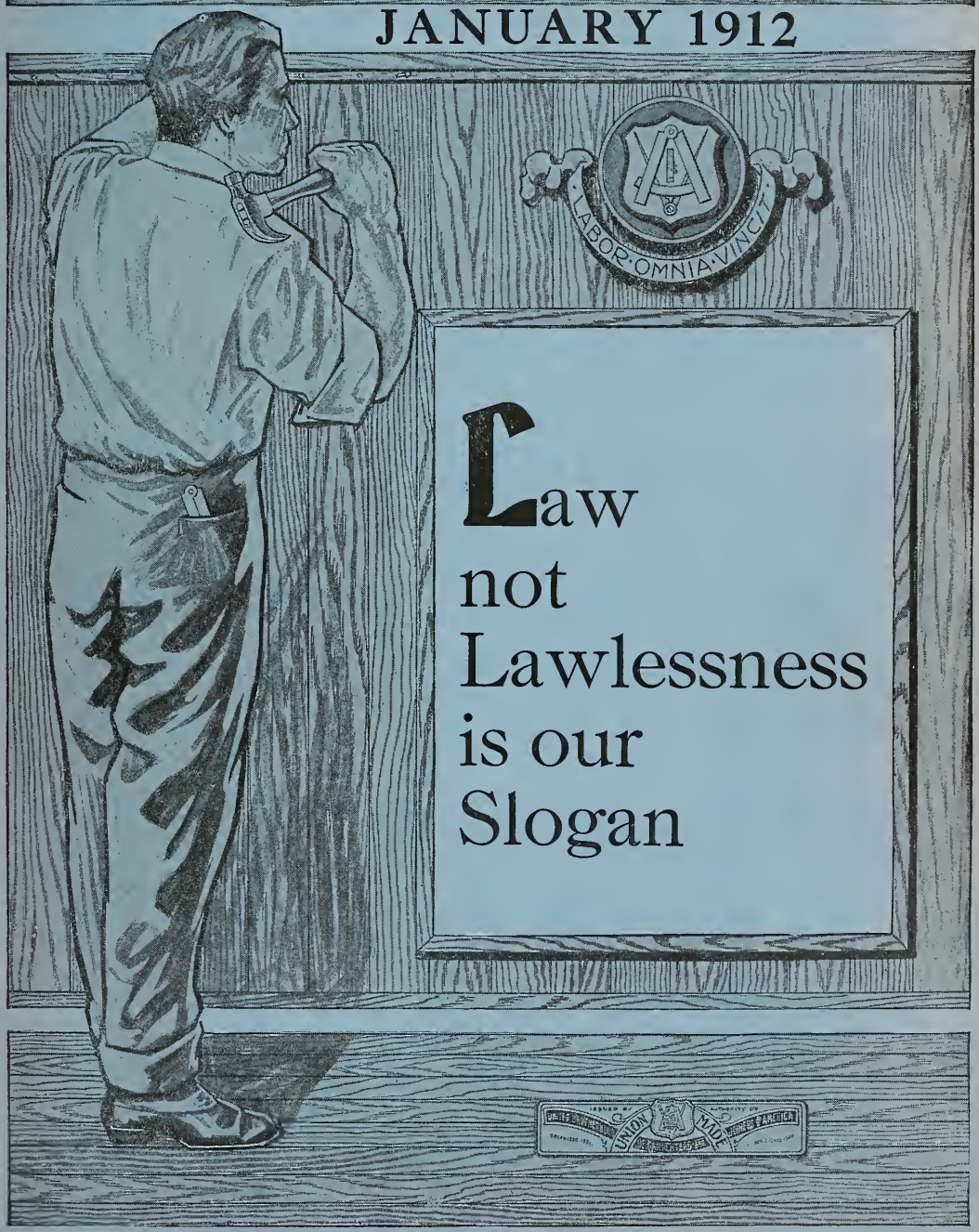
THE CARPENTER

JANUARY 1912



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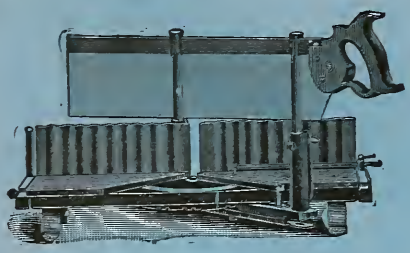

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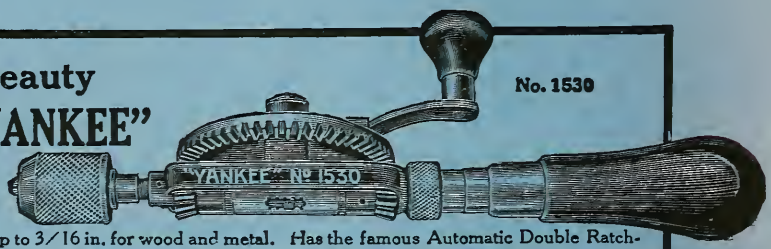

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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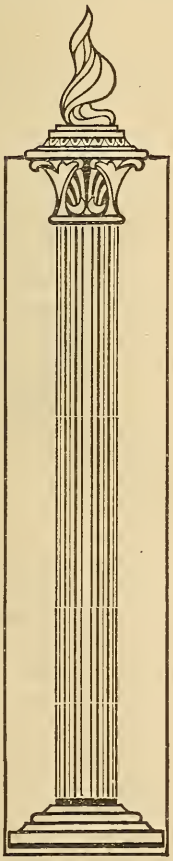
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Be True, Be Just, Be Kind

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL



Society's mixed multitude
And men of every brand,
The ones who rest, the ones who work—
We meet in every land;
In trade we meet with honest men
And tricky rascals, too,
But in all dealings, just and kind,
To God and self be true.

All sorts of people make this world—
We'll not expect too much,
Nor set our standards out of reach
Beyond the human touch;
We'll not forget some folks are good,
Though some we cannot trust—
So then to all sorts, good and bad,
We can at least be just.

For working out all problems right
In life's perplexing school,
A habit formed of gentleness
Will prove a pleasant rule;
"We pass along this way but once"
And much seems wrong we'll find,
But life is happier when we've learned
To practice being kind.

There's much of discord on the way
And much of needless wrong,
Then let us add to harmony
By making up a song;
Life's discipline may hurt and wound
Yet, healing we may find,
The simple remedy is this—
Be true, be just, be kind.

THE CARPENTER

UNANSWERED CHALLENGES

(By John B. Powell.)

THE National Association of Manufacturers and its organ, American Industries, have often been challenged to deny, in plain, unequivocal terms, the charge that its sole purpose is to wipe out of existence every labor organization of the union class, in this country. The challenge stands unanswered.

Will the American people note that fact?

Here is another charge.

Namely: That through their agencies I have been offered a price for the work of my pen in Labor's field ten times greater than what Labor's press have paid me for that work.

The proviso was that I "advocate the aims, purposes and views of the association and its interests."

The proposition was turned over to attorneys, one in New York City; two here.

As anticipated, only cowardly silence obtains.

For that I care not. I have not suffered financially or in reputation as a writer.

It is true I am not—never have been—in any capacity whatever, a member of any labor union. Honorary membership is too often sought to gain personal or political friends or influence.

It is also true that had my pen been mild or silent in support of the wage earners' cause, it might have been more largely remunerated. But I believed—still believe—that cause was best served through organizations upholding the principles proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor.

It matters not when American Industries first appeared as the National Association's organ. It is enough that it was not the original mouthpiece of that body. The association's first president desired such a medium and financed the Industrial Independent with a relative by law as its actual manager. By their directions many written and printed letters were sent from the paper's office to employers and association members soliciting support of the venture.

I have copies of these letters. One letter gave out the assurance that the publication's endeavor would be to "cement a reciprocal relation, more binding in force, against the persistent demands for wages and working conditions of great disadvantage to profitable returns for ("for" was used) invested capital.

Another contained the statement that there was *"a necessity for a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer."*

A third was prepared for and sent only to Socialists and socialistic bodies, soliciting subscription and "discussive articles for the paper," a scheme which the recipients quickly discovered and frowned upon.

A St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer, though an association member, said, in answer, the proposition (italicized above) did not strike him "as legal and amicable to encourage inasmuch as employes had as perfect a right to act in concert for their industrial interests as employers had for theirs."

"That's a damfool of a letter," the manager was heard to say. "Send a copy to Stillman (treasurer) and the original to Mr. Parry. It's good to keep on file against the fellow."

Here was a combination, a conspiracy and a boycott; and if I have correctly noted and remembered certain events which have transpired since that time, it may appear that the writer of the frank, fearless answer, has gained more friends than he lost by being dropped from membership in and defamed, assailed and boycotted by the association for settling out of court a famous suit, the instigation of which he had no power to prevent.

Many may recall that in several articles I used the italicized portion, quoted from the second letter, to support the contention that the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies formed a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade greater

than was possible in organized labor. No one has known me to claim, by voice or pen, organized labor was faultless and free from leaders and members in whom there was no guile. The whole country is still in amazement over the confession of men—one of great official trust and station, who carried out the thought that horrible deeds could legally and morally right wrongs, real or imaginary, against wage earners.

Before me in his office, my parlors and upon the streets of our city, the principal confessor appeared a man of polished manners, strict probity and high honor, never but once moving me to wonder at the strangeness of certain of his sentiments. He is before me now in comparison.

Some years ago I held a peculiar official position in a state insane asylum wherein were about four hundred patients. Throughout the home county and town of one unfortunate, incendiaries were many, a small outhouse of the inmate's vanishing in flame, though the sufferers were only people who openly opposed certain town improvements. The State wove a wonderful circumstantial web, but the jury sent him to the asylum as one hallucinated with the idea that he was the only one to "check" the opposition and thus benefit the town.

While the parallel is not very strong, it has strength enough to move the heart of man to be human and pity the mind diseased. Not all the people in the land believe organized labor is made of such minds. Nor are all employers afflicted with the hallucination that the National Association of Manufacturers, American Industries and the Anti-Boycott and Erectors' Associations are the elements to correct the imperfections of organized labor and its leaders. Indeed, the public is realizing that these elements are institutions dangerous to the political, commercial and industrial peace of the country fiercely determined by "a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer."

IS THE CARPENTER RELIGIOUS?

(By Henry Gillespie.)

HE is, as compared with men in other walks of life. Moreover he is generally a man of sound and sensible convictions, which, although he may not parade, he consistently holds in the face of popular dogmatics and fashionable churches. The carpenter stands higher in things fundamental to religion and society than the average in the so-called higher walks of life. The belief which he accepts or has studied out for himself with the same mental ingenuity that he uses in his trade problems is that which is fundamental to enlightened Christianity. He is a true, liberal Christian at heart and intellectually, or has taken the first steps upon the stairway that lands there.

It is a fact that there is something about practical carpentry that cultivates or accompanies the soundest kind of sense and honor and real leadership in the religious and moral world; or there is something in "pure religion and undefiled" that miters well with the carpenter's vocation. Notwithstanding the insanity of industrial conditions wherever industry has become great, you can not work long beside the born mechanic who understands his trade, before being made aware that you have met a man of more than ordinarily deep and enlightened thought and of contrite heart when he stands forth in his own true self, especially for one that is "uneducated." Beneath an outer coarseness, often of imitation or put on, you will find the elements of a religion that will tomorrow rule the world—as a false theology does today, and that if you yourself are of clean speech the man with the saw at the other end of the stick soon drops his evil exterior of words and manner; for that exterior is unnatural and obnoxious to his best nature.

Among the ministry, and the true, advanced ministry, too, there is a large per

cent. who are either skillful workmen or capable of easily becoming such; many of them love nothing better than to work with tools and build or invent something. To the ministry we owe not a few useful and valuable inventions; the tubular lantern and the Langstroth bee hive are well known examples. The priesthood of Christianity has given or inspired the architecture not only of church and cathedral directly, but indirectly has set its stamp upon the general architecture of Europe and America. Scholars testify that the great building works of all ages and lands are born of religious inventions to meet the needs or ideals of the time and place; it was so with the tower of Babel and the pyramids of Egypt just as it is of the church spires of Brooklyn or the meeting houses of the country hills of Ohio. Often have the hands of preacher and worshiper erected these marks of faith and duty.

While it may be said that the Jews, who as a race stand highest in religious ideals, rank among workmen no higher than laborers, it can also be said that the leaders of that race, as David or Solomon, were either great builders or skillful with weapons, which are tools, and that He who was born to be their King, and the Saviour of the World was a carpenter, and the son of a poor, village carpenter.

What is there between carpentry and religion which brings the two together in practical life? Carpentry requires and stimulates good reasoning and constructive mental abilities; so does religion. The man who works with tools is taught obedience and the Bible teaches that from the beginning. The carpenter is meek and humble, for he knows full well that he makes mistakes sometimes himself, and that he never knew a carpenter who did not. Scripture declares, "Blessed are the meek." Carpenters are daily and forcibly reminded of the dangers, deceits and injustice of this world and of man's inhumanity to man; they learn to hate oppression and they strike at it, and they strike hard; for that same reason Moses smote the Egyptian taskmaster.

As a carpenter masters his trade he uses his skill and knowledge without conscious effort or thought, his well-organized and active brain then naturally turns to the solution of life and destiny problems, and with the same reason and ingenuity that he uses in mechanical problems he also solves religious and moral ones; there is a certain mechanical and constructive element which plays in the world of spirit and thought just as it does with tools and timbers. As the hands join together the members of his work so the mind joins together the elements of the religious and moral work of the ages. The laws of the mind naturally bring the thoughts of the mechanic to study and solve independently and without aid or acceptance of popular ideas and ministers, the problems of life and destiny, and so the carpenter is more apt to think and believe according to the actual word of the Bible than others are; unfortunately his necessity for continued toil and the livelihood that he must have and an unsympathetic environment causes him to hide his light under a bushel, which is unscriptural and unsocial. Man's best thoughts ought to have liberty to grow and bear fruit; if it is so in the carpenter's mind and life he will win for himself and the world, as none can surpass him in winning, that freedom and justice which our Elder Brother was born to bring upon earth and for which He gave His life.

I'd Like To Go.

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, or whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound.
And I'd have stillness all around—

Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whispering, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks, faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones;

Or maybe the cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell.
I'd like the city pretty well;
But when it comes to getting rest,
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue—
And, say, now, how does it seem to you?

—Eugene Field.

THE CARPENTER

FISHING FOR LOYALTY

(By H. B. Moyer.)

SCIENCE has done much for business. It has installed labor-saving devices of all kinds; it has taught the business man how to save in cost of production in countless other ways. Science has taught the employer that loyalty on the part of his employes is an asset worth having; that the practically frictionless business is one in which employers and employes are united in a common bond of sympathy and understanding. Science has gone this far and stopped. What Mr. Employer now has to figure out is how to obtain loyalty; and, judging by results in the past, a great many of those who employ will have to "right-about-face" in their methods of procedure.

Tyrannical employers in the dark ages used to try and imbue a feeling of loyalty in their employes by the use of a gad. Short-sighted employers of the present so-called enlightened age seek to accomplish the result by antagonizing the very element they seek to control.

Possibly the real root of all the difficulty lies in the fact that employers, like many others, have not yet learned that it is a physical impossibility to get something for nothing. To obtain the loyalty of the working classes they must be willing to make some sacrifices, and being fair in their treatment to employes seems to be a real sacrifice to some employers.

A great many employers of labor appear to feel that they are called upon to impress their hands with the idea that they are placing the employes under a great obligation by giving them work. This, of course, is a decided fallacy. The employe has his labor to sell and the employer buys it because it is necessary to his interests.

Employers, too, are prone to consider that they are "doing the square thing" by their employes if they pay them as much as a competitor is paying for the same class of work, regardless of the fact that the standard of wages may be far below the actual cost of even a half-way comfortable living.

I once attended a banquet at which a large employer of labor made the remark during the course of a speech that the one asset he most valued in his business was the loyalty and good will of his employes. Could that employer have heard a few of the remarks that were passed by some of his employes upon the means he adopted to obtain this loyalty his ears would be burning yet. At that he isn't such a bad fellow, personally, but he simply has not yet learned that actions speak louder than words, and that because Jones across the street only pays his help $9 a week he is doing the right thing by also paying them the same amount. One of this employer's favorite methods of courting loyalty is by holding a banquet—and an expensive one—at least once a year, to which all the employes are invited. That part is all right so far as it goes, although it is perhaps unnecessary; but unfortunately the impression has got abroad among the employes that they and not their employer pay for that banquet, and many other unnecessary luxuries besides. One reason for this belief is that when a man goes to the firm for a raise in wages he is always "stalled off" for perhaps several months instead of getting the increase at once, and not infrequently he doesn't get the raise at all.

Not long ago this firm installed an immense boiler in the lower part of a new section of the plant. Naturally, the heat arose and the rooms directly over the boiler became practically unbearable. Two men employed on the floor above were discharged for repeatedly complaining about the excessive heat. The rest of the men stood it as long as they could, then they complained in a body. Three months later the ceiling of the new boiler room was covered with asbestos packing. Meanwhile the loyalty movement suffered a decided reaction.

The head of a large department store in Toronto has several thousand girls and as many men working under him. The rank and file of the former receive from $4 to

$6 a week and the men, outside of the heads of departments, average from $9 to $11 a week. Last Christmas each employe was presented with a photograph of their employer. Possibly that magnificent gift will purchase the loyalty of the recipient, but I doubt it.

Some employers, in fact a great many of them, make the blunder of giving their employes credit for having brain power about equivalent to horse sense. As a matter of fact, speaking on behalf of the working classes, I have seen horses which displayed far better sense than some employers. A horse will also eat the hay in his manger in preference to the thistles and chaff, while some employers devour the bad points in their employes while entirely overlooking their good qualities. Sometimes, of course, this procedure is reversed, especially when an employer deliberately hides his good points under a large bushel as some of them undoubtedly do.

Employers who affiliate with organized capital are in a bad position to argue against their employes throwing their lot in with organized labor. A striking instance of the inconsistency displayed by capital on this point was furnished not long ago when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which by the way has been deliberately if not always openly fighting the workingman's compensation act, protested against American labor organizers being permitted to work in Canada, while they—the manufacturers—employed an organizer from the land of Uncle Samuel to organize Canadian capital.

Just a few hints, Mr. Employer, in closing: The working person is a human being gifted with at least as much gray matter as you are blessed with. Being human, he has feelings. He knows when he is being ill-treated through long experience in dealing with—well, perhaps not you—but some of your kind. He appreciates good treatment as well as you do. He has rights, and he proposes to have them, whether you are willing to grant them to him or not. Lastly, he has grown tired of waiting for you to give him what is manifestly his share of the proceeds of his toil, hence he has followed your suit and organized.

Fishing with an empty hook, Brother Capitalist, is poor sport—besides it doesn't get you anything. It requires first-class, substantial bait to catch a live fish like loyalty, but after you have made the catch you have something worth your while.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

THE great convention of the American Federation of Labor has finished its business and the year's records of organization have closed. Christmas is on time and peace and good will in order. The sudden storms and fierce tempests of feeling in many heated discussions and debates have cleared the atmosphere and all is calm and serene for labor to continue its rocky road until time for next year's convention to enliven the monotony. In slang terms, there was some class to the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Atlanta, Georgia, opened wide her gates, proud to occupy the honored position of host to this distinguished body of veterans in the noble work of humanity's uplifting. She took pleasure in the privilege of hospitality on this great occasion and the glad hand was given labor's big convention. Individually and collectively delegates were made welcome. Such fraternal gatherings are good for host and good for guest, and instructive to the general public. The bonds of union are drawn closer and the friendly ties of good fellowship and brotherhood become more sincerely a fact with every such meeting.

Service is the true purpose of life. The American Federation of Labor convention indicates a public service of such magnitude as to have produced a moral

awakening of the social conscience in regard to industrial conditions.

Sensible of the great work that organized labor has undertaken for humanity, public appreciation and recognition are finding general expression.

Churches are awakening to a sense of duty and a mutual interest in all industrial problems, and at last are making an effort to co-operate with organized labor in the mighty task of social reform. With organized labor's increased strength and importance, the churches have manifested a deepening interest in their common problems, and seem more willing of late to accord worthy motives to the working men and their unions.

"The federal council and commission on the church and social service will confer with labor representatives and will send its delegates to their gatherings."

Plenty of good people who call themselves Christians have been narrow or snobbish enough to hold themselves aloof from any connection with the labor union. What a condescension to, now in a measure, affiliate with labor unions.

This statement would no doubt be denied by our good brethren of fashionable churches, but it would be safe to bet on the result that two girls equally gifted and equally cultivated in music who should apply for positions in a choir would be selected in the following manner: One is the daughter of a bank defaulter, who is serving a term in the federal prison, the other is a daughter of an honest mechanic serving his life sentence to hard labor in some local shop. Of the two the former would be given the preference every time, because the good people in swell society have always seemed to have the idea that it is more disgrace to work than to steal. But let it pass.

The labor union has grown and grown and spread itself and is still growing to greater usefulness and strength. Love and service and brotherhood have been the substantial elements of its practical religion as it has quietly and conscientiously practiced the golden rule instead of the rule of gold.

For a long time labor organizations have found a thankless task in opposing monopoly and striving to protect the interests of working people, but perseverance will tell. Organized labor is at last recognized as a dominant influence for good in social reform, and in the improvement of conditions looking to a better rather than a lower grade of future citizenship.

The American Federation of Labor is keeping the work or improvement moving steadily forward. No one who has given the subject any thought can doubt the sincerity of purpose or purity of organized labor's ideas. The noblest heroes of our times are the champions of the poor and helpless, and our labor leaders are loyal to their cause and have the courage of their convictions.

Judging from every evidence relative to carrying out the aims and principles of organized labor, those self-made men of brains and brawn are masters of their subject, and altogether competent if anybody is to solve the economic problems of our day.

They have caused the cry of child labor to be heard far and near, and sympathetic hearts have been stirred to their depths and strong hands have been stretched out to save.

The womanhood of our land is being sacrificed to a heartless and ever encroaching commercialism, and in the ranks of organized labor all man's instinctive chivalry is roused in her defense. The home life of the nation is in danger when necessity compels women and children to go out to work as wage earners.

Shorter hours of labor, more leisure, more culture, more comfort and less misery, degradation and ignorance; who would not rejoice to see these humane conditions established for the working people? Those who would oppose any reasonable measure attempting to elevate and improve humanity are themselves greatly lacking in spiritual virtues to say the least. In fact, the symptoms indicate that the disease of avarice has eaten out the faculty of conscience, and on Easy street has reached the chronic and acute stage that makes Uncle Sam a sick man, and call for speedy and heroic remedy. The women and children working; the poorer and less equipped they are the cheaper their labor, or as the

union hater privately puts it, the more ignorant and helpless the victims of poverty, the better they work, the less comfort they require, the lower wages they demand. What is to become of the homes of the future under such circumstances? It is fast coming to the pass that the lower strata of society will have to furnish the bulk of population.

This conclusion seems reasonable when we look at the present state of affairs all along the higher and more pretentious walks of life. A poodle dog is good enough, and far preferable to a real, live, human baby in the estimation of the average society woman. The very enthusiastic club women of modern times cannot afford the weak, silly indulgence of the pleasures of maternity. The better educated and the ambitious working people in stores, offices, factories and shops simply cannot afford to run the risk of trying to rear families on the present income and corresponding expense of living. From a very fair reasoning, it is considered a crime to bring refined children into existence without adequate means for their proper development. That is one side of the picture—loving a child too well to do it such an injustice as to become its parents.

Then it is the duty of the world at large to make conditions of labor such, that if furnishing the population is left among the rest of the burdens upon the poor, the homes may be decent, and comfortable for the rising generations yet to be.

At last, through organized labor, a thoughtless public is beginning to take notice. A desire to help toward the general uplift is spreading among all classes, and the prospects for many new lines of endeavor seem favorable and even enthusiastic. At last the spirit of brotherhood is abroad, and the mighty campaign against wrong, misery and injustice has received a new impetus.

The big convention did its part nobly. Thanksgiving time then brought its short season of benediction to our nation. And then the world wide holiday of the Christmas tide brings us its festival of joy. The "King of the Workers" gives us His spirit freely as we desire it.

Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have toiled and found it good.

May peace and good will mark the advancement of organized labor's cause through the coming year, and may success and prosperity attend the U. B. of C. and J., in particular, and unionism in general.

FACTS AND ACTS

(By H. S. Levalley.)

IMMUNITY in the individual is the result of elimination of racial sympathy for old forms. It is of blood and nerve base. Just so are causes and principles of progress for happiness in the field of human desire, mutations of the old, that phoenix like rise from dead passions of greed in world thought of the ages.

Science has found that a single ion, particles that make up the atom, is able to draw the mass atom after it when immersed in a liquid medium, while in atmospheric medium it is found following the mass.

When man made his habitation in the caverns of ignorance then was the day of divine right of kings, and the mass huddled in the wake of the leader. But when these damp, sullen temples had been dissolved, dissipated by the sunlight of the eternal good, the mass arose, became free air breathers and magna charta and declaration of independence resulted and also became a cause, an immune principle since found in all true men. Individual altars of freedom were erected, presided over by priests in fellowship. The old guard dies hard, poisoned by milling on his own centre. Its very negativity of fighting against justice for all is its death. Labor wins because it has a cause to fight for.

In society as with the child we find that diseases with which they were born are

more incurable than those which they attract after birth, and this shows that it is conception and not the birth that is the real thing to be considered. So then let each of us hold the true plan in mind before we essay to construct with the body, and this plan is that the mass shall draw to it, its rudder in this age of aviation, mind for power, reason for guide. The lion shall wag its own tail, bird sing its own note.

Yet louder rang the strong one's stroke,
Yet nearer flash'd his axe's gleam;
Shuddering and sick of heart I woke,
As from a dream.

I lood'd: aside the dust cloud roll'd—
The waster seem'd the builder too;
Upspringing from the Ruin'd old
I saw the new.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad—
The wasting of the wrong and ill;
What e'er of good the old time had
Was living still.

Grow wiser for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That where the share is deepest driven
The best fruits grow.

Take heart—the waster builds again—
A charmed life old goodness hath;
The tares may perish—but the grain
Is not for death.

MEDITATIONS

(By John Upton.)

A FEW generations back our boys and girls were satisfied with the simple gift at the holiday season. The boys desired such things as shoes, boots, with perhaps a pair of skates.

Our girls looked forward to some useful thing with which to adorn the person or the home.

As times changed they began to think that these necessities were sure to come and they wished for more expensive things and less useful. The same conditions are noticeable among our fathers and mothers.

A large class of men no longer worry about the actual necessities of life, which come as a matter of course, but they *are* concerned about the luxuries.

The discoveries and inventions of the past few years enable mankind to produce with little labor, that which is needed to sustain life. If things were equalized, it would not be necessary for men to devote more than a few hours each day to work.

One trouble seems to be that there are so many non-producers who must be maintained by those who do produce, and moreover, this non-producing class is not only failing to produce anything to add to the general fund, but are consuming more than their share. "They toil not, neither do they spin."

Let us suppose for a little while that men are really paid, not so much in money as in real benefits, comforts or luxuries, according to their earning capacity. That each one is getting a square deal.

If this were true, who then would be riding in the motor car? Who would be trudging in the mud with a pair of water-soaked shoes on his feet? There are two theoretical solutions to the present problem of the unequal distribution of wealth. The first would be to have the wealthy people become philanthropists and voluntarily provide for their less fortunate brethren.

The other idea would be to make the laborers and producers contented with their lot. Let them be satisfied with the existing conditions. The Beatitudes say: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," which might be taken to mean that each one will get a plot about two by six, provided he does not meet with some unusual disaster. Perhaps we need another version of the Beatitudes:

"Blessed are they who want but little, for they can get it."

"Blessed are our poor, for they shall stay so"

This country cannot continue to exist one-half free and one-half taxed. Those words were used by a politician on a special occasion, but it applies to the present condition of things.

Neither half knows how the other half lives, but the producers are beginning to find out how the consumers live and the idle consumers are beginning to be alarmed lest each half learn to know the other more.

The rich man doesn't want to know how the poor man lives neither does he want the poor fellow to know how he lives. Of course we are willing to give credit to the exceptions.

Going back in the history of the world we find that whenever there has been two separate and distinct social classes in any nation, it has been one of the chief aims of the higher class, also one of their chief difficulties, to keep the lower class in ignorance to prevent them from becoming educated, thoughtful, self reliant, and, therefore, dangerous.

If we consider the laboring class as one individual or, take the average laborer, we will find that he is not usually a studious thoughtful man; that after the day's work he is too tired to study, but is apt to indulge in a drink or two of beer and lies down to rest. Even in the morning he is not in his normal condition. He does not become thoughtfully conscious of his powers and possibilities, nor of his situation.

Someone has said that if the laborer were deprived of the chance to drown his trouble in drink he would rise and bring about an industrial revolution, but there are many laborers where this drink habit does not apply, yet they are overworked in body and underworked in mind.

Brains have they, but they think not.

Now, what about the man who does see his condition, but is unable to combat with his environment? He knows his inability as an individual, to overcome those who are banded together for their own good, which means his injury. Seeing this, he looks to his fellow laborers for co-operation. We should have some sort of systematic organized brotherhood, but first we must have the individual.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

(By Flora S. Upton.)

For some thousands of years our world has been one great battlefield. As far as history reaches back a great fight has been going on between the powers of light and darkness.

The captains of industry and wealth, those in power have greater opportunities, therefore greater responsibilities, than ever before. The bread and butter question is perhaps the greatest problem before the people today, and until this is settled, many of our people have little thought for anything else.

How long will the great strife of selfish interest continue?

Look at the awful problem of the woman and child labor conditions. The children are overworked and underpaid while our wives and mothers are compelled to perform hard tasks which would tax even the strength of man.

In some of the great cities in this our own United States women are compelled to work in wet rooms in their bare feet because the floor is covered with water from the machines.

Look at the continual danger they are facing in many shops, factories and mills from fire. We do not need to look back many weeks in history to find the awful examples in such a case.

In many of the places they must stand all day filling their lungs with dust and dirt and metal particles which will ruin their health. If we go to these places and ask why these conditions obtain, we may be told that the women will work more rapidly than the men, and more cheaply, and that they will work somewhere, so why not for this or that place?

Would a man grind out his soul at this toil for the money it brings to our gentler sex?

Go to the woman and ask her what she has to say. Perhaps she will tell you it is awful, but then one cannot starve.

Many and many a time great danger is faced from the machinery or work itself.

Some one has recently said: "No woman is doing her duty to herself, her husband, or the children God has given her, if she does not give a little time each day to the improvement of her mind."

If the mother is worn out with this continual grind for the very necessities of life, how then can she improve the mind, and if as a result our race becomes less and less intellectual, what then is to be the future?

True, this does not apply to many women of our homes today, but what class does it apply to? To the vain worshipers at the shrine of so-called society?

To the class of women whom I have been speaking of? Perhaps to the middle class, but I hardly believe they outnumber the great class of laboring women.

I believe we have come to a point in history where the people are about disgusted with the actual conditions which exist.

We need co-operation for the benefit of all the people and not for a few private owners and it would seem that the first step would be to reform the individuals.

Address of Fraternal Delegate G. H. Roberts, Representing British Trades Union Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., A. F. of L. Convention.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Like my colleague I am charged by the British Trades Union Congress, that representative institution of trades unionism in the old country, by my colleagues of the labor party in the House of Commons, Socialists and labor men alike, and by many of Great Britain's most distinguished sons and daughters to bring you greetings, fraternal, sincere and heartfelt. As you observe, this convention and our congress exchange these greetings year by year, nevertheless, they are never stale, for I believe we may say the attachment is animated by a true friendship, it possesses a rich and rare and correct understanding and also enjoys some of the attributes of music, for there is, if I am able to apprehend things aright, little difference in our aims, and meanwhile our methods become more and more attuned to one accord.

This is my first visit to your great continent, still I have not felt strange. As soon as I set foot on shore I was received with such cordiality and acclaim that all reserve was dispelled and I felt to be at once admitted into the inner courts of the temple of American labor. I felt that you had desired me to come, that you were glad I had arrived, that you were anxious to hear the message with which I was charged, and that you were equally willing that I should learn something of the methods you pursue in this great country.

During the reading of the reports from this platform I have found myself environed with a very familiar atmosphere. It appears that in every country in the world the workers have the same interests; they are engaged in the identical struggle; that east and west, white and colored are all striving today for the realization of that fuller and completer life which we claim to be due to every human being.

My colleague has in an interesting fashion told you of some of the recent developments in the old country, how the sailors and firemen, the dock laborer, the carmen, aye, not forgetting many grades of women workers, have made manifest their determination to put an end to the slavery that has hitherto been their lot, and they are claiming for their labor a fair living wage which will allow them to enjoy life as it ought to be enjoyed by human beings.

My colleague made some observations respecting the strike in which our railway workers engaged. Like him I always prefer to be perfectly candid. Whenever workers suffer a setback in Great Britain or elsewhere it is due to some failure of their own, and we have to remark that the workers on our railway systems have never been suitably or appropriately organized. The railway magnates are aware of that, and I would like to emphasize the moral that he has drawn from that experience—that the railway workers, like every other worker, must realize that he will only win that which he is strong enough to compel, that mere pleading will never suffice. You have been strong enough to compel the railway and other employers to make concessions to you.

It is quite true that certain of my colleagues and myself were called upon to take a hand in that railway dispute. Three members of the Labor Party, my chairman, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, my colleague, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and myself were called upon to act as the intermediary between the different parties. But it cannot be denied, even by ourselves, who were friends of the men

and anxious for their victory, that their weakness lay in the lack of organization; because where railway workers are thoroughly organized they cannot possibly be resisted, they get the recognition to which they are entitled and their demands receive more favorable consideration. Therefore, we have to learn the lesson of complete organization, of perfect loyalty, appreciative all the while that whatever methods we may be adopting, in the last resort the result will depend upon the strength and the perfection of our respective bodies.

Whilst in Great Britain we have a great deal to lament, still our trades uinons are progressing. Older methods are being discarded; small, ineffective organizations are being eliminated; the principle of amalgamation is more and more resorted to, so that I confidently believe that ere another decade has passed Great Britain's labor forces will appear before the world as among the best organized and most effectual of international working class organizations.

We find in our country, as indeed I am inclined to believe you do here, that the workers do not get anything like a fair share of the proceeds of their labor. For many reasons some groups of workers are compelled to accept wages which are not sufficient to cover the whole of their life. The daily wage too often is simply sufficient to supply the daily need. We are now animated with a new idea, that out of the industry in which we are engaged we shall draw such a reward as will cover the whole of our life, the waste as well as the utilized portions thereof.

The previous speaker has told you of our compensation legislation. Aye, we are proud of that measure. I have watched my colleagues of the labor party, few in number, but practical in mind, experience and character, fashioning that measure, combating bitter opposition, but wringing concessions that would never have been possible had not our labor men been in the committee room and on the floor of the House of Commons to make manifest our desire. Yet that legislation is by no means perfect. Fifty per cent. of the wage is the principle of the measure. I am here to say that if a worker is incapacitated through his employment, not fifty per cent., but complete sustenance is he entitled to until such time as he is able to labor; and if he is not able to return to his labor, a sufficient amount, based on his previous earnings, to maintain him throughout the whole remainder of his life.

In our country we have this unrest which is apparent in every country in the world, unrest which is being fanned and aggravated by national, aye, and international causes. While wages tend to remain stationary, prices of life's necessities are constantly being enhanced. Statisticians have told how during the past twenty years wages have risen with us some thirteen per cent.; but statisticians, on the other hand, have told us the cost of living has increased twenty per cent. Therefore, when we are speaking truthfully and accurately, we have to say that the workers are not making an advance, because of the depreciation that has taken place in the value of the wages they receive. This phenomenon is not confined to us. I am not going to dogmatize on conditions in your country. I think it is gratuitous for a man who is simply making a flying visit to dictate what is best for you, based on his own knowledge and experience; but I believe I am not transcending the ordinary bounds of truth when I say this phenomenon is also with you, that prices are rising in greater ratio than wages. If that be demonstrable then I say the workers of the United States of America, with the workers of Great Britain, are not making the advance to which they are entitled, because there are some powers in our midst that are able to take back to themselves that which you have compelled them to give as a result of your trades union activity.

Recognition of these facts has induced the trades unionists of my own country to go to the House of Commons to ascertain the causes. We believe the legislation which is passed and the way in which our laws are administered have a great bearing on our wage standards. Furthermore, we claim the working classes have a right to positions inside the House of Commons. Hitherto we were told the workman was not sufficiently well educated for such a position. Even today we are informed in the old country that the workers are not cultured. They do not speak with an Oxford drawl, they may not be able to reel off Latin text, yet workmen

in the House of Commons have proved that the fact that they have graduated in the university of experience makes them the most effective representatives of our working classes.

Latterly we have heard a great deal of the tyranny of the working class organizations. The charge is often leveled against you, "Why, some of our labor unions seek to compel the non-unionist to go into the organization." And why not? Has the non-unionist the right to jeopardize the standards set up by the organized workers? And when we are contemplating liberty we have to recognize that in order to make the masses free we have to restrict the liberty of some persons or others. In our factory legislation we have been limiting the liberty of the mill owner to sweat child and woman labor, and throughout the whole of our social reform aim we have been engaged in preventing some people from using their power in order to oppress others. Therefore, the real case is this: If by limiting the liberty of some people we extend the liberty of a greater number that action is perfectly justifiable, and organized labor ought to utilize the weapon to its fullest extent. Therefore I am going to say I will not criticize even those unions that are able to utilize their power in order to compel some workmen to do what they ought to be willing to do quite voluntarily because of the great benefits trades unionism has bestowed upon them.

Since 1900 the British Trades Union Congress has set up as part of its ordinary work a labor party to act in the House of Commons. The Labor Party was called into existence by repeated resolutions of the Trades Union Congress. With us it is an alliance of the trades unions and Socialist party, and I am certain that my colleague will agree with me that the alliance has proved highly successful and that the relationship between those two bodies is of a very congenial and agreeable character. I believe it is now widely acknowledged by the organized labor workers of Great Britain that our labor movement could never have occupied the proud position it fills today but that it has added one more to the older functions that characterized trades union movements previous to the calling into existence of that body.

Our movement now is triple in character. We still recognize the necessity and the desirability of purely industrial action. We acknowledge that collective bargaining must ever be the basis of our labor movement. Secondly, so well represented by my colleague, the coming from time to time of the other bodies to the assistance of any union that may be engaged in a dispute, has been an aid to the progress of the movement. To these two older functions we now have added that of political action. At the present time we have forty-two members in the British House of Commons. They form there an independent group, and while a great deal of consternation struck the ranks of the possessing classes when they first entered Parliament, nevertheless they are now acknowledged as among the most effective legislators in that body. I can well recall the opening days of the Parliament of 1906. The newspapers were filled with stories of how these labor men would comport themselves on the floor of the House. Some suggested that an extra supply of spittoons ought to be laid in, because assuredly those men were only accustomed to public house company.

The corridors and the galleries were filled with people who came out to see these new freaks. I remember a little story told of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. Titled ladies had secured seats, but one working woman had also been privileged to get a seat in the center of these scented favorites of society. She was quite the center of curiosity because she was able to name the men as they came in. She was familiar with us—I mean that in a general sense, because we are all respectable married men. The labor group had been having a meeting and we marched in together. One old dowager duchess looked down on the floor of the House and said to our working woman friend: "Do you mean to tell me that is a labor member of Parliament? Why, he looks quite a respectable little gentleman!" That was the speaker here this morning. That is fairly typical of the attitude of the other classes toward the new party. They certainly thought that the working classes were uncouth and uncultured, yet before many days were past even our leading statesmen and politicians had to acknowledge that out of the working classes can be called as much

genius, as much talent, as much experience as can be derived from any other class of society. We had claimed for years, with the poet pope that

"Prodigious action may as well be done
By weaver's issue as by prince's son."

I have watched the career of my colleagues. Being the whip of that party, having to select our men because of their various aptitudes and qualities to place them on those committees for which they are particularly fit, to call on them to speak in this or that debate because of their acquaintance with the particular subject—I say because of that experience I am proud of the Labor Party. I am proud of my class because they have demonstrated to the others that there is a genius, a working class loyalty to be found in our ranks, although they have claimed a monopoly of those things for their own particular class.

And what did they do? Outside great railway combines had sought to destroy trades unions, they had taken our unions into court, had wrested great sums out of our trades union funds, simply seeking to distort the law as some other monopolies seek to distort it in this country. By this method they had deprived us of powers we had always held to be right and legitimate. The first thing the Labor Party did was to secure the restoration to our trades unions to that free activity they had hitherto enjoyed, and make it again possible for our trades union movement to progress and develop.

Our next measure was the Compensation Act. And when I say that it embraces six millions more workers than was contemplated on its introduction into the House, and that in many of its vital particulars it is greatly improved, you will understand the benefit of it. This is directly attributable to the presence of the trades union and labor men in the House of Commons. Their work has justified their existence.

One little measure I will always be proud of. We introduced and succeeded in passing a bill for feeding the necessitous school children. I acknowledge with you that the parents ought to receive such a reward for their labor as will enable them to feed their own children; but we had the spectacle in our lives of thousands of little children being compelled to go to school without sufficient food to eat. We recognized that this was unwise in the interest of the nation; that the best efforts of the most highly qualified teachers must be wasted on half-starved children. After all, behind our movement there is a religious impulse. We agree not to quarrel about forms and symbols, but a labor movement, like every other beneficent movement, must be wisely guided and have a lofty aspiration. We sought there to carry out the divine creed—"Feed My lambs." That is the message which has been conveyed to society throughout the ages. In our country as in others we have seen those who are paid thousands a year to preach this gospel, we have seen the wealthy ones who have listened to it gladly hearken to the words of the sermon, but for the remaining six days of the week engage in cutting the wool off God's lambs.

Your men in the House of Commons said the children must be fed, that the sins of the parents should not, so far as we could help it, be visited on the heads of innocent, helpless little children, and today there are thousands of our little ones being fed in our various public schools who otherwise would be hungry. They are fed because of the presence of men in the House of Commons who knew life's problems, who were animated with a loyalty to their own class, and who intended to see to it, as far as they possibly could that the children of their own class should have an equal start in life with the children of any other class in society.

Then at the other end of life we have also accomplished something. In this respect I do not say that we alone have done it; but I do most honestly believe that but for the presence of our men in the House of Commons this mightily beneficent old age pension measure might still have remained among the unfulfilled promises of party politicians. Today we know that a million poor old men and women have five shillings a week coming in where otherwise they would have had nothing. A small sum, true, I know it appears; to us its dimensions are far too meager; but nevertheless it is a right start because it is applying to our own people the principle which has hitherto been the monopoly of the favored ones of society. A few years ago we had the rank individualists go-

ing about and warning the people against receiving an old age pension. Five shillings a week, they said, would banish the priceless jewel of thrift from our great empire. They themselves were receiving state pensions of nine hundred and twelve hundred a year, still they were not thrifty, they did not have that priceless jewel of thrift! We say if a state pension is good for our lords it is equally good for our workers. We have with us today the old man and woman who has to retire earlier than was hitherto the case, because the working life is shortened, because of its speeding up. By the extended use of machinery the worker is unable to remain in the factory so late in life as under the former more leisurely methods of production. He has less opportunity to save and the time arrives sooner when he has to draw on those savings. Old age pensions are essential if we are to keep our old people from the degradation of having to take advantage of the poor law system. In the past we paid pensions to the rich, now we are paying pensions to the poor in order to have them live the last days of their lives in comparative peace and comfort.

In reading through your reports I remember that your convention once passed a resolution in support of the principles of the Budget of 1909. You there commended the principles of the Budget introduced by our Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd George. Because you did that I felt that you recognized with us that the incident of taxation is a matter of vital concern to the wage earners. I am not intending to discuss that Budget in detail, but one of its important principles I think deserves to be acknowledged here. For the first time in the history of our country we are seeking to adjust taxation so that it falls upon the shoulders of those who are best able to bear it. We are out for the abolition of all indirect taxation. We want all taxation taken off the necessities of life. And incidentally here I might interpolate this fact, that if we can take taxation off sugar and other things their price must be reduced by the amount of tax they are relieved of, and if that does ensue you have actually effected an increase in the real value of wages to the whole working class of your population. At any rate that is the theory the working party is proceeding on in the House of Commons. We are saying that more and more of our national revenue shall be raised from the swollen incomes and accumulations of our wealthy classes. And after all this wealth comes from labor. The idler in society today gets a great deal more than the industrious man. Our working classes seem to be unable to see this. In our great establishments the lavish display is all derived from the working classes. The more thoughtful of them are now making up their minds that these comforts, these luxuries shall no longer be the monopoly of a class, but shall be the heritage of the whole of our population. Therefore, we embraced the principles of that Budget. The main principle to which I make reference is this that for the first time a British Chancellor of the Exchequer recognized that there was such a thing as unearned increment in wealth. That is to say, he was dealing purely with the land question. We find land in our urban areas constantly raising in price. Whenever you want to buy any its price is enormously enhanced. At the same time if you desire to levy a tax on it you will find the proprietor telling you it is comparatively worthless. We say, "We are quite willing to let you value your own land. If you put too low a value on it, we are going to take compulsory purchase; and, on the other hand, if you put an inflated value on it we are going to tax you on that inflated valuation. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to take twenty per cent. of this unearned increment." The Labor people say, "Your justification for the appropriation of that twenty per cent. is that the inflated value is created, not by the owner of the land, but by the presence and activity of the population compelled to live on or about that land." Therefore, we say, "If we are justified in appropriating twenty per cent. we have equal justification in taking fifty or more per cent. when public needs may demand more money."

This sort of thing has aroused a great deal of hostility. We are called robbers and confiscators. You will read in some of the British newspapers how the labor people are simply concerned with depredations on the wealthy classes. It is just as well I should have come here, for you see in me the most harmless form of robber that was ever able to strut about the world! When I hear these

people talk I am reminded of a little story. I know my reverend friend here will exonerate me from any slight on his cloth. A certain reverend gentleman was walking home with a parishoner on a sharp, snowy day in winter. The parishoner slipped on the ice and fell. The reverend gentleman looked down at him and very facetiously said, "Brother, it is said in holy writ that sinners stand in slippery places." The man looked up from the ground and said, "Yes, I see they do, but I cannot."

And that is what has been occurring in our country. These people have stolen for their own private gain those things which ought to have been directed into the homes of the common people. We are there now to tell them, "This robbery must cease. The wealth which is co-operatively created by the industrious classes shall be enjoyed by them. The inequality that has scandalized our society must be eliminated, for there is no necessity today for any human being to be degraded or poor." It is for the working people to utilize all their power politically, industriously and in any other thing that may present itself in the various countries. In our country we are troubled with that worst of all problems, unemployment. I am told that you are unfamiliar with it in this great continent. At any rate some of the speakers on our side have depicted the United States of America as an Eldorado, where all you have to do is to tickle the surface of the soil and you get a bounteou harvest. If you want to find a gold mine, just take a spade and lift up a few feet of soil and you will have all your wants supplied and you will be a modern Midas. As I said before, I am not dogmatizing, my time here has been too short, but I assume your problem is the same as ours. Wherever the competitive system exists there must be a reserve of labor.

I am reminded of a little experience that happened in my own country during the last general election. A large employer of labor came into my constituency, not to help elect me, but to see if he could substitute a noble lord for the labor member. He said all that was necessary was a little tinkering here and there and the unemployment problem would vanish like snow under the sun's rays. I had to negotiate with that same gentleman a little later. I was arguing for a reduction of hours in the interests of the unemployed. He said: "The industry cannot stand it. We cannot afford it. Our profits are too small already." I reminded him of his political promise. He said: "Mr. Roberts, how can we conduct industry without some reserve of labor?" Our employers' newspapers tell us they must have a reserve of from two to five per cent. of labor to properly conduct their business. My reply to this employer was, "Sir, you admit that these unemployed are there, not for their own advantage, but for the profit and convenience of the employing class. Well, then, in my opinion, it is your business to maintain those things which are essential to the conduct of your business." There is no one here who will deny the right of every human being to live; that is, in the abstract. But with us we claim that the right to live and the right to a living are indistinguishable; that if you acknowledge the right of a human being to live you must also admit the duty of society to provide him with a suitable method of earning a livelihood.

We find many a good man in our own country affected by this problem. I have watched them passing down the various gradations from regular employment to intermittent employment. Some of them have sunk to what we call the submerged tenth. Today they are called undesirable, they won't work; but I believe the divine spark is still smouldering there and when society appreciates its duty aright we will not scorn these people, but take them by the hand and restore them again to respectable society.

That is our great problem. We are told it is a visionary solution of this question, that unemployment must always be with you, that it is part of the law of economics, the law of supply and demand. They speak to us as though these economic laws are like the fixed and unchanged framework of the universe. They would have us believe that economic laws are like the law of gravitation and cannot possibly be diverted: but every day economic laws are controlled and modified in the interests of certain people. Your trust magnate controls economic laws. When he can create an artificial monopoly and force up prices for his private profit, he is interfering with economic law. We say these laws are simply made by men, and can be altered

by men as soon as we put the right class of men into places where they can be altered.

Thus it is that the party in Parliament is now putting forward the plea for the unemployed, the right to work and the right to receive for that work such a sum as will enable them to maintain themselves decently and honestly. We workers have been too modest in the past years. A bare sustenance has been quite satisfactory to us. Sometimes, as I jocularly put it, the worker is satisfied if he has a job. He belongs to the union and his fraternal organization. When he has ceased to be his wife or other relatives draw from these organizations the funds they are entitled to, a slab is placed in the churchyard over his grave and on it is placed the inscription that he has fallen asleep, when the truth is he was never properly awake during his entire life. But the workers of the entire world are awakening. They know that life was intended for every human being and that its comfort and enjoyment was not intended to be the privilege of any one class.

The Labor Party in Parliament has stimulated certain measures. Our labor exchequers, while not solving unemployment in themselves, are in our opinion essential as a basis for the national organization of labor. We have succeeded in inducing the Government to introduce an act to provide funds for opening up and developing the resources of our country. Small as our land is, we have millions of acres of fertile soil lying idle, and the landlords refusing access to the women workers. We are now asking the Government to say that land really belongs to the people and it is the first duty of a civilized community to see that idle labor is brought to the idle land, in order that they may at least produce what is essential for their own livelihood. Land is the physical basis of all life. Land has been referred to as perpetually man's; therefore the Labor Party in Parliament puts forward as one of its first claims that the land shall be restored to the people and used for the peoples' good. Those of you who have visited London may have stopped before the stock exchange and read the inscription on the central stone, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." We have to paraphrase that today, "The earth is the money lord's, and the fullness thereof." We believe the soil is God's common gift to all people, and we will not rest in our endeavors until England belongs to English people and not to a small handful thereof.

I want to tell you of a little experience I had at a beautiful seaside resort in our country. I used to believe that dead men were useless, but I have changed my opinion. The Eastbourne Burial Board were greatly concerned because they wanted fresh land to extend the cemetery confines. Twenty years ago they bought their present land at the rate of seven hundred pounds per acre from one of the ducal families. They said: "Please, sir, our people will die; we are compelled to bury our dead. We paid you seven hundred pounds an acre twenty years ago. We are willing to pay that price on this occasion." "Nay, nay," said the lord, "the land is mine." Not seven hundred pounds, but in order to bury their dead, seventeen hundred and eighty pounds per acre did that public board have to pay for the land. That is the sort of robbery we are protesting against. It has an effect on wages. To pay for that cemetery greater rates will have to be levied on that district. The higher you pay in rates and rent the less you have to pay for other commodities; therefore, we say that robbery—robbery I think you will admit it to be unmistakably in character—has an effect on our living condition, and the Trades Unionists and Labor people are perfectly justified in going to Parliament to right some of these wrongs and correct some of these anomalies.

Next year we are going to enact a great piece of justice, a measure I am sure you are glad to know the Labor men are associating themselves with. I mean home rule for Ireland. The relations of the Irish Party with the Labor Party are always agreeable. We are going to support them in their demands as we have consistently done throughout, because we believe it represents common justice, the right of a people to govern themselves according to their own ideas. We are certain the Irish people can govern themselves more economically and efficiently than is the case at the present time. The present method is expensive, is provocative, and can never satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Therefore, whilst our party is primarily concerned with social and labor

legislation, nevertheless, it is broad enough in its outlook to embrace any measure of common justice. I believe the prospects of home rule for Ireland are brighter and better because of the fact that the organized laborers of Great Britain return a Labor Party to the House of Commons.

I am not going to occupy your time much longer. This session we have two measures we hope will pass into law. One is a shops bill to regulate the hours of assistants. To-day there are many young men and women working eighty, ninety and even more hours per week. We have compelled Parliament to introduce a bill to reduce the hours to sixty, too long, we acknowledge, but still a boon to well nigh a million shop assistants. Again, we have a coal mines act being molded and fashioned by experienced men in the House of Commons. These things go to prove the value of our new departure and methods, and the wisdom of the British Trades Unionists in engaging in the political action to which I am referring.

In conclusion, I want to say how glad I am to be here, how profoundly I have been moved by some of the sentiments expressed from this platform. I am glad to read the literature of your various organizations, proud to know that the American workmen, the Americans of my own class, protest against child labor, how you refuse to recognize it as essential to the conduct of industry that the little child shall be sacrificed on the altar of mammon erected among the wheels of modern industry. Child life is the most sacred charge God has entrusted to us. We all love children. Our lives are brighter and better because children enter into them, and I am here, as I am in my own country, claiming for my own child, for the child of my own class the same happy, bright, comfortable life which is the heritage of the child of the well-to-do. I say we are not worthy the name of fathers or of men so long as we acquiesce in the exploiting of child labor. Therefore, I am proud to be able to stand by you and say I rejoice and I glory in the step you have taken, and I hope ere many years have passed we in Great Britain will be able to say with you that child labor is a thing of the past and that the nation is making the best of the prospect of its children.

I know you have in your large cities many other great social problems with which we are afflicted. We have in our country thousands of our sisters thrown into vice, not through inherent fault, but due to unjust economic conditions. A few years back one of our progressive newspapers organized a sweated industry exhibit, and I learned there that the folding of the Bible and Prayer Book sheets was done for a penny a hundred sheets. And I learned that the women and girls who had been folding up God's Work were compelled to go out at night and earn what their employers denied them. We with you are concerned to alter these conditions. We want to see women appropriately engaged. I have no objection to a woman in my own craft anywhere so long as she is not utilized to depress the general standard of the man. Equal wages for equal work should apply irrespective of sex, and I am glad to recognize it.

I am glad also that you are interested in civic activities. I was proud to attend a meeting of Big Six in New York and there learn that they were discussing the great white scourge that deprives so many of our class of the life they ought to enjoy; yet society has known since 1882 that tuberculosis is a poverty disease, that it is born in our city slums of the poverty of our people, and, knowing that all those years they have done so little that sixty thousand people in Great Britain are being killed year by year. Social murder is the only verdict a thinking man can pass upon it. We are now seeking better housing and better sanitation. All these things come within the perview of the enlightened trades unionist and labor man. I am glad to observe that you take those broad views and that you are concerned to right those wrongs to which I have referred.

We are often told that the labor agitator from Great Britain is simply a pirate, that he is always out to destroy. There are many things I want to destroy, but it is destruction, if I may use a simile, of a bird breaking a shell, not for the purpose of destruction but in order that we may emerge into a fuller and completer life. Destroy the barriers of working class

(Continued on page 32.)

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1912

Editorially speaking, after the startling outcome of the McNamara trial we have nothing to retract from what we have previously said on the case. In our May issue, a week after the arrest of John J. McNamara, we said: "Though the evidence against him, collected or manufactured as the case may be, by a detective agency, is highly damaging, we still believe him innocent and hope that he will clear himself of the grave charges standing against him." The McNamara brothers have now confessed their guilt and our hope has been blighted, yet this does not alter one iota the position we have taken in the same editorial in denouncing the raiding of the iron workers' general office, the railroading of McNamara to California without giving him a hearing or afford him a chance to engage counsel, as a dastardly outrage. We coincide with the executive officers of international trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, who in their statement printed elsewhere in this issue declare:

"If the law is again ruthlessly trampled under foot, violated and set at naught, in order that a representative of a trade union may be kidnapped, we will take exactly the same position and action as on the former occasion. The guilt of the McNamaras had neither then nor now anything to do with, nor can it be pleaded in extenuation of, the guilt of those who were responsible for the outraging of the rights of a citizen, even though that citizen himself may have been guilty of a crime. The guilt of the kidnappers is no less guilt today than it was when the illegal act was perpetrated."

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Our General Secretary's quarterly circular just issued contains some features which are of more than usual import and concern to our membership. He again calls attention to some instances where the local officers fail to carry out the provisions of our general constitution and gives sound and timely advice regarding the situation resulting from the McNamara confession. He says on this latter subject:

"If ever there was a time in the history of the labor movement that we should stand together, now is the time. Our enemies are crowing over their victory in the McNamara case, the press is finding fault with organized labor in general, and our critics are handing out advice to us right and left as to how our unions should be run, conducted and managed, and who should be their officers, business agents, organizers, representatives and delegates. Or, in other words, they tell us we do not know how to transact, conduct and manage our own affairs. Under the guise of friendship they are trying to split our ranks, create suspicion, cause dissension and thereby bring about dissatisfaction

and discontent. If they can do that, they will have accomplished their ends. When they get us fighting among ourselves they will be satisfied, for they know they will then be the winners and we the losers. Our advice to our members is this: Don't let any one poison your minds against your union and its officers and representatives. Your union is your best friend; it fought for you for better working conditions, for increased pay, for a shorter workday, for sanitary homes and workshops, for protection of the woman wage worker and the child slave, and for many other things.

"Stand together, and be known to the world as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is only in this way that we can hold our ground and retain the conditions we fought so hard for in years gone by.

" 'Organize, and organize, and organize,' should be our watchword. Every member should willingly do his share in this work and not leave it to the business agents, organizers and local officers. By co-operating together and uniting our forces we will be the winners."

The General Secretary also calls on all District Councils and Local Unions intending making trade movements in the coming spring to send copy of their demands to us as soon as possible, so that the General Executive Board may pass upon them at their forthcoming meeting to be held during the month of January, 1912. He advises all District Councils and Local Unions to refrain from making demands of any kind unless they are reasonably sure of being successful.

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In a previous issue, commenting on the unfavorable outcome of the great strike of furniture workers in Grand Rapids, we contended that the strike was not altogether a failure, as it had taught the employers a lesson they will not soon forget. This contention has recently not only been verified, but it seems that the lesson taught by the strike is of a wider national scope, and the furniture workers of the entire country will ultimately benefit from its effect.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers held in the city of Indianapolis in the earlier part of December, Mr. R. W. Irwin, a Grand Rapids manufacturer, in reviewing the conditions in the furniture industry as they existed at Grand Rapids prior to the big strike of last summer, its causes and results, said in part:

"I think we must recognize, as found by the commission of inquiry, who investigated our matter, that 'the shorter work day, generally speaking, is justified by humane considerations and is in harmony with the principles of modern political economy,' and we must also recognize that our industry is not abreast of the times in this respect. Years ago, and not very many, either, twelve or fourteen hour workdays were common; while today the maximum is about ten hours, and nine hours is much more common. I think we owe it to ourselves to recognize first the humane side of the question.

"The lot of all workmen at the best is none too good; ten hours of continuous labor is a long day, leaving very little, if any, time to the worker for recreation or companionship with his family; a large number of the other industries have recognized this condition, and are on the nine-hour basis. I do not eblieve it necessary to go into great detail as to the hours of labor in other lines, for I believe you men all appreciate that what I say is true. If it is true, it remains for us to be progressive enough and broad enough to accept the situation from all viewpoints, and to see that this same condition is brought about within our industry.

"If you were to ask me if I thought that the manufacturers in any one or two localities could do it alone, I would unhesitatingly say 'no,' but I do believe that such a powerful organization as this can bring it about if it goes at the matter with a will. I realize fully that the average furniture business today could not stand such an increase in the cost of production unless it was immediately reflected in the selling prices. In the last analysis, all increases in cost are borne by the consumer, and this, I believe, is one that can from all considerations, be rightfully added to the selling price and passed on."

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of the association that the nine-hour workday should be adopted by the furniture industry of the entire country and proidving for a committee of fifteen whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure the co-operation of all furniture manufacturers to accomplish this purpose.

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We have to record another case where the civil courts were appealed to in violation of Section 209 of our general constitu-

tion. The case is of more than local significance, as it involved and affected the general office, and as the decision rendered by the court is of vital importance to labor organizations generally and our members in particular, we are here giving a short history of the case and the court's findings.

A member of Local Union 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y., in an action brought before the Seventh District Municipal Court, sued that Local Union to recover $500 for expulsion. The member was fined and ordered to another Local Union for conduct tending to disrupt his union. The offense warranted expulsion. Two appeals to the higher courts of the general organization at Indianapolis resulted in a reversal of the judgment of the Local Union because it had no power to order his transfer to another local. It was, in effect, held that whereas the union could have expelled him, it had no power to order his transfer. The plaintiff contended that the mere fact of reversal made his Local Union liable in damages.

As counsel for the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Charles Maitland Beattie, explained that the organization of carpenters of 200,000 members has its own system of tribunals so that from the lower trial court a member may avail himself if he desires of three appeals. In this way the organization relieves the civil courts from countless labor disputes. An aggrieved member, he urged, should not have the right to sue for damages based on bona fide rulings of any of the tribunals of the order in his favor, as it might set a premium on unjust rulings against members.

In deciding for our United Brotherhood Justice Rosenthal said in part:

"The questions involved in this case lie at the root of the administration of justice in the tribunals of labor organizations, for if their funds are subject to actions for damages for errors of their lower courts and their higher tribunals on successive appeals, where no malice or fraud is involved, it would be unsafe for them to discipline members, and there could be no labor organizations without discipline.

"I am satisfied that the great body of laboring men in such organizations are law-abiding; that they have accomplished considerable benefit, and that, with trusts organized to fix the price of all things that such members need for their subsistence, and in order to help each other socially, and aid each other in sickness or distress, such organizations are necessary and beneficial.

"The plaintiff is shown to be of a rebellious disposition, and has several times disturbed the general peace and harmony of Local Union 1008. On the further charge of assisting in the call of a meeting, with intent to disrupt this Local Union, he was tried by a committee of said union and found guilty. Under Section 190 of the constitution, the penalty thereof might have been expulsion. The union, acting on the committee's report, taking a merciful view of his case, ordered that he be fined $5, and that he be transferred to another Local Union within thirty days, or be expelled. No doubt of his guilt was expressed by the two tribunals to which appeals were carried. They each held that the union had no power to order his transfer to another Local Union. While these appeals were pending, he was suspended on October 17, 1910, for three months for creating another disturbance at a meeting. On December 12, 1910, he was expelled (while the appeal was pending before the General Executive Board, which reinstated him on February 27, 1911).

"The union had the power, under Section 201 of the constitution, 'where the circumstances require immediate action,' to expel a member without a trial by a three-fourths vote. The vote was unanimous and the continued disturbance seemed to justify such immediate action. Besides, the union had orders from the General President to expel him. The expulsion on December 12, 1910, seems to have been because of the orders of the General President, as well as conduct warranted under Section 201 of the constitution. But meanwhile the appeal from the order of transfer or expulsion having proceeded, he was reinstated by the union on orders of the higher body on February 27, 1911, regardless of Section 201. Hence this question arises: Can a Local Union, which has found a member guilty of an offense (warranting expulsion) be held liable in damages because a higher body (which it is bound to obey, and which is a separate legal entity with its separate officers) orders it to reinstate a member, not because he is not guilty, but because (instead of expelling him) it ordered him to join another Local Union. I do not so think. It would not be in the interests of the higher tribunals to act justly on appeals, if their decisions (reversing a lower court) would result in a claim for damages.

"Of course, if fraud or malice had been established, a different legal proposition would be presented. Plaintiff's effort to show or prove fraud or malice is not sustained."

When a court of law thus expresses its faith in the administration of justice in labor organizations it is about time for

(Continued on Page 30.)

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1911.

To Organized Labor:

Greeting:—In the recent past, the good name and high ideals of our great labor movement, its men, and the cause of humanity it and they represent, have been attacked as never before. Every enemy, every "interest," arrayed against the organized workers has howled like dervishes. They hope to bring our tried, trusted and faithful men into disrepute, to destroy your confidence in their integrity and thereby weaken, and finally crush, the organizations of labor.

Every union member deplores violence and crime, whether committed by an ordinary outlaw, by a corporation director or agent, or by a so-called union man. Labor resents the insinuation that because one or two union members became criminally fanatical or fanatically criminal, that the rank and file, and the officers of the labor movement are responsible either legally or morally.

Labor in its history has met, resisted and overcome the bitter hostility of its foes. Labor, standing for the great cause of justice and humanity, will again.

Men and women of labor: Stand firm, be true to yourselves and to each other. Let the spirit of fraternity, justice, freedom and solidarity imbue your every thought, word and action. Stand by your union. Organize the yet unorganized workers, and labor will triumph.

The following statement of the McNamara Ways and Means Committee is commended to the thoughful consideration of you and all interested. Please read it at your meeting and insert it in your minutes

for future information and reference. Grit your teeth and organize!

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

—A Statement—

To the American Public on the McNamara Case:

The McNamaras stand before the world self-convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—J. B. during his natural life, J. J. for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time—a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the principal points of the case.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after, were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that which follows a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest conviction? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was inditing a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns in a press interview Saturday last said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, December 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers. Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold to belief in it until proof to the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. G. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have proceeded, through legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trades unionism, whose fulminations were largely made up of tranparent falsehoods

leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that, with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware, by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lockouts have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their unions every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and, to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California—what were these but features of highanded irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that precede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has throughout been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said: "Private detectives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357 McClure's Magazine, August, 1911.)

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters to officials of the A. F. of L. and telegram to the Atlanta convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes, declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced by murderous acts. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect. The president of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be blamed by fair-minded men for the deed of a man devoid of any human feeling, as the perpetrator of this horrible catastrophe must have been. It was the act of a madman.

No one with an ounce of sympathy in his makeup could do aught but contemplate such a crime with the deepest abhorrence.''

These facts were further fully presented in the June, 1911, issue of the American Federationist, in a seventeen-page article entitled the ''McNamara Case,'' in which the leading facts up to that time were reviewed. Speaking before the St. Louis Central Labor Union on Sunday, October 2, 1910, the day after the disaster, President Gompers asserted he would ''immediately turn the dynamiters over to the proper authorities if he could lay hands on them.'' The Globe-Democrat also quoted him as saying: ''I only wish I knew the actual perpetrators and if I did, take my word for it, I would turn them over to justice.'' The universal condemnation of a murderous deed in labor circles ought to be a fact so far beyond question, so easily ascertainable from accessible records, that no man with any regard for his reputation for veracity could deny it. Yet, the New York Times, in an editorial last Saturday printed this sentence: ''From the day when James B. McNamara's bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity, down to the present time, no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even should they prove to be union men.''

Relative to other phases of the McNamara case, the article in the June American Federationist contains these passages:

''It may be said from that time (the kidnapping) to the present, Detective Burns, Attorney Drew, Editor Otis, C. W. Post and the active agents of the extremists in the Manufacturers' Association in general have all played to perfection the hysterical characters to which we are accustomed in the pages of cheap fiction and on the boards of the Bowery class of theatres.''

* * * ''Nothing more surprised us in the series of audacious acts committed by Detective Burns than his saying to a reporter of the World, May 7, 1911:

'' 'Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, knows by this time that there was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plant. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plants.'

''These assertions of Burns were entirely without foundation. Nothing was brought to our knowledge in Indianapolis or elsewhere that could be used as evidence against the prisoners or to show that the Structural Iron Workers' Union has been conducting a dynamite campaign against the Erectors' Association.''

Since the McNamara confession Burns has been reiterating this charge. The only ''investigation'' in which President Gompers participated in Indianapolis was the meeting of the prominent trade unionists held last May 10-12, called by officials of the eight international unions which have their headquarters in that city, and the meeting of the officials of a large number of trade unions called by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911. What President Gompers learned there was precisely what everyone attending the conference learned, and that was nothing that helped to solve the mystery of the Los Angeles disaster, or, of criminality of any kind.

Indeed, the unlawful and un-American kidnapping of McNamara formed one of the chief factors of fixing in the minds of the working people of our country that he was innocent. They reasoned, as they had a right to reason, that if there existed evidence of McNamara's guilt of the crime charged, every protection would and should have been accorded him to demonstrate before the courts of Indiana that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. His protestations of innocence, his demands to be represented by counsel, were all ruthlessly ignored.

Violence, brutality, destruction of life or property are foreign to the aims and methods of organized labor of America, and no interest is more severely injured by the employment of such methods, than that of the workers organized in the labor movement. Therefore, quite apart from the spirit of humanitarianism and justice which prompts the activities of the organized

labor movement, policy and hopes for success, forbid the resort to violence. The American labor movement and its men are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights within the law.

Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man, among all the millions of workers can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage and murder.

It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country.

In so far as we have the right to speak, in the name of organized labor, we welcome any investigation which either federal and state courts may undertake. The sessions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are held with open doors that all may see and hear what is being said and done. The books, accounts and correspondence of the American Federation of Labor are open to any competent authority, who may desire to make a study or an investigation of them.

Will the National Manufacturers' Association, the Erectors' Association and the detective agencies extend the same privilege for public investigation and examination of their books and correspondence?

When we were selected as a committee on Ways and Means to raise and dispense funds for the defense of the McNamaras and the prosecution of the kidnappers, we were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men. That impression was strengthened by their written and oral protestations of innocence. We here and now, individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt. From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally that we would publish an accounting of the moneys received, from whom received, and to whom paid. This assurance will be fulfilled. A report in full will first be made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., January 8, 1912.

The American labor movement has done so much for the workers of our country in improving their condition, in lightening the burdens which the workers have had to bear, bringing light and hope in the homes and in the lives, the factories and the workshops of our country, that it challenges the world of investigators. The organizations of labor of America have been the most potent factors in the establishment and maintenance of the largest measure of industrial peace. Their course is of a conciliatory character, to reach trade agreements with employers, and the faithful adherence to agreements. When industrial conditions become unsettled, they are more largely due to the unreasonableness of employers, who regard every effort of the workers to maintain their rights, and to promote their interests, as an invasion of employers' prerogatives, which are resented with consequent struggles. If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor, but, of one thing all may rest assured, that with existing conditions of concentrated wealth and industry, the organized toilers of our country realize that there is no hope from abject slavery outside of the protection which the organized labor movement affords.

The men of organized labor, in common with all our people, are grieved beyond expression in words at the loss of life, and the destruction of property, not only in the case under discussion, but in any other case which may have occurred. We are hurt and humiliated to think that any man connected with the labor movement should have been guilty of either. The lesson this grave crime teaches will, however have its salutary effect. It will demonstrate now more than ever, the inhumanity, as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs, or to attain rights.

In view of the great uplift work in

which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged, and the industrial problems with which they have to contend, we insist that our organizations of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do, rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair-minded citizenship and the press of America for fair treatment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor, Chairman.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor, Secretary.
JAMES A. SHORT,
President Building Trades Department.
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary Building Trades Department.
JAS. O'CONNELL,
President Metal Trades Department.
A. J. BERRES,
Secretary Metal Trades Department.
JOHN B. LENNON,
President Union Label Trades Department.
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary Union Label Trades Department.

Constituting the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1911.

Both Sides of the "Crime of the Century"

A Statement.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 5, 1911.

To the Trade Unionists of North America and their Friends and Sympathizers:

Greeting:—The conference of executive officers of the international trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, assembled this day, takes this opportunity to express its condemnation of crime and violence, whether developing in trade unions, in commercial enterprises, or in the conduct of daily newspapers. There can be no distinction as to quality of participants in crime, no palliation of crime, no excuse for crime; and the present enlargement on a particular crime committed by a member of a trade union, one among the millions of organized wage earners, or by an officer of a trade union, one among the thousands of such officers, smacks much of an attempt to cover up crime in other quarters and to enlarge the opportunity for criminals in high places, and this effort is by the interests that are suspected of controlling the utterances of supposedly public mouthpieces and molders of public opinion.

—Had Full Confidence—

We, the international officers located in Indianapolis, believed that John J. McNamara was the victim of as foul a conspiracy as was ever hatched. That belief was fostered, nurtured and grew into conviction largely because of the manner in which McNamara was spirited from Indianapolis and hurried to a distant city, supposedly hostile to organized labor. In order that McNamara might be rushed from the city of his residence, private detectives, the Indianapolis police department, a judge of its police court, the mayor of the city and the governor of the state, all lent their aid in violation of law. Thus was crime perpetrated by those who ostensibly sought to punish crime, and thus was our belief in a conspiracy justified by the representatives of the law and those who acted with them.

As to the events to which we allude, we quote from our statement of May 10, 1911, wherein we set forth that "the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was arrested in his office without service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and, without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel, guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this state to the confines of a jail in another state."

—Statement Further Quoted—

Continuing we asserted: "If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of

the law or private detective agencies enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files and place our organizations in such a condition that they cannot transact their official business? Is this the new short cut that has been made for the overthrow of unionism? Failing in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their international headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufacturers' associations?''

Now that the McNamaras have pleaded guilty, there can, of course, be no question of their guilt, and with them we have nothing more to do except to reiterate our previous estimate of the crime for which they now plead responsibility as ''heinous and revolting.''

When we came to their defense we acted in the light of circumstances as we have explained them, and we assert that we did only our duty under the conditions that then existed. If the law is again ruthlessly trampled under foot, violated and set at naught, in order that a representative of a trade union may be kidnapped, we will take exactly the same position and action as on the former occasion. The guilt of the McNamaras had neither then nor now anything to do with, nor can it be pleaded in extenuation of, the guilt of those who were responsible for the outraging of the rights of a citizen, even though that citizen himself may have been guilty of a crime. The guilt of the kidnappers is no less guilt today than it was when the illegal act was perpetrated.

—Denounce Union's Critics—

While professing the utmost horror and condemnation for the crimes to which the McNamaras have now pleaded guilty, and, while asserting that the history of trade unionism is freer from crime than is the history of any other organized human effort, we at the same time desire to call attention to another phase of this remarkable criminal event, which, when the fog of sensationalism and newspaper hysteriealism has cleared away, will impress itself on the minds of all thoughtful, earnest and conscientious men: The Los Angeles Times, the officials of the anti-union associations, the opponents of organized effort of all description on the part of the wage earners, from whatever quarter they may come, have incessantly, and at every opportunity indulged in inflammatory, vicious and mischievous denunciation of the trade unions, their officers and their members, and now give forth added venom and concentrated hostility while indulging in their favorite occupation since the McNamaras pleaded guilty.

Every hostile newspaper, and that means every newspaper controlled by the interests, and there are many of them; every officer of the hostile associations, every opponent of trade unionism, has gone into an ecstacy of enthusiasm in denunciation of the trade unions, not because of the crime to which the McNamaras plead guilty, but because opportunity has afforded to strike another blow at the organized wage earners; another avenue has been presented through which to arouse suspicion and dissension in their ranks, and another chance has been availed of to proceed with the attempt at their disruption and disintegration. Before the catastrophe and since that time the Los Angeles Times has indulged in defamation and villification of the trade unionists and the trade unions; its utterances have been more violent and anarchistic than the contents of any of the ultra-radical publications whose object is to destroy society by violence and anarchy.

—Censures Los Angeles Times—

The Los Angeles Times was, and is, no respecter of persons, creeds or conditions. Every trade unionist, every officer of a trade union, every representative of any movement that was distasteful to the editor of the Times, suffered from the baleful effect of the merciless and brutal castigation that he administered, and that he had an opportunity to give expression to simply because he is the owner of a daily newspaper. Journalism ran riot, liberty turned to license, the floodgates of vituperation and character assassination opened at his touch, because he has an engine of destruction at his command, an engine more powerful when damnably used than dynamite, bombs or nitroglycerin. He reveled in an orgy of editorial crime and newspaper licentiousness. From the standpoint of law and humanity the McNamaras are guilty of a

terrible and revolting crime and will now suffer the penalty for their wrong-doing; from a moral standpoint the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times is just as guilty as the McNamaras, and in his guilt he is joined by those representatives of the anti-union associations who inflame the minds of the wage earners, who force on them the one idea of the hopelessness of their struggle and who indulge in legalized crime in order that profit may thrive and greed may be nurtured.

Despite the shrieking of the hostile press, despite the insane rejoicing of the enemies of labor and despite the great addition which has been imposed on labor's burden by those who are recreant to its cause, the full import of this tremendous development in the relations between capital and labor will finally assert itself, and the criminals who cannot be reached by law will not go unwhipped of the scorn of public opinion.

—A Message—

To the millions of trade unionists throughout the continent we convey this message:

It cannot be denied that labor in its organized and unorganized form has suffered temporarily; but as it has recovered from many reverses, as it has arisen after many defeats, so will it rise again, more powerful, compact and determined, for its cause is just and its methods are correct. The storm of villification at present raging will subside, and in the clear sunlight of a better day the causes and the reasons and the impelling motives that have brought about the most regrettable events to which we make reference, will be understood of all men, and those moral criminals, those criminals of the employing class, those criminals of the literary engines of destruction used by them at every opportunity at their command, will stand forth stripped of their sheep's clothing and will be held up in their true colors to the gaze of all mankind.

—Repeats Position—

To those critics who have so avidly accepted this opportunity to rail against the officers of the trade union movement, we again say, as we said on May 10: "We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment. The trade unions of this country, not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to the tremendous force that it is today. As representatives of that movement we believe we understand its aims and its aspirations. We believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspirations and desires effective through the channels that we select."

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Chairman of the Conference.
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary of the Conference.

Approved: James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Hugo Miller, 2d Vice-Pres. International Typographical Union; J. W. Hays, Sec.-Treasurer International Typographical Union; F. X. Noschang, President Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; Jacob Fischer, Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; John F. McNamee, Editor and Manager Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine; Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thos. Neale, General Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Daniel J. Tobin, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; John P. White, President of United Mine Workers of America; Frank J. Hayes, Vice-President of United Mine Workers of America; Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America; Wm. J. Bowen, President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Wm. Dobson, Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Robert Glockling, President International Brotherhood of Book-

binders; Jas. W. Daugherty, Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; J. J. Keegan, Representing International Association of Machinists; Edgar A. Perkins, President Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Constitutional Amendment

Offered and endorsed by the following Local Unions and submitted to referendum vote as per Section 237 of general constitution:

Local Unions 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.; 144 Macon, Ga.; 1391 Kansas City, Mo.; 284 Erie, Pa.; 329 Atlanta, Ga.; 55 Denver, Colo.; 690 Little Rock, Ark.; 1127 Montreal, Canada; 361 Duluth, Minn.; 71 Fort Smith, Ark. and 296 Ensley, Ala.

Add to Section No. 44 the following words:

They shall devote their entire time to the service of the U. B.

Between sessions of the board they shall investigate proposed trade movements, assist the locals and District Councils in their respective general districts in securing trade agreements with employers when their services are so required and attend to such other business as may be assigned them by the G. P. They shall receive as wages $4.00 per day.

This amendment to go into effect immediately upon adoption of same.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of December 27, 1911, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of this U. B. his quarterly circular covering the first quarter of 1912. The circular contains the quarterly password; accompanying it are two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer and six blanks, of which three are to be used for the monthly reports of the financial secretary for the months of January, February and March, 1912, the extra ones to be filled out in detail and kept on file for future reference; also six blanks for the treasurer's use in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Nashua, N. H.	Waxahachie, Tex.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Wareham, Mass.

Total, 4 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Houston, Tex.
Altus, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Alva, Okla.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex.	Joliet, Ill.
Ashland, Ky.	Kenosha, Wis.
Austin, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Bangor, Me.	Laconia, N. H.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Lynn, Mass.
Battlecreek, Mich.	Manhattan, Kan.
Belleville, Ill.	Madison, Wis.
Big Springs, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Birmingham, Ala.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Boise, Idaho.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New York City.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.	New Milford, Conn.
Cincinnati, O.	New Orleans, La.
Cleveland, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Oakland, Cal.
Dubuque, Ia.	Peoria, Ill.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Fresno, Cal.	Tampa, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	The Dalles, Ore.
Greeley, Colo.	Utica, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.	Waco, Tex.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Waterbury, Conn.

Cement workers of Auburn, N. Y., have secured increase in wages and shorter workday without strike.

Editorial

(Continued from page 21.)

those in its own ranks to refrain from taking their grievances to the civil courts in defiance of their constitution and their own tribunals, and instead gracefully acquiesce in the decisions of these tribunals and submit to that discipline without which no labor organization can exist nor prosper.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

U. S. Berry

The end of another year is drawing near, the passing of another mile post of fleeting time and all is well, though many hardships have been endured and many times have we met rebuffs in our efforts to raise the standard of our great organization; many times have our hardest workers in the cause of humanity felt as though they were almost persuaded to give up the battle for the wage earners in what we term, "The land of the free and the home of the brave," but when they viewed the enemy in battle array, rallying their forces with the capital of the world behind them, to the honor and praise of the soldiers of Labor's cause, they have girded on their armor and bared their breast and fought on and on and are still fighting as the year 1911 passes away and will be fighting as the new year, 1912, comes in on the highways of life, just as they have been since our old time-honored and pioneer soldier, P. J. McGuire, first championed the cause of the great U. B. of C. and J. of A.

While we do not have to conceal our membership, and place of meeting and other transactions, as in the earlier days, we are compelled to resort to tactics of the shrewdest kind in order to defeat the enemy who is coming at us in a different way from those of pioneer days.

It behooves each and every one to be on the alert and do his duty as a union man; it is a lack of unity on the part of the men of our own ranks that prolongs the fight. Every man of our ranks should let his personal inclinations and petty jealousies and prejudices die with the old year and enter into the fight for the cause of humanity with the coming of the new year 1912.

There are many things of importance, and advices to be given in the last issue of our 1911 Journal, and no doubt will be given by the contributors, and as our membership will no doubt be interested in what is going on in the Lone Star State, Texas, I will use what space I am allowed along that line; however I could hardly ask for space enough to go into detail of all that has transpired since my last report.

Texas is moving rapidly forward, industrially, but hardly fast enough for the great influx of wage earners who, on coming from all parts of the world and with the completion of the Panama canal Texas will become a dumping ground and many will have to go into the agricultural pursuits, and there is plenty of room in that line. There is one noticeable feature, and that is, the carpenters appear to be drifting to the larger cities and many are coming from the congested districts of the eastern and northern cities.

There is a new kind of carpenter drifting into Texas within the past year; they are known here as the English Sparrow variety, but claim to be of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and on account of the bird they have associated themselves with, who are a discarded breed, we know them as strike breakers. Their first roosting place was in the Amicable Life Building at Waco, Texas. After this was completed Waco became an unpleasant place of abode, of which you have read. Their leader, Jos. J. Erklin, foreseeing this downfall, came to Dallas to prepare a place for them, and with the persistence of the sparrow, forced their way into the Adolphus Hotel, a twenty-two story building. Texas having drawn the line on these strange beings, our boys left the job after having failed to get them to comply with our rules. This was on the 5th day of October of this year.

The fight was then taken up in earnest, as I had been ordered to Dallas to lead the fight by President Huber. I took the mat-

ter up with the Gilsonite Construction Company and finally with Adolphus Busch himself. After several trips to Dallas from St. Louis by the Busch lawyer and General Manager Haennie of the Gilsonite Construction Company, and one trip to St. Louis by representatives of the Dallas Building Trades Council, who are doing their utmost in favor of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters as against the U. B. carpenters, the whole matter was forced to arbitration by the Busch interests, the Amalgamated Society carpenters being forced to arbitrate or get off the job. The result of the arbitration was turning the entire carpenter work back to the United Brotherhood men.

This tears Erklins' playhouse down in Texas. I promised the boys in Waco that when Erklin tackled Dallas I would see that it was his last tackle in Texas, and I feel sure at this writing that he will pass out and leave our Texas carpenters in peace, and it is to be hoped that ere 1912 is gone there will be only one organization of carpenters on the American continent, and that will be the grand old U. B.

I would like to go into detail as to all the proceedings in bringing about the routing of this disturbing element, but too much space is required. I want to give credit to the St. Louis boys for pulling the wires at that end, as they did all they could in the matter and no doubt the results in Dallas will also be beneficial to St. Louis, as the Builders' Association of that city were fighting the U. B. carpenters with these same Amalgamated Society carpenters.

As this greeting will meet our boys at the Yuletide, may we all record the old year as a success and enter the new year with a light heart and a determination to bring a still greater success to the close of 1912.

Address of Fraternal Delegate G. H. Roberts

(Continued from Page 18.)

progress, not for the purpose of being a mere destroyer, but because we realize that those things must go in order that life may become really injoyable to the whole of our class. No longer are we going to believe that happiness for us is always over the hills and far away. Through our labor organizations, through our activities in our old country and your activities in your new country we are able as it were to ascend to Mount Pisgah and get a glimpse of the Promised Land, the land that is going to be when the working people of the world are united and solidified, and they have determined with one resolution to put down all oppression, all injustice and to declare the inalienable right of every human being to know a full, complete and happy livelihood. I am glad to believe those sentiments and the principles form the basis of your movement as it does with us. Therefore I say, as I do to my colleagues across the ocean, let us do what we may in our own time and according to our own capacity, and when we have to resign our labor and give an account of our lives the verdict must be, "He has sought for others the good he desired for himself. Therefore let him pass on."

Donnelly Urges Annuities.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Strong recommendations that the civil service employes of the government be retired on annuities when they reach the age of retirement or become disabled are contained in the annual report of Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly says that there are now more than 250 men in the government printing office who are more than sixty-five years old, and urges that it would be of advantage to the government to provide for the retirement of those who have given to the public service the best years of their lives and who may be unable to perform an average day's work. He further asserts that the basis of such annuities should be length of service, and the salary or wage received during their employment, which in the case of those who have been in the service for many years would meet their ordinary requirements during the remainder of their lives, and that such a plan would result in saving a large portion of the amount that is conceded generally is now lost through superannuation of employes, and would at the same time be an act of justice to the individual and a recognition of long and faithful service.

The Union Label Question

Editor The Carpenter:

There is scarcely a subject so widely discussed in the labor press as the union label, and yet I claim that the major part of organized labor fails to realize that the union label is a powerful weapon in the defense of labor's cause, as well as in the protection of its interests. As to our own membership, I doubt whether the articles and letters from able writers appearing in the March, April, May, June and August (1910) issues of The Carpenter, have left any lasting impression upon their minds. Nor does it appear to me that the resolutions prevailing at our Des Moines convention, calling on our members to insist on the U. B. label appearing on all work turned out in shops and mills applying it, is taken heed of or conscientiously carried out.

At this convention a resolution was also adopted instructing the general officers to bring pressure to bear on the tool manufacturing companies to agree to the unionizing of their factories. This resolution must have met with a cold reception at the committee's hands, as to my knowledge it has not taken any action in the matter and the union label does not appear on carpenters' tools. This, however, is to a great extent, the fault of the carpenters; they do not demand union label tools; in fact, thousands of our members prefer the tools manufactured by union haters.

I have also read in a recent issue of the Journal an article by a brother in the Bay State, in which he advocates the application of the U. B. label on all household, office, bank and school furniture and fixtures, and lately another writer gives us a history of the cigar box, claiming that originally it was the work of the carpenter, and should therefore come under the carpenters' jurisdiction and bear the U. B. label. This is all well and good—the union label should appear on all union-made products and union label goods of all descriptions should be made available in every instance, but let me ask how many of our membership of 200,000 are aware that our Des Moines convention has added a clause to our obligation, making it the duty of each and every member "to ask for the union label, to purchase only union-made goods, and employ only union labor when same can be had?" Nor does the presiding officer of our Local Unions, with perhaps few exceptions, call the attention of the members to this new clause in our obligation or prevail upon them to live up to it.

I would also ask, how many of our U. B. members will pledge themselves to purchase cigars out of such a novel union-made cigar box, in preference to the box made by non-union men?

The Illionis State Federation has decided to make renewed and energetic efforts to push the union label movement and especially to help the cigarmakers, the originators of the union label, and I trust that henceforth our U. B. brothers will awake to their duty as regards the union label and give it a boost. In the creation and maintaining of a general demand for the union label on all commodities lies the only hope for the men and women employed in shops, factories and mills. Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF LOCAL UNION 631.

Spring Valley, Ill.

To Trades and Labor Councils

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1911.

Greeting—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America takes this opportunity of extending to you and through you to your affiliated local unions its sincere appreciation for the generous moral assistance rendered it during the year now coming to a close.

Our organization stands for the sanitary shop, for courteous and honest treatment of

its patrons, and is opposed to the impositions and overcharges characteristic of the non-union shop with no fixed schedule.

Through agitation for our union shop card, members of organized labor have done much to assist us in organizing a large portion of the barbers of our country and by so doing the labor movement has to a great degree aided us in stamping out the dread disease tuberculosis, so prevalent among our craft, caused by the long hours of labor and Sunday slavery.

There are still many barbers in your city unaffiliated with us and we, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to aid us in our campaign for a more perfect organization. We trust that you will join us in a united effort to create a greater demand for union-made products and by so doing aid materially in organizing the unorganized workshops of all crafts throughout the country.

Again thanking you for your assistance, trusting that we may continue to have your enthusiastic co-operation during the year 1912, hoping that you will give this communication more than passing notice, and wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. C. SHANESSY,
General Organizer.

The Advantages of Consolidation

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly insert the following in an early issue of the Journal. As the winter months are now upon us I would suggest that in each and every locality where more than one Local Union exists, the Local Unions, at each meeting night, set aside a few minutes for a general discussion on consolidation.

The advantages accruing to the membership from consolidation, provided that local conditions permit such course, are obvious and manyfold.

Where there are two or three Local Unions in any locality, each averaging a membership of one hundred or two hundred, it necessitates twice or three times the expense for hall rent and salaries for officers the membership would have to undergo were they consolidated in one Local Union. Supposing each Local Union pays a hall rent of $50 per year; this would for the three Local Unions figure up to $150 per year; and supposing the officers' salaries of one Local Union (figuring on $25 per month) amounts to $300 per year, at this rate the expense for hall rent and officers' salaries for the three Local Unions would reach a total of $1,050 per year. Now, why cannot the membership in the localities I have reference to see the great waste of money inevitably and invariably resulting from the maintaining of several Local Unions with a small membership, and can they not rectify it by consolidation, whereby they can save $700 within one single year? Instead of wasting this amount it could be used in the hour of need for the support of members on strike or locked out, for we all know that many a strike or lockout was lost through lack of funds.

The saving of this amount would also lessen the financial burden to be borne by each member, because the pro ratio expense would be smaller and in all probability, in many instances it would do away with assessments during the year. This is not all.

If a Local Union consists of not less than 500 members, the entire craft can be better controlled, greater progress can be made toward securing better conditions and intelligent and concerted action on all issues, a thing so essential to the success of any movement, will be assured. Being united in one great Local Union, it will stop all factional disputes.

I am aware that in every Local Union there are members who will disagree with me on the consolidation question, but I believe that if they sit down for a while and think over the situation in their respective localities, they will come to the conclusion that it is a good idea and the plan to the best interest of each and every member and the entire craft.

I hope that our members will read these few lines carefully, interest themselves in my arguments and bring the matter before their Local Unions for a general discussion. Where there is unity there is strength and where there is unity of action every obstacle must crumble and our efforts will be crowned with success. Fraternally yours,

C. ROMANELLO,
Recording Secretary Local Union 476.
New York City.

Oklahoma City Today

Editor The Carpenter:

Oklahoma City today is a reeking, seething mass of unemployed human beings, scrambling for a mere existence. The big boom is over; the reaction has set in. The bottom has dropped out. There is no work for one-half of the present population.

Men, manacled with chains, can be seen every day upon the principal streets, pushing a pan, guarded by armed officers. The shameful and disgraceful sight of the chain gang, long since relegated to oblivion, together with like heathenish and barbarous customs, by most modern cities of the civilized world, is still in full vogue in this city of the West.

Here are some of the conditions in Oklahoma City at present:

Empty dwellings, about 800.

Empty store rooms, about 200.

Empty office rooms in various buildings, about 600.

About 1,000 women and girls working for less than $6 per week.

About 372 children working for less than $3.50 per week.

The Chink and Greek control the restaurant trade of the city to the detriment of the American workingman, who is on the tramp. The capitalist class makes this condition possible by patronizing them and eating their slop.

Twenty-five Chink laundries running full blast in which the smell of opium can be detected at any hour, to the detriment of the American workingman.

Workingmen of the world, to show you some proof of the above statement of the condition of Oklahoma City, thousands of people all over the United States have been duped into buying lots all over the city by smooth-tongued real estate grafters, on which lots they cannot realize 25 per cent. of the original investment. Miles of these vacant lots surround Oklahoma City in every direction. These lots are absolutely worthless and even unfit for cultivation.

Business depression is appalling. The wage paid here is small. And this in the face of the fact that living expenses are as high here as any place in the United States.

The water supply is inadequate and unhealthy. The smell, sight and taste is revolting and unfit for human beings. Farmers for miles below are kicking on account of the awful smell caused by an inadequate sewage system. They have even petitioned the county authorities for redress.

The building trade crafts are in an awful predicament in Oklahoma City at present. There is less building going on here than there has been for years, and what little is under way is generally a cheap class of real estate work. The real estate firms very seldom employ competent workmen, as the houses built by these concerns are to be sold to the prospective buyers, who are lured to the city from all parts of the country.

Fraternally yours,

D. COBB,

Secretary-Treasurer Trades and Labor Council.

Oklahoma City.

They Refuse to Make Good

(Published by request of James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union.)

The press dispatches last month contained this item:

"New York, November 1.—Suit brought by James M. Lynch, President of the Internatoinal Typographical Union, against John Kirby, Jr., and the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, arising out of an alleged libelous resolution passed a year ago, in connection with the Los Angeles Times' explosion, was dismissed today. Justice Newburger, of the Supreme Court, sustained the demurrer of the defendants, and said he failed to find that the resolution contained any reference to the plaintiff as an individual."

On the 13th day of October, 1910, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The long-continued, cowardly and recklessly illegal determination of the International Typographical Union to destroy the business of the Los Angeles Times and the influence of its owner, General Harrison Gray Otis, in his efforts in behalf of the principles of industrial freedom has terminated in the destruction of the Times' plant and building by dynamite, the mur-

der of more than a score of employes of the paper and the injury of many others; and

"Whereas, The plot contemplated the simultaneous destruction of the homes of General Otis and F. J. Zeehandelaar, at no matter what sacrifice of life; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this board recognizes this act of destruction of life and property as in line with the general policy of criminal unionism, as exemplified by innumerable cases of resort to the use of dynamite to enforce its doctrine of rule or ruin, and that it places the responsibility therefor, not alone upon the human tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but, in due proportion, upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results."

Immediately on the publication of this resolution the President of the International Typographical Union, under instructions from the executive council, brought it to the attention of our attorney, Martin M. Hugg, and after examination of the libel contained therein, and consideration of the fact that the International Typographical Union is an unincorporated, voluntary organization, it was decided that suit should be brought against the National Association of Manufacturers by President Lynch in his official and individual capacity. The matter was then referred to Alfred J. Talley, of New York, who for years had acted as attorney for Typographical Union No. 6. Suit for $100,000 damages was later brought by President Lynch against John Kirby, Jr., individually and as president; Francis H. Stillman, individually and as treasurer; George S. Boudinot, individually and as secretary; John G. Battelle, C. S. Brantingham, Hiram S. Chamberlain, George T. Coppins, Henry S. Hale, C. C. Hanch, Charles M. Jarvis, Henry B. Joy, H. E. Miles, Ludwig Nissen, William H. Parlin, David M. Parry, Enos Paullin, Charles W. Post, Daniel C. Ripley, F. C. Schwedtman, George D. Selby, Giles H. Stillwell, Daniel A. Tompkins and James P. Bird, individually and as directors of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

From the first it was recognized that the one weak point in our case related to the right of President Lynch, or any other officer or member, to bring suit, as it was an unincorporated society, and not its officer, that was slandered, but it was hoped that as the representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers had declared that "the long-continued, cowardly and recklessly illegal determination of the International Typographical Union to destroy the business of the Los Angeles Times" had "terminated in the destruction of the Times' plant," and that it "places the responsibility therefor, not alone upon the human tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but, in due proportion, upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results," they would welcome the opportunity to go into a court of justice and present their proof. We are not surprised that the National Association of Manufacturers raised the legal technicality so that it might escape legal accountability for its intemperate and untruthful assertions, but we are keenly disappointed at the outcome of the case. We promptly accepted the challenge, picked up the gage of battle, right eagerly proceeded to the combat, only to find that our boastful and arrogant antagonists, like the veriest cowards, had flown to the protection of a legal technicality. This association of employers, this preacher of morality and fair dealing, this critic of trade union cause and its leaders, when put to the test of courage and sincerity, immediately run up the white flag. But our suit is useful, and the victory is with us, nevertheless. We did not want money, but we did desire vindication. That we have achieved our object is apparent to all fair-minded men. In a suit against the editor of the Grand Rapids Tradesman we compelled that libeler to apologize for malicious and untrue statements. Now we compel the representatives of a rich and powerful association of employers, who have uttered slander against the International Typographical Union, to seek the protection of a legal technicality. From now out the anti-union associations will be careful in their treatment of our union.

An Agreement Violated

Editor The Carpenter:

The Milwaukee (Wis.) District Council desires you to give publicity to the following in the columns of our official journal:

We have an agreement with the Milwaukee Brewers' Association containing an article in which the latter agree to hire none but members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. carrying the current working card of said organization.

In another article of the agreement the association agrees to give the union label of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. the preference on all fixtures bought by them when same can be had in the open market.

The Schlitz Brewing company violated both articles here above quoted. They claim the matter involved is but a small one and the consequences of their arbitrary action not worth while mentioning; but we have so many small jobs, and taking them altogether, they amount to a great deal.

At the Majestic building, for instance, which is owned by the same company, sixty cupboards were required which were made by a non-union firm and for which the company paid $11 apiece. These cupboards were brought to the Schlitz Brewing company paint shop, finished there and then sent to the building.

Organizer Fuelle and myself went to see the architect, calling his attention to this violation of the agreement and demanding redress.

He admitted that the cupboards were made in a non-union shop, stating that the work was awarded to the non-union firm because the union firms' bids on it were five times higher, viz.: $55 apiece. Would any sane man, may I ask, believe such a story?

In the course of our conversation and holding up the awarding of this work to a non-union firm as a violation of the agreement, the architect exclaimed, "To hell with the agreement!" a remark which, however, when later on, the case was before the arbitrators, he denied having made, stating that he said, "To hell with you," meaning myself.

When the arbitrators met to settle this matter the representative of the Schlitz Brewing company denied any violation of the agreement, claiming that the work in question was not saloon fixtures and the building had no saloon. At this occasion we had a representative of the firm named by the architect as the one whose estimate was five times higher than that of the non-union firm, as a witness, and he emphatically declared that his firm had never been asked to figure on or submit any estimate on the cupboards. Thus the company was caught in a deliberate lie.

This arbitration, although it has been postponed from week to week upon the demand of the company's attorney in the hope that this case will be dropped and our indignation die out, is still on.

We are asking you to publish the above facts in The Carpenter, and thereby expose the attitude of the people with whom we have entered into an agreement in good faith, and who, when it comes to arbitration of a difference, are trying to crawfish.

Yours fraternally,

ADOLF KINKFORTH, Business Agent.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Clergyman Flays Church in His Farewell Sermon

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Enquirer for reproduction, as in my opinion, the minister should have favorable mention in our journal and in labor journals throughout the country.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS HICKEY,

Local Union 359.

Philadelphia, Pa.

—

Declares He Is a Christian Socialist and Leaves Pulpit.

Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Arundel, retiring rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh's most fashionable congregation of that faith and one of the richest congregations in the state, attacked the system in vogue in churches of his denomination in his farewell sermon tonight.

"I shall not enter into the reasons for my leaving you," said Dr. Arundel. "I shall merely say farewell, my decision being unchanged. I have been a Christian Socialist for some time and tonight I feel more than ever that I have been right. It is time that the minister of the gospel came out and declared himself for the workingman. How can a minister of the gospel reconcile his conscience to preach with a handsome Bible

lying in front of him which has been bound by poor girls who are hardly able to make ends meet from the meager wages they are paid for doing the binding?

"There is something radically wrong with the church system. I do not favor the selection of church vestries from among the richest men in the congregation. The system of selecting our bishops from the wealthiest and most prominent families, socially, in the church, is also wrong."

Endowments made by rich men for colleges and missions were also strongly condemned by Dr. Arundel. He said that the money is wrung from the blood of workingmen by the manufacturers and financiers.

From Yanco, Porto Rico

Editor The Carpenter:

Presuming that a news note from Porto Rico will be welcomed by the brothers of the U. B., I will say that Local Union 1474, Yanco, has made remarkable progress during the last few months. We have made a demand for and gained the nine-hour workday, each and every one of our employers conceding to our demand without any opposition. We have initiated a number of new members, which will advance our cause and strengthen our organization very much. Among the new members, the "alcalde," the mayor of Yanco, who is a carpenter by trade. He has joined our ranks on his own volition, being convinced of the loftiness of our ideals, and worthiness of our objects and aspirations. Upon the suggestion of the mayor we are now considering the proposition of building a labor temple, and if this scheme meets with the favor of the working population and the business people here, the membership of the U. B. in this city will soon have a home of their own. I believe that now, the mayor having espoused the cause of unionism by joining our Local Union, it will have a tendency of assuring us the good will of the employers and the esteem of the business world, which I believe is more than any other U. B. Local Union on this island can boast of.

Fraternally yours,

ANGEL BECERRA,

Financial Secretary Local Union 1474.

Yanco, Porto Rico.

A Man is No Better Than His Vote

Editor The Carpenter:

I once knew an old man who conducted a country newspaper, at the top of which he continually displayed a line reading, "A man is no better than his vote." The advanced ideas of the old gentleman subjected him to a great deal of ridicule and especially so did the motto above quoted. But, still, was not he right?

I know an attorney who is, personally, clean and upright and honest, who has recently accepted an appointive office at the hands of the "gang." No one will claim who knows the man that he will in any way share in any wrongful gain. Yet, does not his connection with the gang in an official capacity put him on a level with the "gang?" As long as he is associated with them is not he one of them? If so, is he any better than his vote?

We all know workingmen who are associated politically with those who are the oppressors of labor. We sometimes charitably think that they mean well and that their influence is for right, but, is it not a fact that their vote is wrong and they are no better than their vote?

The time is at hand when the worker must align himself with the cause, as well on the political field as on the industrial field. The man who is a union man 364 days of the year and a non-union man the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, is going to be classified as he belongs, and is. And the worker who seeks and accepts political preferment or endorsement from the oppressors of labor will soon be classified by the company he keeps, and the source from which he derives his reward. The member of a union who mixes in politics for his own advancement and profit is a detriment to his organization and to the movement in general and should be expelled as a traitor to his fellow-workers.

It will not always be that the builders of mansions will live in huts; that the makers of clothing will go ragged; the producers of food be hungry, or, in short, that the producers of wealth shall suffer in poverty and want. This state of things will not much longer obtain, and in the final struggle the worker who has sought political advantage for himself at the hands of those who are

coming to be recognized as labor's enemies will be looked upon as Judas or Benedict Arnold, the synonym of treachery.

"The battle is on and the forces are gathering for the final struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed. There should be but one question in the mind of the man who works, and that question should be, 'How can I do the most good for myself and family with my vote?' "

"A man is no better than this vote."

Fraternally yours,

W. B. DALY,

President Local Union 279.

South Omaha, Neb.

U. B. Carpenters of Fourth District in Conference

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters of the Fourth district met in convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30 to December 1, and organized the Southeastern Conference of Carpenters, to be composed of an unlimited number of Local Unions chartered under the U. B. in the Fourth district.

The object of the organization is for a closer affiliation of the members of the U. B. in the district so that we may better understand the working conditions in the different parts and work in harmony and promote our interest in our district generally.

The conference will work in strict conformity with the laws and general constitution of the U. B.

The fact that none of the states composing the Fourth district was well enough organized to support State Councils, the Birmingham, Ala., District Council conceived the idea of organizing a conference and sent out a call for a convention with the above result.

The conference was organized with forty delegates present, representing twenty-six Locals Unions and four District Councils from eight states, which was considered by those present a splendid representation to begin with.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock November 30 and was almost continually in session until 9:45 o'clock p. m. December 1.

Delegates were seated upon credentials from their Local Unions in regular form and business was immediately begun.

Brother T. J. Naughton of Local 256, Savannah, Ga., was elected temporary chairman and M. B. Hamilton of Local 1577, Chattanooga, secretary.

The chairman appointed committees on laws, resolutions, order of business and organization.

Quite a number of resolutions were adopted, together with a complete set of by-laws, subject to a referendum vote of affiliated locals.

The convention was addressed by General Organizer D. F. Featherstone, R. L. Singleton and J. H. Bean (colored) and quite a number of the delegates present.

Brother R. E. L. Connolly, chairman of the G. E. B. of the U. B., was present and addressed the convention.

Reports on conditions of trade in the different sections of the South shows conclusively the necessity of an organization of this nature in the district.

Reports were made that union carpenters were working for as low as $1.75 for nine hours, while some of the larger cities had a minimum scale of only $2.50 for nine hours, all for the want of organization.

All Local Unions in the Fourth district of the U. B. will be asked to affiliate with the conference and send delegates to the next annual convention, which will meet the first Monday in December, 1912, in Birmingham, Ala.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Brother T. J. Naughton, Savannah, Ga.

Vice-Presidents—For Tennessee, E. J. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; for Florida, C. V. Sherwood, Jacksonville, Fla.; for North Carolina, O. R. Jarrett, Asheville, N. C.; for Georgia, Jacob Zaph, Atlanta, Ga.; for Arkansas, C. W. Kirkpatrick, Little Rock, Ark.; for Alabama, J. A. Jones, Dortham, Ala.; for South Carolina, G. F. Bowie, Columbia, S. C.; for Louisiana, J. T. Crews, Shreveport, La. Mississippi not represented.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. Hamilton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The vice-presidents constitute the executive board of the conference.

The executive board met after adjournment of the conference and organized as follows: E. J. Henderson of Tennessee chairman and M. B. Hamilton secretary to the board.

The vice-president of each state will visit as many of the Local Unions in his State as possible and write urgent letters to all locals he cannot visit for them to affiliate themselves with the conference.

The proceedings of the Chattanooga convention have been printed and copies mailed to all affiliated locals and will be sent to all Local Unions in the district.

All locals are requested to communicate with Secretary-Treasurer M. B. Hamilton, P. O. Box 103, Chattanooga, Tenn., in regard to membership in the conference.

The South needs organizing, and by cooperation we can thoroughly organize it in a few years, but all hands must go to work and stay at it until the work is completed.

Fraternally,

M. B. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

23 Killed—93 Mutilated.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Within five days the press has recorded a few of the accidents happening on railroads, from which the following is culled:

Six men killed, five men injured on the Pennsylvania railroad at Devil's Bend, near Manor, Pa., because of a collision between two freights; and later a west-bound express smashed into the freight wreckage.

At Odessa, Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad twelve persons were killed and over twenty injured when the second section of a passenger train from the West crashed into the first section, which had been stopped on signal. The blame in this case is placed upon the brakeman of the first section, who did not run far enough back to signal the second section. But the press is silent as to why the second section should be in the same block as the first section. Railroad management of this kind is criminal in its inefficiency.

At Gate City, Va., on the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad, three men were killed and three injured because the air brakes failed to work and prevented the engineer from controlling his train in plain view of a landslide. Another case of carelessness.

At Haddonfield, N. J., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, two men were killed and seven injured while attempting to replace a wooden structure with a new steel span, which gave away during installation and brought these men to their death.

At Pottsville, Pa., on the Eastern Railway, sixty-one passengers in a car were tumbled into a creek, from which they were dragged with fractured limbs, broken skulls, wrenched backs and other serious injuries, caused by a broken rail. Desire for profit incites cheap construction and inefficient management.

Injunction Limitation Measure.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Wilson bill, to regulate the issuance of injunctions, has not so far had any hearings during the present Congress. While, of course, hearings on this question have been had so often and so continuously from year to year that there should be no further hearings needed, yet there is no time to lose and an inquiry from your congressman as to what is being done will be wise and timely. The bill is known as H. R. 11032.

Leslie Shaw Employs Convicts.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Leslie M. Shaw, for four years governor of Iowa; for six years a member of the President's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury; for many years one of the chief stump orators for the Republican party; for many years a Sunday-school superintendent. In short, an eloquent, thrifty, pious, standpat gentleman, who believes in dollars first and men to come in as chance may permit. Leslie has also a world-wide reputation as a most charming versatile story teller—he knows how to mix humor with business. At present he is the influential president of the First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, and is also the chairman of the board of directors of the Ameri-

can Fibre Reed Co. Mr. Shaw has given to the world a prospectus of this company, which he evidently intended to be considered a happy combination of humor and thrift, but which, when analyzed, shows this scheming politician up in his true nature. He says in his prospectus, among other things: "The Fibre Reed Company's factories are located inside prison walls, with 800 prisoners under contract in Maine, Illinois and Kentucky. * * * Our prison contracts are made for eight years and generally continue indefinitely. We pay for our labor 52 cents per man per day. Our competitors, who employ free labor, pay an average wage of $2 per day. There are no strikes or labor troubles in prisons. Our company is supplied with factory buildings, storage warehouses inside the prison walls, free of rent. We have free heat, free light, free power. To acquire similar facilities as those would necessitate an extra investment of a million dollars. Seven per cent. is guaranteed on the preferred stock and 10 per cent. on the common; but the company expects its net earnings to be double these because it is seeking prison labor in other states, so that the company can control 65 per cent. of the fibre and 50 per cent. of the reed business in the United States." Leslie quaintly adds: "The company's experience enables it to obtain contracts and advantages in preference to other manufacturers who have not had prison experience." And in another part of this prospectus he says in words more damagingly truthful than poetic, "These are ideal conditions of profitable manufacturing." These excerpts from the gifted Mr. Shaw's prospectus should be enough to make labor so thoroughly indignant by the imposition of contract convict labor that a louder and more insistent demand would go forth to representatives and senators in the Sixty-second Congress for an immediate passage of the bill, H. R. 5601, for the purpose of protecting free labor as against the abominable competition of prison labor.

Wages in Foundries and Machine Shops.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The United States Census Bureau is following its usual custom of hurling stupendous totals at the public. It always carefully avoids furnishing illuminating analytical details, such details as would intelligently portray what is really taking place in the industries of the country. An analysis of its table on foundry and machine shop products discloses that in the year 1904 the average wage paid to employes in this industry was $556. In the year 1909 the average wage was increased to $605 per year, an equivalent of about 9 per cent. increase in wages. The productive value of the employes averaged $1,985 per capita in 1904, and in 1909 this value had increased to $2,313 as an average per capita, or an increase of 16½ per cent., showing that the high speed systems prevalent in this industry show a deficiency of about 7½ per cent. less in increased wages than in productive values.

Naval Contracts of 1911.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The firms that have received contracts for building the various vessels authorized in the naval bill of 1911 are as follows: Sea-going tugs Nos. 12 and 13 to the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J. Fleet colliers Nos. 11 and 12 to the Maryland Steel Co. of Baltimore county, Sparrows Point, Md. Torpedo boat destroyer No. 45 to the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J. Torpedo boat destroyer No. 46 to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass. Torpedo boat destroyer Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50 to the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia. Submarine torpedo boats Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39 to the Electric Boat Co. of New York, N. Y. Contracts for the two battleships, one submarine tender, one gun boat and one river gun boat, authorized by said Act, have not yet been awarded.

Cotton Trade Troubles.

Manchester, England, Dec. 30.—The cotton industry is at present in a most disturbed condition. Mill disputes are frequent and the employes in many districts, especially Lancashire, are dissatisfied with their wages. A joint conference in the cotton-weaving industry was recently held in this city. The point at issue was wages.

No decision was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned until January 5. A demand for an advance of 5 per cent. for weavers, winders, warpers and railers employed on gray and colored goods, and 10 per cent. was asked on the Heywood towel-weaving list. Meanwhile there is trouble brewing in the Accrington district in regard to the employment of non-unionists. There is also a dispute at the mills of Messrs. George Swindells & Sons of Bollington, and this matter will come up for further consideration in two or three weeks.

Promises, Like Pie Crust, Easily Broken.

Washington, Dec. 30.—By a vote of 60 nays to 37 ayes, the Tennessee legislature turned down an Employers' Liability Bill patterned after the Federal Act, in spite of the fact that before election the regular Democrats, the independent Democrats and the Republicans all solemnly pledged their parties to pass an employers' liability law as good, if not better, than the Federal Act. The Governor, Benjamin W. Hooper, also urged the passage of this measure. In his first message he said to the legislature: "For more than twenty years the enactment of this legislation has been promised by candidates and the political parties, but from some unexplainable cause it has always been quietly pigeonholed or asphyxiated at the psychological moment." The legislative session advanced, and when it appeared that the bill was again doomed, the Governor got nervous and he sent this hot shot hurtling to the legislature: "When the moneyed interests become interested in legislation, their representatives appear in legislative halls and bring to bear every influence that can be conceived by the keenest intellects of modern times. It is currently reported that one railroad has issued more than 11,500 passes during this legislative session." Evidently the Louisville & Nashville Railroad never lets up. It was the most bitter opponent in Washington when the Federal Employers' Liability Act was being considered by Congress. It has made the most stubborn resistance to the consideration of any feasible plan of automatic compensation for injuries before the Federal Commission. This is the same L. & N. R. R. that instituted a test case against Section 10 of the Erdman Act, so that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional and the blacklist became legalized. The L. & N. R. R. is one of the most bitter opponents of organizations of labor among employes.

Effort to Increase Railroad Rates.

Washington, Dec. 30.—In the tentative bill drafted by the United States Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, this peculiar and apparently innocent joker is incorporated:

"That in any proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rates, all amounts payable under this Act shall be considered as properly chargeable to the operating expenses of the carrier."

For hours and for days attorneys for the railroads argued, debated, pounded, harangued and tried to brow-beat the Federal Commission on Compensation to advocate legislation granting railroads higher transportation rates. The section quoted above was the most the commission would concede. It is herewith presented to the public with the warning that the attention of all U. S. senators and representatives should be called to it and they should be notified to give it no encouragement. It was only a few days ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. declared a dividend of 37 per cent., and then, for fear it would alarm the public, it immediately added 100 per cent. water to its common stock. The Lehigh Valley R. R., on December 22, declared a dividend of 22 per cent. and its earnings after the dividend was announced showed a surplus of $47,786,563 for the last fiscal year. It cost the Lehigh Valley 81 cents to make a dollar in the year 1902, and through a variety of economies, chief among which is low wages, it made a dollar in 1910 by expending less than 60 cents. And yet these cormorant corporations outrageously ask and flagrantly demand an overburdened public to pay higher rates on transportation charges as an excuse to be able to treat their injured employes with ordinary decency and who up to the present they have neglected and abused.

Scranton, Pa.—All migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to avoid this city this winter at least. Work is very slack here and no improvement of trade conditions in sight.

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Akron, Ohio.—Local Union 84 of this city is prospering and increasing in membership. We are making an earnest effort to line up the non-union men and thoroughly organize the town. We initiated five new members at our last meeting night and seven more applications will be acted upon at our next meeting.

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North Yakima, Wash.—In view of the fact that trade is very dull and work scarce, we would advise migrating brother carpenters to steer clear of this locality until conditions have improved. There is no opening here for any one at this time or the next few months. Please advertise North Yakima in the journal as one of the localities to be avoided.

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Hendersonville, N. C.—Notwithstanding numerous ads in the local papers for help, we must advise all carpenters to steer clear of this city. Nearly all the work going on here at this time is in the hands of an unfair contractor and most all our own men have scattered to other places for employment. Keep away from Hendersonville, N. C., until further notice.

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Dothan, Ala.—Business here in all branches has slackened up considerably and there is little doing in the building industry at this time. As a result lots of our members are minus a job with no hope of securing work until after Christmas. Traveling carpenters contemplating coming our way will do well by giving Dothan a wide berth until further notice.

Kansas City, Mo.—This city is experiencing an unprecedented depression in the building industry and as a result hundreds of our members are walking the streets and hundreds of non-union men are in the same fix. The outlook for the winter season being very gloomy, traveling carpenters are advised to give this city and vicinity a wide berth until trade conditions have improved.

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Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—We take pleasuse in informing the brothers of the U. B. that on November 18 we instituted the Saturday half holiday and will from now on stop work every Saturday at 12 noon. We did not experience any serious opposition, although some employers threatened that any man stopping on Saturday at 12 noon need not come back to work the following week. Only one employer, however, carried out this threat and we have no doubt we can ultimately win in this isolated case.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—Traveling carpenters contemplating a visit to this city are warned to stay away this season. There is little or no work here and as a result four-fifths of our home carpenters are walking the streets. Do not be deceived by false and bogus advertisements in the daily papers of this city and the bogus literature sent out all over the country by wild-cat real estate boomers telling of the great opportunities, the large amount of work here and the many factories and skyscrapers under construction, which is false and misleading. There is no opening for any one at this time and newcomers will surely get stranded.

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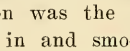
Nyack, N.Y.—On Monday night, December 11, L. U. 474 of this city, on the occasion of their twenty-third anniversary, held

a "social" and had the pleasure of listening to the speeches of two our general organizers. Brother Samuel Botterill of New Jersey spoke on "The Birth and Growth of Trades Unions," and Brother T. M. Guerin of New York on "Present Affairs." Both speakers handled their subject in a masterly manner and their remarks were well appreciated and enthusiastically received by all present.

We had among our guests most of the employers and men engaged in the building trades. A special object we had in view on the occasion was the creation of renewed interest in and smoothing the way for the reorganization of our lapsed District Council. Our hall was filled to overflowing; it was the most enjoyable and successful function we have ever had. Trade conditions are satisfactory here at present; all our men are in employment and prospects are good.



Worcester, Mass.—Local Union 23 of this city celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Thursday evening, December 21, in a fitting manner by a banquet, and it was a rattling success all through. About 180 were present, including officers of the various labor organizations in Worcester and others. The principal speaker was General Organizer Brother W. J. Shields. He said in part:

"Permit me at this time to say a few words regarding recent events in labor circles. Sentiment is not turning away from the workers' organization, despite what has been said.

"All fair-minded individuals will agree that the outrages committed are not chargeable to the labor wing. We fully appreciate the need of a higher development in the handling of the industrial movement, a more tolerant consideration of the rights of one toward the other. The substitution of reason for fashion and prejudice, and the getting away from the idea that industrial regulation is only the concern of the wage earner.

"At the present time the labor movement is undergoing an investigation, and through this will come a better understanding of its aims and objects, its methods and necessity.

"Out of it, also, will come a higher degree of efficiency that will lead to better management and a stronger prestige than ever before. The workingman's society can no more control the act of its members than the professions, the church, the bankers or any of the many societies which exist.

"Beyond this we expect, and I believe we are receiving, the same degree of tolerance as is shown to similar cases of misfortune and warped judgment in the membership of other organizations.

"The membership of the labor movement is composed of about the same material as is to be found in the human family as a whole. We do not lay claim to being better than our neighbors. But from the standpoint of morals and respect for law and order the organized workers have no apology to offer.

"When a bank president, through a misappropriation of funds intrusted to his care, leaves thousands of families in destitute circumstances, that does not call forth a general condemnation of the entire banking profession.

"We continue our faith and confidence in the rest of the bankers and still do business with them. Neither do we condemn the medical profession because a physician sometimes performs a criminal and unprofessional operation or other act which brings about the death of the patient.

"We still have confidence in them, and send our wives and daughters to them for treatment.

"The crimes of a member here and there even if committed in the mistaken and fanatic idea that unionism was to profit, do not change the principles of the labor movement.

"These principles are the same today as they were back in the beginning, and will be in times to come. Through the operation of these principles we expect to lead the toiler out of his bondage, and so far as we have gone in the work we have proved the fact that the general advance of the laborer has materially assisted in the general uplift of society as a whole.

"The chief need of the worker is a centering of his thoughts on the accomplishments of the labor society. The changing of industrial regulation from the condition of bed to work and from work to bed, as prevailed in the memory of men who live today, down to the present day condition, represents one of the items responsible to the effort.

"The experience coming through these changes has demonstrated a tremendous task, with the result that not only the laborer has gained in opportunity, but general business interests have been protected and extended."

Brother Shields also spoke of short hours and extended wages, which he said may be styled the first lessons in trade union philosophy.

He declared that the labor movement is dedicated to the work of regulating industry, increasing wages and the education of the masses to an understanding of what their rights consist of and how to obtain them.

The line of campaign, he said, is organization, education and agitation, and the methods used are conciliation or arbitration, and as a last resort strikes.

A history of Local Union 23 was read by Brother Keffe, who resigned as R. S. after fourteen years of continuous service.

The speaking was interspersed with musical selections and songs. The celebration also marked the former opening of the new headquarters recently leased by the District Council, the governing board of the four Local Unions in Worcester.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Our Local Union 893 of this city is in a flourishing condition, and everything is running smoothly with the contractors. We have had no trouble with them the last year. Our members had all the work they could do and carpenters from outlying districts, of whom a good number have come to this place, also obtained employment. We have taken in from two to six new members at every meeting night lately and everything is going along the uppermost road to success in this district. The different organized trades here in this city have now selected delegates who will meet some night this coming week and form a Trades Assembly for this district. These trades are: The tin workers, the hammer men, the paper mill workers, the barbers, the bricklayers and masons and the carpenters. The milkmen and store employes are also organizing a union and will fall in line. We trust that the members of our U. B. in this and neighboring districts will lend us their support in building up this Trades Assembly and assist us in our work.

An Imposter—Beware of Him!

Batavia, N. Y.—We would hereby warn all sister Local Unions and members to beware of a scoundrel going under the assumed name of Ernest Meier and holding a transfer card from the United Mine Workers' Local Union at West Bay City, Mich., which is a forgery. He goes all over the country, accompanied by his wife, giving a hard luck story and obtaining large sums of money from the different unions. Approaching us, we procured railroad tickets at $11.40 to take him and his wife to Scranton, Pa. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, very heavy built, dark hair and mustache, slightly tinged with gray, carries his head over to one side, his face appears to be full of powder and his eyes are blood shot. L. M. PROPER,

Batavia, N. Y. R. S. L. U. 24.

Information Wanted.

Philip Treudt, the subject of the sketch below, is inquired for. He is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, weight about 140 pounds, light complexion, blue eyes, hair light and quite thin; was last heard from in Rawhide, Nev., in October, 1908, and at that time left Rawhide for Port Bidwell, Cal.

PHILIP TREUDT.

Anyone knowing anything of his whereabouts will please communicate with his brother, WILLIAM TREUDT,

West Chicago, Ill.

A good union man is not necessarily one who always insists upon the union taking care of his own particular grievances. The best kind of a union man is one who always considers the welfare of the entire membership, regardless of his own momentary troubles. Such a man is wise, too, because he recognizes that his own welfare is best safeguarded by working for the interests of the whole.—Grand Rapids Observer.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Some Useful Books

(By John Upton.)

We frequently notice queries as to the books which will be of benefit to those who are engaged in some particular occupation, or desire information along some certain lines of work.

While it will not be possible to give a list which will suit all cases, I hope the following may be helpful to those who are seeking such information.

The young and inexperienced contractor just starting in business, will do well to secure Hodgson's Modern Estimator and Contractors' Guide; also Hick's Estimators' Price Book. If something more is desired get a set of the Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentery and Building, offered by the American School of Correspondence.

These are sent for on approval and may be paid for on easy installments. Those who design plans for houses or other buildings should get some of M. L. Keith's publications, also his magazine on Home Building.

Some good plans and considerable general information can be had at nominal expense from the mail order houses.

Those who desire to become architects or draughtsmen will find the following helpful: Hodgson's Easy Steps in Architecture, Hick's Architectural Drawing Made Easy.

For actual work try Stoddard and Hodgson's book on the Steel Square, and Short Cuts in Carpentry, by Albert Fair.

To learn about saws and their care, read Hodgson's book.

For work in concrete, read Homer A. Ried's books.

Practical Architecture

(By Prof. A. Howard H. Rhodes.)

In our last lesson we learned how to represent an object in perspective when the object was placed so that its sides, top and bottom were parallel with the direction in which the observer was looking. Our lesson this time is more complicated, and teaches how to represent objects when they are placed at any desired angle to the direction in which the observer is looking. We will take for our object a small church and two adjoining houses placed at any desired angle, as Angle A. As in our last the observer is standing at the station point looking along the line of sight (also line of distance). In this drawing we do not show the picture plane or the field of vision as we did in our last lesson, because they would tend to confuse the drawing.

You will notice that I have drawn accurately to scale with the front corner resting on a line called the perspective plane, the sectional plan of the buildings to be represented in the perspective drawing, and that I also have shown the front elevation of the same buildings at the right side of the illustration. This elevation also is accurately drawn to scale. The base of the buildings rests on a line corresponding to the base line of the picture plane (shown in our last lesson). Having this much done, we are ready to begin making the perspective drawing.

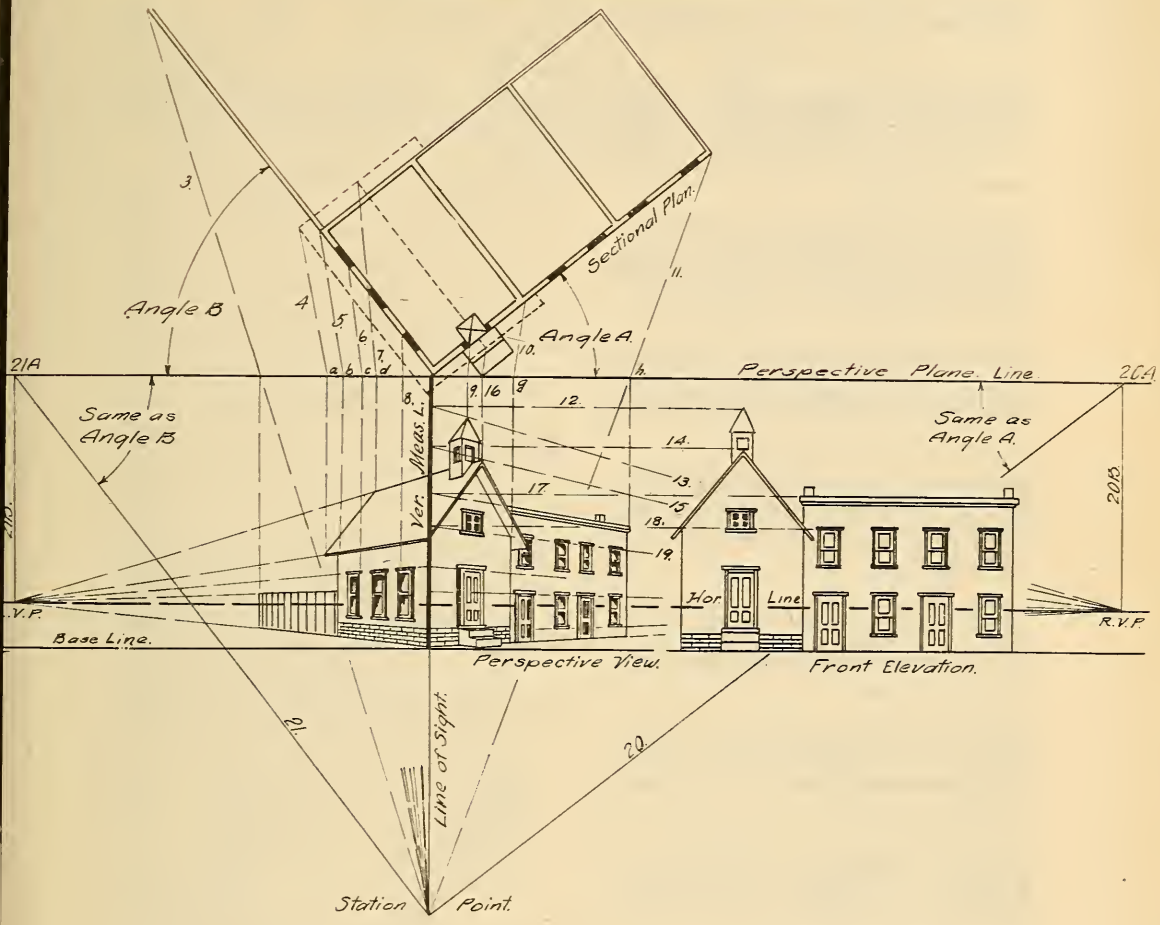
Draw the horizon line any desired distance above the base line, usually about the height of a man.

Locate the right and left vanishing points by drawing lines 20 and 21 from the station point to the perspective plane at the same angles as the front and side of the sectional plan. This gives points 20A and 21A. From these points drop perpendiculars 20B and 21B to the horizon line.

Vertical edges on the buildings are represented in the perspective drawing by vertical lines.

Horizontal edges on the front of the buildings, or edges parallel with them, converge to the right vanishing point (in this case).

Horizontal edges on the end of the buildings, or edges parallel with them, converge to the left vanishing point (in this case).



Vertical measurements are laid off on the vertical measuring line. That is, to find position of the edge of the roof in the perspective drawing, the line 17 shows that the corresponding height was projected from the front elevation to the vertical measuring line and then from the point of intersection on the vertical measuring line, a line converging to the right vanishing point gives the perspective view of the highest edge of the roof of the two houses. The length of these converging lines is determined by lines called rays, as 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, etc., drawn from corners in the sectional plan to the station point. These rays intersect the perspective plane line at points as a, b, c, d, g, h, etc., and give the positions of the vertical lines representing the vertical corners of the buildings.

Lines 18 and 19 show how the tops and bottoms of windows and doors are located. They also show how height of the corners of the church are determined.

Lines 14 and 15 show how height of ridge of church roof is found, while lines 7 and 16 show how its length is found.

Lines 12, 13 and 9 show how the highest point of the steeple is located.

After you have made a drawing like the one shown this month you should be able to represent in perspective almost any kind of building, as this drawing shows practically every step involved in practical perspective.

Taking a union card from the pocket of a non-union coat as an evidence of unionism proves the man a cheat as well as a liar.—Grand Rapids Observer.

Sections of Different Sheathing

(By James Barry.)

Square edge.

Tongued and grooved.

Tongued, beaded and matched.

Matched, beaded and V joint.

V joint one side.

V joint both sides.

Iron tongue and groove.

Wooden tongue.

Plain and beaded weather boarding.

Matched boarding.

How to Fit Facia and Bed Moulding Between Brackets and Rafter Ends

(By Albert L. Higgins, L. U. 459 Ben Harbor, Mo.)

A very handy and simple device for fitting fascia and broad bed moulding pieces between brackets and rafter ends, especially when the same rafter ends are deep and not always set exactly perpendicular. This work should always be done when possible before roof sheathing is put on.

Take two wide shingles and bevel the thick ends, and square them nicely. Then saw an opening through the thin part about the center and into the shingle about 6'' or more. Then fit a wire lath nail in the other shingle to correspond with this opening as per Fig. 1.

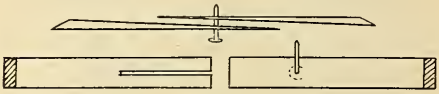


Fig. 1.

Now place them together and open them out to exactly fit between the rafter ends, and be careful to have the upper corners of each shingle on a line exactly with top of rafter ends. Then take out and lay on the board or moulding and mark. Leave pencil mark on and saw a little beveling so to drive tightly. See Fig. 2.

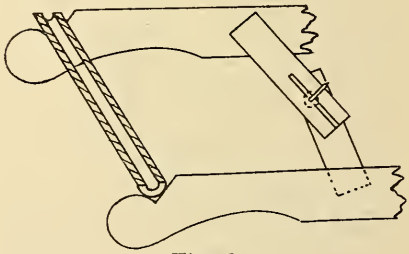


Fig. 2.

It is a good idea to select two shingles quite wide and cut off an inch of the upper corners as illustrated in Fig. 3, so that in

Fig. 3.

laying the pattern flat upon the board to be cut the fingers will be clear.

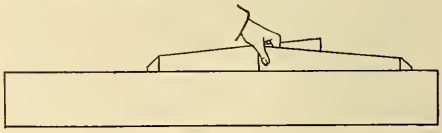


Fig. 4.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Das McNamara Schuldbekenntnis.

Das am 2ten Dezember veröffentlichte Schuldbekenntnis der Brüder McNamara ist unter so eigentümlichen, wir möchten sogar behaupten, unter so verdüchtigen Umständen zustande gekommen, daß wir selbst heute, nach Verlauf von drei Wochen, noch einer näheren Aufklärung hierüber entgegensehen. Ob uns diese Aufklärung jetzt schon werden wird ist fraglich, denn die verschiedenen Arbeitgeber Assoziattionen, Richter, Politiker und Geschäftsleute von Los Angelos, welche zwei Wochen lang mit den Brüdern McNamara verhandelten und diese schließlich zu einem Geständnis drängten, werden aus guten Gründen über diese Verhandlungen schweigen bis, wie sie kalkuliren werden, Gras über die Angelegenheit gewachsen ist.

Die Brüder McNamara haben sich der Verbrechen die sie angeklagt wurden schuldig bekannt und daran ist nun nicht mehr zu rütteln; wir müssen uns damit abfinden; aber unserer Meinung nach, und diese Meinung wird in fortschrittlichen Arbeiterkreisen geteilt, ist es immer noch eine offenen Frage, ob die Brüder McNamara nicht lediglich die Werkzeuge Anderer, ob nicht letztere die wirklich Schuldigen und erstere nur in eine ihnen gestellte Falle geraten sind.

Die Erectors' Association hat bekanntlich seit mehreren Jahren gegen die Organisation der Eisenarbeiter einen erbitterten Kampf geführt und keine Mittel gescheut diesen Verband womöglich zu vernichten. Sie sandte fortwährend ihre Spitzel in die Lokal-Unionen dieser Organisation, so daß es in den größeren Städten sehr häufig vorkam, daß einer oder mehrere dieser Verräter in ihren Versammlungen entlarft und an die Luft befördert wurden.

Die Möglichkeit liegt daher sehr nahe, daß auch Ortie McManigal der als Hauptzeuge gegen die Brüder McNamara auftrat, der der Detektiv Agentur die Beweise gegen sie geliefert, in der Rolle eines „agent provocateur" im Dienste der Arbeitgeber stand und die McNamaras zur Begehung der ihnen zur Last gelegten Verbrechen verleitete.

Die Tatsache, daß das Geständnis der Brüder McNamara gerade drei Tage vor den Komunal-Wahlen in Los Angeles veröffentlicht wurde ist übrigens ein unträglicher Beweis, daß eine Verschwörung seitens kapitalistischer Interessen stattfand, und zwar zu dem speziellen Zwecke den Sieg der verbündeten Gewerkschaftler und Sozialisten bei der drei Tage später, am 5. Dezember, stattzufinden Wahl zuvereiteln; was ihnen ja auch gelungen ist und was bei der Bestürzung und Verwirrung die das Schuldbekenntnis der Brüder McNamara in allen Kreisen hervorgerufen hatte ja auch sofort vorauszusehen war.

Gewaltakte, besonders solche durch die das Leben Anderer bedroht werden, sind von den organisirten Arbeitern und vornehmlich von den vorgeschrittenen Arbeitern stets als höchst verwerfliche und die Sache der Arbeit höchst schädigende Maßregeln erklärt worden. Die Vergangenheit hat gezeigt, daß Gewaltakte seitens der Arbeiter den herrschenden Gewalten nur willkommenen Anlaß bieten die Organisation der Arbeiter zu vernichten, und wer wissentlich oder unwissentlich solche Gewaltakte begeht nützt damit nur dem Ausbeutertum aber nicht der Sache der Arbeit.

Daß dem so ist sehen wir auch nun an dem Gezeter das die kapitalistische Presse nach Veröffentlichung des McNamara Geständnisses angestimmt hat und die Schmähungen und Verdächtigungen die sie über die Arbeiterorganisationen ausschüttet. Indessen ist es bezeichnend, daß auch im kapitalistischen Lager Stimmen laut werden die gegen dies Gebahren Einwand erheben, die der Otis Klique und den Arbeitgeber-Verbänden vorwerfen, daß sie selbst an den Dynamit-Attentaten einen großen Teil der Schuld trägen indem sie durch ihre unaufhörlichen, schamlosen Angriffe auf, und Verdächtigungen der Arbeiterorganisationen, Leute wie die McNamaras geradezu gezüchtet hätten.

Doch sei dem wie es wolle, wir kannten John J. McNamara als einen ruhigen und intelligenten Gewerkschaftsbeamten dem das Wohl und Wehe seiner Organisation am Herzen lag, der aber wie leider so viele seines gleichen sich nicht zu der Erkenntnis der Wichtigkeit und Notwendigkeit der unabhängigen politischen Betätigung der Arbeiter als Klasse heraufschwingen konnte. Hätte er einsehen können, daß der Arbeiterklasse in der Eroberung der politischen Macht zugleich die Mittel an die Hand gegeben sind ihre Interessen in wirksamer Weise gegen das Ausbeutertum zu schützen, er hätte selbstständig, oder als Werkzeug seiner Feinde, nicht zu Verzweiflungstaten, zu Verbrechen greifen können.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Der Vorsitzende des Board unterbreitet die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. Frank Duffy für den Betrag von $20,000.00, nebst Quittung für geleistete Versicherungs-Gebühren, beide ausgestellt von der Fidelity & Guarantee Company in Baltimore, Md., und gültig bis zum 15. August 1912.

Bürgschaftspapiere und Quittung werden dem Vorsitzenden zur Verwahrung zurückgegeben.

Der New York City Joint D. C. berichtet über eine ungünstige Wendung im Paine Lumber Co. Einhaltsprozesse.

Von folgenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s liegt vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über vom Board bewilligte Strike-Unterstützungen vor:

Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C.; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz.; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo.; L. U. 30 New London, Conn.; L. U. 801 Woonsocket, R. J.; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; St. Louis, Mo., D. C.; L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal.; L. U. 229 Glens Falls, N. Y.; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill.; L. U. 284 Erie, Pa.; L. U. 222 Westfield, Mass.; L. U. 189 Quincy, Ill.; L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y.; L. U. 25 Toledo, O.; L. U. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.; Portland, Ore., D. C.; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis. Sämmtliche Ausweise werden geprüft und den Akten einverleibt.

Aus einem teilweisen Rechnungsberichte der L. U. 617 Vancouver geht hervor, daß dieselbe im Besitze einer nichtverausgabten Summe der ihr bewilligten Gelder im Betrage von $88.90 ist und dieselbe wird angewiesen fraglichen Rest zurückzusenden.

12. Oktober.

Die Rechnungsausweise über erhaltene Strike-Unterstützung folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s werden geprüft, für befriedigend befunden und den Akten einverleibt: L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Ja.; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis.; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., und Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.

Die von L. U. 1524 Miles City, Mont., unterbreitete Strike-Liste zeigt, daß dieselbe in der letzten Woche des Ausstandes nur von einem einzigen Mitgliede, als Bescheinigung des Empfangs von Unterstützung, unterzeichnet wurde; der G. S. wird daher angewiesen von L. U. 1524 Aufklärung hierüber zu verlangen.

Auch in der vom Montreal, Can., unterbreiteten Strike-Liste befinden sich Unregelmäßigkeiten und der G. P. wird ersucht das Boardmitglied des siebenten Distriktes mit einer Untersuchung der Angelegenheit zu betrauen.

Gesuche des Worcester, Mass., D. C. und des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke werden abgelehnt.

Appellation John Bull's von L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 543 Mamaroneck, N. Y., gegen Appellanten. Da die in Sekt. 158 der General-Konstitution vorgeschriebene Appellations-Frist verstrichen ist, wird die Appellation nicht berücksichtigt und zu den Akten gelegt.

Von Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., läuft ein Schreiben ein einen Plan zur Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Woodworkers mit der V. B. unterbreitend. Da der Plan mit den von den Minneapolis, Toronto und St. Louis Konventionen der A. F. of L. als unvereinbar befunden wird, werden der G. P. und G. S. instruirt von der Exekutive der A. F. of L. zu verlangen, diese Beschlüsse auszuführen oder den Charter der A. W. zu wiederrufen.

Der Bericht eines Spezial-Deputirten über die zwischen der L. U. 1543 Hyde Park, Mass., und der Carmen's Union schwebenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten liegt vor. Die Angelegenheit wird diskutirt und der G. S. instruirt sich behufs Schlichtung der Streitigkeiten mit den Beamten der Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in Verbindung zu setzen und sollten die dahingehenden Versuche resultatlos sein, so sollen der G. S. und der G. P. diese Streitfrage an die A. F. of L. verweisen.

13. Oktober.

Dem D. C. der an dem New England System der Dampfbahnen beschäftigten Carpenter, wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht, diesem D. C. einen Organisator zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Appellation G. M. Cagel's, und anderer Mitglieder der L. U. 986 McAlester, Okla., gegen das Verhalten der L. U. 1276 Wilburton, Okla., darin bestehend, daß diese L. U. die Anweisung des G. P., Appellanten einen neuen Prozeß zu gewähren, nicht befolgt hat. Aus dem Beweismaterial ergibt sich, daß Appellanten von L. U. 1276 mit einer Geldstrafe belegt wurden ohne ihnen vorher einen regelrechten Prozeß zu gewähren, daß Appellanten und L. U. 986 gegen dieses unkonstitutionelle Verfahren an den G. P. appellirten, daß dieser L. U. 1276 angewiesen den Appellanten einen Prozeß zu gewähren und die Strafe ohne Prozeß als ungesetzlich erklärt hat. Ferner ergibt sich, daß L. U. 1276 nicht innerhalb 30 Tage gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. an das G. E. B. appellirt hat, und nun verlangt L. U. 986 die Strafsumme für Appellanten zurück. Der Board gibt der Appellation statt und weist L. U. 1276 an die ungesetzlich erhobenen Strafgelder an Appellanten zurückzuerstatten.

Wm. B. Macfarlane, einer der Delegaten der A. F. of L. zu dem letzten Gewerkschafts-Kongreß in England erscheint vor dem Board und erstattet Bericht über den Verlauf der

Konferenz mit den Beamten der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, welche auf Ersuchen und laut Instruktion an den Delegaten, während dessen Anwesenheit in England stattfand. Der Bericht wird den Akten einverleibt.

Vom Chicago, Ill., D. C. liegt vollständiger und befriedigender Rechnungsausweis über ihm im Januar d. J. für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder vor.

14., 16., 17 und 18. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Offize wird begonnen und an obigen Datums fortgesetzt.

Am 18. Oktober nimmt der Board ein Inventar Verzeichnis auf. (Siehe Verhandlungen in englischer Sprache in der November Nummer.)

19. Oktober.

Ein Rechnungsbericht über die Verwendung von für Organisationszwecke erhaltene Gelder liegt vor vom Cincinnati, O., D. C. Der Bericht wird zur Januar-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt. Ein Gesuch obigen D. C.'s um weitere Bewilligung wird abgelehnt.

Den L. U.'en 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1859 Waterloo, Ja., und 422 San Francisco, Cal., wird Frist zur Zahlung des 50 Cents Assessments bis zum 1. Januar 1912 gewährt.

Appellation der L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Doscocil abweisend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Angebote für den Druck des Jahresberichtes des G. S. werden entgegengenommen und der Kontrakt hierfür einer Firma der Stadt übertragen.

Die Revision der Rechnungsbücher und Finanzen der G. O. wird beendet, der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten mit den Bücher verglichen und für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 8. January 1912. Chas. Bausher, Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Die außländischen Arbeiter in Frankreich.

(von A. Heins.)

Frankreich hat den großen Vortheil keine Reservearmee der Industrie und noch viel weniger des Ackerbau's zu besitzen. Seine Bevölkerungszahl hat sich seit 1871 nicht namenswerth verändert, noch spielt Concentration auf beiden Gebieten der Produktion keine große Rolle. Nur die Controlle über den finanziellen Weltmarkt, über das flüssige Kapital haben sich französische Geldmächte gesichert, und diese Controlle bedarf keiner großen Betriebskräfte, deren Manipulationen gehen in den Privatcentren einiger weniger Börsen-Magnaten vor sich.

Dennoch folgt die industrielle Entwickelung dem Zug der Zeit, nur langsamer als in anderen Ländern. Neue Bedürfnisse entstehen in allen Bevölkerungsschichten; der zahlreich vertretene kleine Mittelstand, der unabhängige Kleinbauer, die ungeheure Beamtenschaar, wollen Antheil an den höheren Lebensgenüssen haben. Neue Industrieen, wie die Elektrizität, die Fein-Mechanik, oder die in vielen Industrieen heutigen Tages angewandte Chemie, beanspruchen Arbeitskräfte die das Land selbst nicht liefern kann. Der Handel dehnt sich, infolge verbesserter und vervielfältigter Verkehrsmittel, weit über seine bisherigen Gebiete; ja selbst die Fremden, resp. Touristen-Industrie, wächst in noch nie dagewesenem Umfange.

Bei der anerkannten Rücksichtslosigkeit des internationalen Ausbeutertums wäre es zu verwundern wenn ihnen dieses günstige Ausbeutungsfeld unbekannt geblieben wäre. Viel früher als die fremdländischen Arbeitskräfte nutzten kapitalistische Unternehmer dieses Feld aus; sie waren es die ihre proletarischen Landsleute nachkommen ließen, resp. die Einwanderung von Arbeitern nach Frankreich veranlaßten und begünstigten.

Wohl hatten verschiedene Gewerke schon früher versucht nach dem 1870er Kriege in Frankreich wieder Fuß zu fassen, z. B. Herrn und Damenschneider, Kürschner, Conditoren und Andere; aber die Arbeitgeber jener Branchen waren Franzosen, besagte Branchen Saisongeschäfte, so daß die darin Beschäftigten nicht recht seßhaft zu werden vermochten.

Zum Theil die Schwierigkeiten die dem Eingewanderten durch die Sprache entstanden, sodann ein gut Theil von im französischen Volke großgezogenen Chauvinismus, hielten die fremden Arbeiter von dem Zuge nach Frankreich zurück. Abgesehen von südlichen Städten, wie Marseille, Toulon u. s. w. in denen sich viele Italiener angesiedelt haben, ist eine nennenswerthe Anzahl fremder Arbeiter nur in Paris anzutreffen. Wohl befindet sich schon seit Jahren ein starkes Fremden-Element in den nördlichen Fabrikcentren, in Lille, Roubaix, Valanciennes, aber das sind fluktuirende Massen die gewissermaßen nur einen Austausch bilden zwischen französischen und belgischen Flandern.

Aber in und um Paris siedeln sich die Colonien fremder Arbeiter an, namentlich in den größeren Vororten befinden sich namhafte Filialen ausländischer Firmen, besonders elektrische Werke, Telephon und verwandte Industrien, Glasbläsereien und Schleifereien, Ofen und sonstige Klein-Eisengießereien, chemische und Farbenwerke in denen sämmtliches Büreaupersonal nebst den Werkführern Deutsche sind.

Im Klempnergewerke mit seinen verwandten Berufen macht sich ein jüdisches Kleinmeistertum recht unliebsam, selbstverständlich beschäftigen sie nur Rassegenossen; dasselbe ist bei den Confektionsschneidern, den billigen Kürschnern, und nicht zum Mindesten bei den

hiesigen Möbelschreinern der Fall. Das Schlimme an der Sache ist, daß diese Elemente so schlecht zu organisiren, und wenn organisirt, sehr schlecht zu controlliren sind.

Im Fanci-Ledergeschäft, in der Imitationsjuwelenbranche, nebst einigen Andern, arbeiten viele Deutsche und Deutsch-Oestreicher; viele von diesen kommen als überzeugte Gewerkschaftler nach Paris, haben den guten Willen sich ihrer Gewerschaft anzuschließen, aber sie stoßen dabei auf große Hindernisse. Der Zusammenhang der am Platze befindlichen Gewerksorganisationen ist ein sehr loser, deren Leistungen gleich Null. Die aus deutschen Landen kommenden Gewerkschaftler waren daheim gleichzeitig politisch organisirt, was bei den hiesigen Nur-Gewerkschaftlern als ein Verbrechen angesehen wird. Man betrachtet sie deßhalb in doppelter Weise als Eindringlinge, und es entsteht allmählich eine Kluft zwischen Eingeborenen und Eingewanderten die alle bisherigen Anstrenungen, den fast verdrängten Chauvinismus durch den Gedanken internationaler Zusammengehörigkeit endgültig zu beseitigen, zunichte machen.

Wenn beispielsweise das Brauergewerbe in fast ausschließlich deutschen Händen ist, wenn namentlich das Personal der Fremdenindustrie, Restaurant und Hotel-Angestellte, sich in großem Maße aus Deutschen rekrutirt, so ist das doch verständlich. Erstere Industrien wurden erst in den letzten 20 Jahren, von Deutschen nach Frankreich eingeführt, und im letzteren eignen sich die vom Auslande kommenden Arbeiter besser; sie brauchen durchwegs nicht billiger zu arbeitern. Die Lohnfrage, die hauptsächlich durch Trinkgelder regulirt wird, geht den Arbeitgeber eigentlich nur wenig an; aber der deutsche Schweizer, Italiener oder Elsässer, der im Hotelfache angestellt ist, hat gewöhnlich schon mehrere Länder bereist, folglich mehr gelernt; er spricht auch fast stets, neben französisch, noch eine, häufig sogar mehrere Sprachen; alles Kenntnisse die dem Eingeborenen völlig abgehen. Deßhalb findet er da Anstellung wo sich der Franzose abgewiesen sieht, was allerdings nicht dazu angethan ist bei diesem besondere Zuneigung zu den Eingewanderten zu erwecken.

An diesen Zuständen sind in erster Linie die französischen Arbeiter selber schuld. Hätten sie ihre Organisationen bei Zeiten aufgebaut und auf lebensfähige Basis gestellt, wären ihre Organisationen wirkliche Kampfgenossenschaften, anstatt lächerliche Schwatzbuden, in denen Fäuste in der Tasche geballt, Barikaden gebaut werden, Boßthum und Regierung in prahlerischer Weise bedroht, und alle einer vernünftigen Organisationsform zuneigenden Elemente verhöhnt und verpönt werden, hätten sie so gearbeitet wie dies die amerikanischen Arbeiter den einwanderten Elementen gegenüber schon seit Jahren thun, indem sie jene an sich ziehen, die errungenen Vortheile ihnen zukommen lassen, überhaupt alles in ihren Kräften stehende thun um sich die Einwanderung zu assimiliren, hätten die Franzosen das amerikanische Beispiel befolgt, was ihnen ein Leichtes gewesen wäre, sie hätten heute nicht nöthig sich den Nationalisten und Fremdenfressern wieder in die Arme zu werfen.

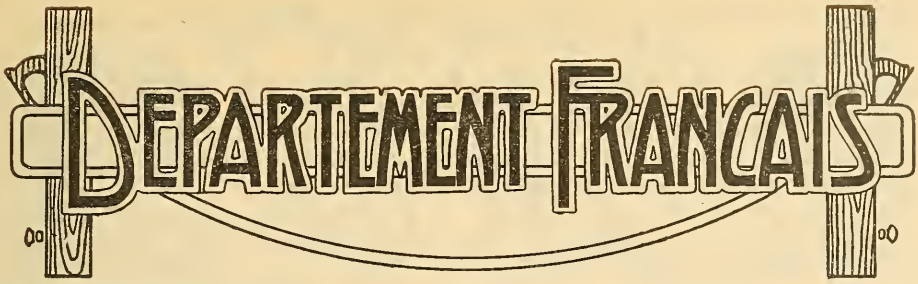
Gewiß, ich scheue mich keineswegs, die Taktik zu billigen die man bei Euch den Scabs, hier in Europa den sog. Gelben gegenüber häufig genug gezwungen ist einzuschlagen; dem widerspenstigen Arbeiter, der bewußt und mit Absicht sich vom Boß, vom Kapital, dazu gebrauchen läßt die organisirten Arbeiter um die Früchte langjähriger Kämpfe zu bringen, solche Elemente, die aus Knechtssinn oder Eigennutz Anstrengungen illusorisch machen helfen, für diese billige ich vollständig die etwas derb klingende, aber völlig berechtigte Taktik: „Willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, schlag ich dir den Schädel ein."

Sie sind eben Verräther an der Arbeitersache, an ihren Nebenmenschen, und müssen als solche behandelt werden.

Die Berechtigung zur Anwendung dieser Taktik spreche ich aber den französischen Gewerkschaftlern ab, solange sie dem eingewanderten Elemente nicht mit gutem Beispiele vorangehen, solange sie noch Streiks inceniren, oder Lockouts provoziren, mit 10 Prozent Organisirte, alles andere nur zum Mitlaufen animirt wird, solange sie ihre Streiks ohne Geld führen und ihre Streikers brodlos, hungernd, in die Straße schicken. Solange sie wie eine Heerde blöckender Schafe ihre unzufriedenen, aber nicht geschulten Gewerksgenossen, vor die Fäuste brutaler Polizei und sonstiger Pretorianerbanden, oder gar vor die geladenen Gewehre der Infanterie, unter die Hufe der Dragoner und Kürassierpferde schicken, solange spreche ich den hiesigen Arbeitern das Recht ab mit Verachtung auf die fremden Ausgebeuteten zu blicken.

Sie, die auf den internationalen Congressen gegen die amerikanischen Arbeiter stimmten, und sie tadelten, daß man die Mongolen und indischen Kulis von den Küsten des großen Continents fern halten wolle, sie rufen nach Ausnahmebestimmungen, und drohen mit Rassenkämpfen, weil einige Tausend Deutsche, Russen, Italiener und Rumänen Stellen einnehmen die von französischen Arbeitern gar nicht besetzt werden können, zum Theil deßhalb, weil keine da sind.

Eine rühmliche Ausnahme von dieser Fremden-Phobie bilden die Möbelschreiner des Faubourg St. Antoine, die in ihrem offiziellen Organ erklären, daß die deuschen Möbelschreiner das Rückgrat ihrer Organisation bilden, und empfehlen den französischen Arbeitern die deutsche Sektion der Möbelschreiner als mustergültig zur Nachahmung.— Immerhin für den Holzarbeiterverband Deutschlands und Oestreichs eine ehrende Anerkennung.



Le Congres International des Organisations Patronales

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Nous trouvons les faits suivants dans la presse italienne et française ouvrière, et nous les jugons assez interessants pour les porter à la connaissance de nos lecteurs.

Le 29 septembre s'est ouvert à Turin, Italie, le congrès des organisations patronales, réunis dans le but d'étudier l'action à mener vis à vis des organisations ouvrières. Les messieurs ont profités des prix reduits que les compagnies des chemins de fer ont accordé à l'occasion de l'Exposition Internationale ,tenue dans ectte ville.

Parmi les congressistes nous notons le Dr. Kaiser secrétaire de la Fédération des organisations autrichiennes; Mr. Carlier, vice-président du Comité Central du travail industriel à Bruxelles; Mr. le professeur Blondel de l'école des sciences politiques à Paris; le président des syndicats patronaux de l'industrie textile de France; le président de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseilles; Mr. Lambertine, secrétaire du Comité des Armateurs de France; le délégué de la Fédération nationale des constructeurs de Nice; Mr. Nuset, président du Syndicat de l'industrie et du commerce de France; Mr. Isack, président honoraire de la Chambre de Commerce de Lyon; etc. Nous en passons, et pas des moins connues.

La séance est ouverte par le délégué de l'Italie, Mr. Craponne, qui tient à noter, entre outres choses, que l'organisation patronale *est bien une organisation de lutte, de défense legitime, mais pas d'offensive.*

L'Humanité, imprime ces dernières lignes en italique pour bien faire resortir cet aveu patronal, et je m'empresse également de les souligner.

Après avoir exposé complaisement le rapide développement des organisations patronales; il trace à grandes lignes les traveaux du Congrès.

Le Sénateur Zappi, représentant des fédérations agraires d'Italie, dit que le seul but du Congrès doit être de connaitre avec précision l'état des compétitions entre capital et travail.

En faisant la rélation des luttes de Parme (1908) et de Ravenne, (1910) à propos des machines agricoles, il dit, que les organisations patronales doivent avoir pour programme de ne jamais se soustraire à la discussion, de se montrer toujours larges dans les luttes economiques, mais de rester toujours fermes dans les questions de principe. "Si nous avions cédé, continu le Sénateur, sur la question des machines agricoles, la même question serai posée aujourd'hui pour les ouvriers industriels; ceder sur ce point là aurai donc été bouleverser le principe de propriété." Cette manière de voir fut très applaudie par ces messieurs.

A la séance du 30 septembre, Mr. Blondel propose la fondation d'une caisse mutuelle internationale sur le modèl de celle fonctionnant pour le compt de l'organisation des commerçants français.

Mr. Isack observe, que les industriels français n'ont pas encore de système de défense, et d'adopter un système unique serai dangereux, mais qu'il faut d'abord s'assurer de la solidarité permanente et de l'aide mutuelle entre les differentes catégories d'industriels.

Mr. Carlier (Belgique) déplore que la législation du travail ne protège pas suffisament la classe capitaliste.

La dernière séance est exclusivement employée à la rédaction et au vote de la résolution suivante:

> L'organisation ouvrière ainsi que l'organisation patronale représente des éléments équilibre utilement régulateurs de la concurrence. Attendu que l'avantage résultant de la compétition entre les groupes serait annulé et que la préponderance résultant des monopoles serait la ruine économique.

Attendu que les conflits de nature économique devraient trouver leur équilibre nécessaire dans la solidarité économique naturelle des classes associées dans la production, mais bien distinctes, dans leurs fonctions respective, la lutte de tarifs n'étant qu'une épisode de très seondaire de la lutte de classe.

Affirm en principe la nécessité de la liberté économique comme moyen unique de production et de rendement du travail:

Emet le voeu:

1. Que les rapports entre les organisations qui défendent le capital et celles qui protègent la main d'oeuvre s'étendent de plus en plus de façon que tous les efforts soient faits pour établir l'équilibre pacifique et durable des deux forces productrices.

2. Que la législation sociale qui doit avoir la haute mission, non pas de créer des injustices, provocatrice de discordes, mais de dicter des règles propres à faciliter les rapports et à trancher avec équité les différends entre employeurs et employés, puisse aussi représenter pratiquement une responsabilité civile en cas de non-accomplissement des contrats collectifs, laissant aux organisations la plus grande autonomie possible.

Au sujet de cette résolution, qui contourne avec art toute sorte de difficulté, la "Bataille Syndicale" dit:

"Manière forte, ou manière douce? laquelle des deux faut—il appliquer à la classe ouvrière?

Angoissant dilemne! il a divisé les patrons rémis dernièrement au congrès international à Turin. Du moins c'est l'impression qui se dégage des débats qui eurent lieu.

La première tendance fut représentée par la Confédération italienne de l'Industrie. On peut supposer qu'elle était la port-parole des patrons allemands qui se sont abstenus.

Ceux-ci preconisent l'offensive, les grands lockouts, le terrorisme.

La seconde tendance fut défendue surtout par Mr. Isack, président de la chambre de commerce de Lyon. C'est la tactique des contrats de travail à long terme. Les pacifistes préconisent le maintien des accords, et en particulier les payements eventuels de domages par les ouvriers.

Après tout, les deuxe tendances réflètent parfaitement les expériences faites par le patronat des divers pays.

Les Industriels allemands qui attendirent, tout comme les organisations ouvrières des résultats miraculeux de l'introduction de contrats à long terme, durent déchanter. Les ouvriers allemands, malgré leur discipline légendaire, brisent eux-memes les cadres étroits qui les enserrent et violent les contrats. D'ou le terrorisme patronal."

Voilà pourquoi la tactique à suivre, les moyens à employer par les patrons ne peuvent être partout les mêmes. Ce que la majorité des congressistes a paru en tout cas desirer, ajoute Mr. Blondel, c'est que les organisations de défense patronale, jugés nécessaire pour contrebalancer les organisations ouvrières, se constituent sans arrière-pensée de lutte, dans un simple but de défense. Il faut que les groupements patronaux se montrent essentiellement pacifiques.

Ca, c'est de l'hypocrisie; les organisations patronales ne peuvent avoir d'autre but que de combattre les revendications ouvrières. Il n'est pas douteux que le jour, où les pays aujourd'hui réfractaires, auront fait pour leur compte l'experience allemande, ils se rallieront à la thèse des patrons allemands.

Alors, l'Internationale patronale sera definitivement organisé, avec les terroristes allemand comme "leaders."

Mais à mon avis, tout en reconnaissant la bonne intention, ou plutôt le mauvais vouloir de ces messieurs, il y a souvent loin de la coupe aux lèvres, et bien des choses changent d'aspect entre la poire et le fromage.

C'est l'expérience qu'ils auront dù faire, car ces épanchements fraternelles ne se terminent jamais sans un petit banquet, et nous apprennons par la même voie qu'au Champagne, Mr. Craponne, le président de la chambre industrielle italienne, a adressé ses remerciements au délégués, se disant heureux du résultat obtenu par le congrès,

(Voir la suite à la page 56.)

DEATH ROLL

HUNNELL, W. W., of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa.

WESTBERG, FRANK, of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

HOULE, EDWIN, of L. U. 1245, Newport, R. I.

Claims Paid During Dec., 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16100	Wm. Fotheringham (paid in November)	1435	$200.00
16110	A. M. Sappington	16	50.00
16111	Mrs. Ellen Ford	29	50.00
16112	C. A. Meyers	289	200.00
16113	Mrs. Clara L. Estell	339	50.00
16114	Harry Jess	788	200.00
16115	Charles M. Shuler	1234	200.00
16116	Peter Hardy	13	50.00
16117	Jos. H. Walling	32	200.00
16118	Wm. Shaw	90	200.00
16119	C. H. Clark	184	50.00
16120	Wallace J. Webb	186	200.00
16121	Mrs. Mary Jane Claney	211	50.00
16122	Mrs. Mary Snyder	322	50.00
16123	Nicholas Huemmer	419	50.00
16124	Jacob Auger	478	200.00
16125	Gustav Buckow	513	200.00
16126	Mrs. Mary E. Black	639	50.00
16127	James H. Wright	651	50.00
16128	Alexander Foster	924	200.00
16129	Mrs. Hattie Scyzerbowski	985	50.00
16130	George Eagye	1158	100.00
16131	R. A. Bliven	1725	200.00
16132	Frank Hybel	1786	200.00
16133	Victor Swanson	88	200.00
16134	Henry Glaeve (dis)	1108	400.00
16135	Evan J. Evans	26	50.00
16136	James J. Adams	715	200.00
16137	Mrs. Esther S. Wagner	517	50.00
16138	Mrs. Catherine P. Callahan	137	50.00
16139	Mrs. Selma Gronland	240	50.00
16140	Peter Rice	425	200.00
16141	Cyrus High	492	200.00
16142	Alfred W. Rider	842	200.00
16143	R. M. Webb	1082	50.00
16144	Aemas Gaudet	1393	200.00
16145	Jacob Galtner	440	200.00
16146	Christopher Jeffs	1244	200.00
16147	Mrs. Elizabeth Neder	5	50.00
16148	Wm. E. Taylor	19	200.00
16149	W. W. Hunnell	106	200.00
16150	Wm. H. Nagle	119	200.00
16151	John G. Bauer	209	200.00
16152	Arthur St. Jean	351	200.00
16153	Schuyler C. Kelley	367	200.00
16154	S. T. Balderson	371	50.00
16155	Louis Geo. Walter	375	200.00
16156	Mrs. Matilda Wirges	593	50.00
16157	Charles S. Lawson	624	50.00
16158	F. M. Headley	75	50.00
16159	W. R. McConnell	75	100.00
16160	Thomas J. Donovan	29	200.00
16161	Wm. W. Swain	29	200.00
16162	Frank Westburg	106	200.00
16163	Elias H. Dawson	109	200.00
16164	Mrs. Clementine F. Avon	134	50.00
16165	E. M. Nelson	472	200.00
16166	Mrs. Maud Lena Pearson	1247	50.00
16167	John J. McFarland	1384	200.00
16168	Carl J. Anderson	7	200.00
16169	Mrs. Esther Johnson	62	50.00
16170	Wm. G. Lowe	79	200.00
16171	Samuel Lawson	118	200.00
16172	Joseph F. Warder (dis)	132	300.00
16173	Daniel F. Byrne	223	200.00
16174	Mrs. Nettie Knops	262	50.00
16175	John D. Collard	274	200.00
16176	Mrs. Josephine L. Driggers	627	50.00
16177	Mrs. Mary M. Rhomberg	678	50.00
16178	Mrs. Chrissie Wynkoop	843	50.00
16179	Henry Starbuck	1145	200.00
16180	John J. Mehringer	1382	200.00
16181	Mrs. Helene Siemsen	1784	50.00
16182	Henry J. Kinney	183	200.00
16183	Patrick F. Loftus	325	183.25
16184	J. M. Good	1835	200.00
16185	Emil Kayser	1784	172.50
16186	John A. Johnson	7	50.00
16187	Mrs. Flora May Mortimer	345	50.00
16188	Pierre Dechene (dis)	21	400.00
16189	Martin Kolousek	39	50.00
16190	Emil Anderson	56	200.00
16191	Mrs. Mabel Simmons	56	50.00
16192	Mrs. Alma Landry	137	50.00
16193	Ferdinand Frettoli	509	200.00
16194	Wm. V. Scully	471	200.00
16195	Mrs. Georgiana Smith	757	50.00
16196	Henry Widman	792	50.00
16197	Chas. A. Smith (dis)	1014	300.00
16198	Mrs. Lumina Caron	1305	50.00
16199	Mrs. Eda Johnson	1747	50.00
16200	Berthold Kuhn	1747	200.00
16201	Mrs. Pearl Ecret	213	50.00
16202	Mrs. Cecilia E. Baylis	357	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16203	Sydney L. King	357	50.00
16204	Mrs. Anna Weissert	1369	50.00
16205	Geo. S. Mendel	75	200.00
16206	J. T. Huffman	64	200.00
16207	James McChesney	119	200.00
16208	Mrs. Margaret E. Oster	125	50.00
16209	Joseph Kremach	214	200.00
16210	Mrs. Lydia Hester	345	50.00
16211	W. H. Williams	813	50.00
16212	Mrs. Belle Lott	943	50.00
16213	Mrs. E. J. M. Schulty	1053	50.00
16214	Patrick Kenny	10	200.00
16215	Wm. J. McPhee	22	200.00
16216	Mrs. Mary L. Yarter	158	50.00
16217	P. Sciarini (dis)	423	300.00
16218	Richard Suter	526	200.00
16219	Frank M. Landram	712	200.00
16220	Joseph DeYoung	762	200.00
16221	Richard Farris	1043	200.00
16222	Wm. H. Law	1595	200.00
16223	E. M. Bertsch	1172	200.00
16224	Wm. L. Schmidt	9	50.00
16225	Mrs. Amanda Pulver	16	50.00
16226	Geo. M. Jenks (dis)	28	400.00
16227	Henry P. Barnes	75	200.00
16228	Fred Kramer	80	200.00
16229	John Zucco	174	200.00
16230	Mrs. Anna C. Borg	87	50.00
16231	Jens A. Christensen	181	200.00
16232	Hymann Hordiske	419	50.00
16233	Thomas C. Watts	432	50.00
16234	Otto Kempfer	589	50.00
16235	P. J. Schneider (dis)	1272	400.00
16236	Theodore Irons	1327	50.00
16237	E. W. Vanarsdale	1434	200.00
16238	Lewis Yonker	1526	50.00
16239	Joseph B. Yates	23	200.00
16240	Mrs. Margaret Loos	29	50.00
16241	Fred Wernike	419	200.00
16242	Mrs. Gertrude J. Schatt	1399	50.00
16243	Clark F. Nichols (dis)	1354	300.00
16244	Henry Simpson	90	200.00
16245	Carl Birkholz	105	50.00
16246	Clinton Heath	481	200.00
16247	Mrs. Mary Kotjuga	148	50.00
16248	Leonhard Schuh	238	200.00
16249	Anton Kozlovsky	309	200.00
16250	Mrs. Barbara Grabher	375	50.00
16251	W. C. Gridley	667	200.00
16252	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Howatt.	821	50.00
16253	Joe Springer	701	50.00
16254	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ramsey	1076	50.00
16255	Mrs. Florence Morris	1893	50.00
16256	O. P. Grensfalt	9	200.00
16257	Albert Schamel	16	200.00
16258	August Thielen	43	200.00
16259	Ellis B. Gregg	104	200.00
16260	M. F. Whitten	316	200.00
16261	James Bainville	390	50.00
16262	Wm. H. Johnson	585	200.00
16263	Mrs. Laura A. Dempsy	682	50.00
16264	Wm. F. Gleason	887	50.00
16265	Mrs. Mary F. Musser	1154	50.00
16266	Charles F. Maxcy	632	200.00
16267	Mrs. Hannah A. Johnson	951	50.00
	Total		$22,255.75

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Campaign for Industrial Education.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A conference in the interest of trade training and vocational education was held in Washington on December 14, at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the National Educational Association, the National Association of Colleges and Stations, the National Association of Normal Schools, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Agricultural Association of Colleges and Stations, and officials of the Grange, took part. The Wilson bill, H. R. 12156, and the identical measure, S. 3, by Senator Page, were unanimously endorsed and steps taken to vigorously press the principles of these measures for early passage through Congress.

Le Congres International des Organisations Patronales

(Suite de la page 54.)

et termine par une fanfaronade sur la pacification sociale.

La conclusion à tirer de cette assemblée patronale est bien simple; il est du devoir de la classe ouvrière de suivre leur exemple, de bien s'organiser, sans faire de distinction, ni de métier ni de race, ni de nationalité, encore moins que de réligion; le plus grand profit que l'on puisse tirer de son ennemie consiste très souvent en suivant son exemple.

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Structural Draftsman	Commercial Illustrat'g
Concrete Construction	Mining Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Gas Engineer
Electric Lighting	Automobile Running
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Name _____

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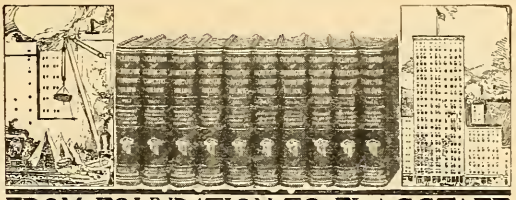

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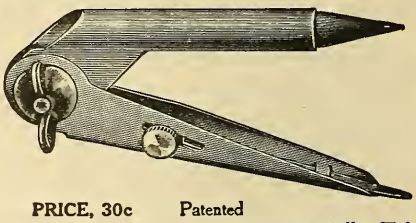

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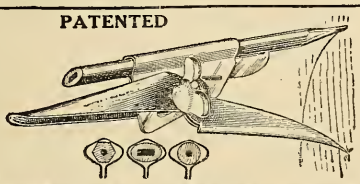

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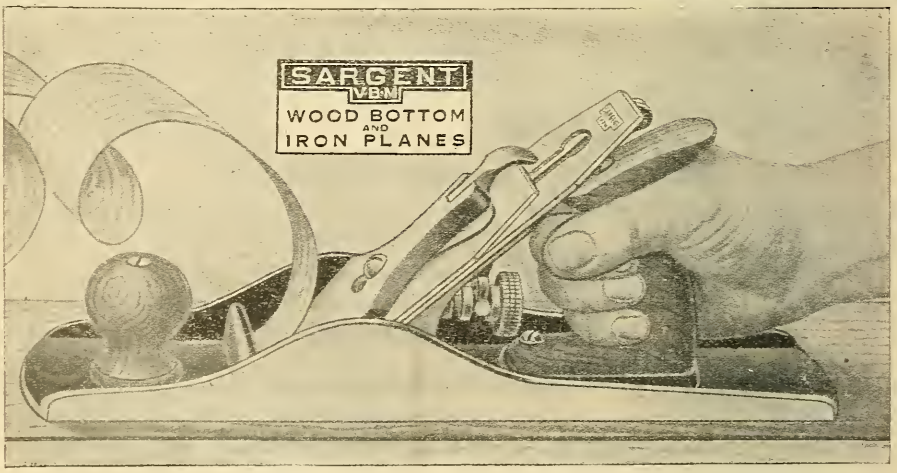

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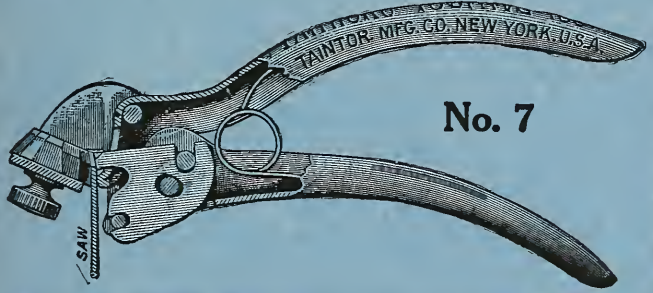

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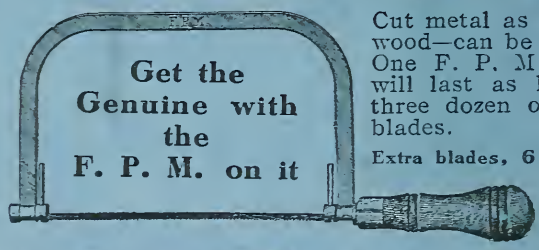

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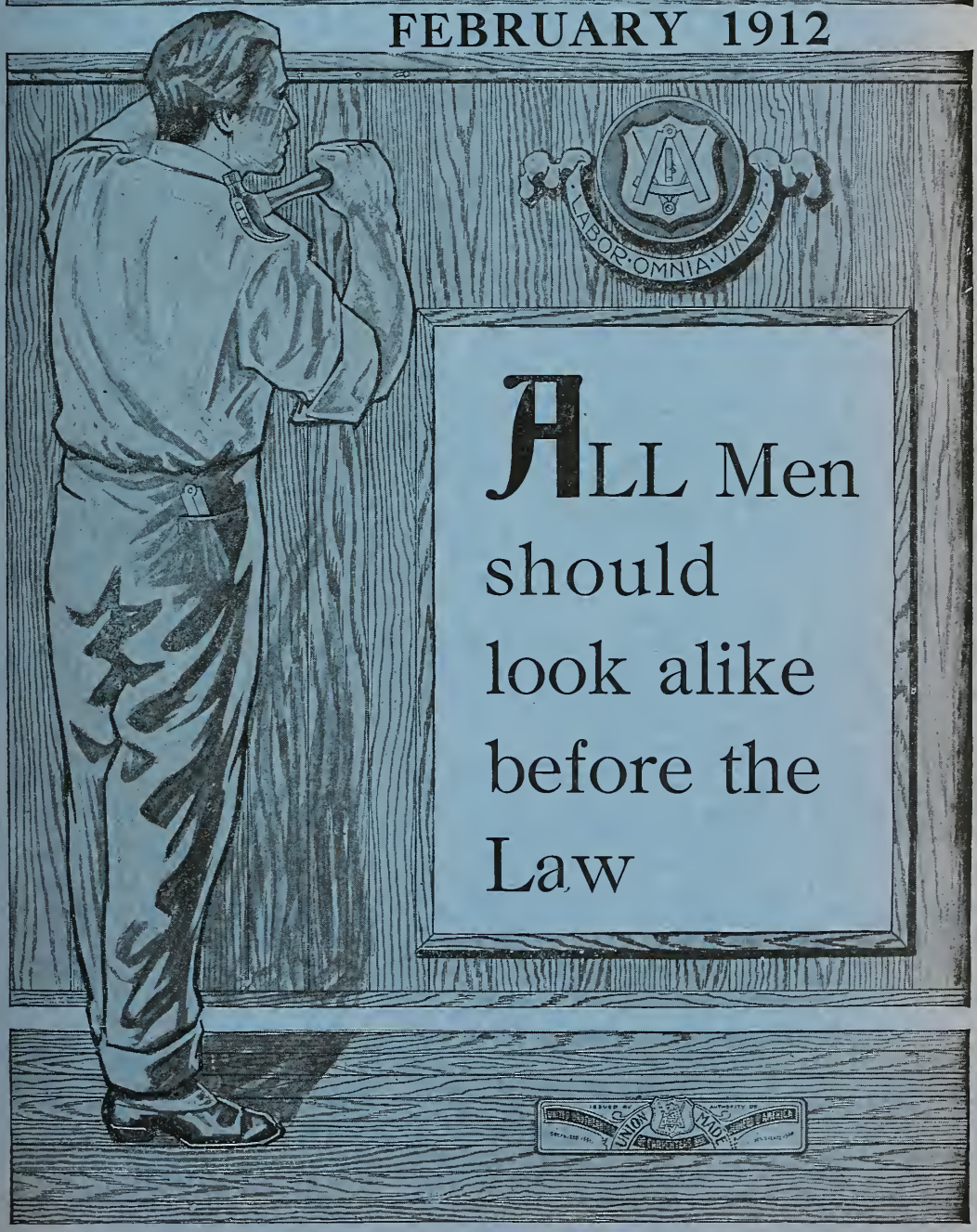

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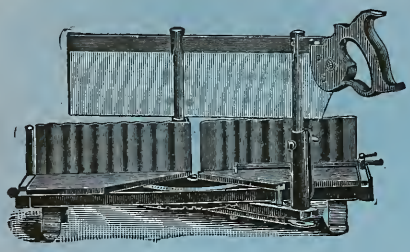

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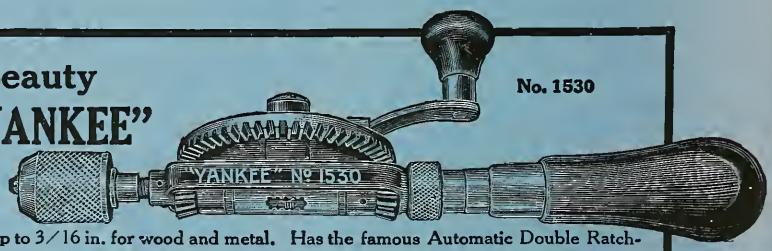

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SEND FOR CATALOG
No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Life's Strange Riddle

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Life is like some mighty riddle
That we puzzle o'er in vain;
Why this mystery of living?
Why the discipline of pain?
Why, with plenty, pride and riches
In this prosperous nation fair,
Is there so much want and weeping—
So much poverty and care?

So much labor for the "masses,"—
So much leisure for the few!
Heirs of poverty and sorrow
Have the world's hard work to do;
Ease and luxury and comfort
Labeled with a dollar mark,—
Hardship, horror and disaster
For the miner's dungeon dark.

If a living wage is rendered
Why a bread line's ragged throng?
There are cottages and mansions,
Where do homeless folks belong?
Why are capital and labor
In this world so far apart?
Why do riders in a carriage
Also want to own the cart?

Worse than Gompers and the union
What do millionaires despise?
In this day of "trusts" and humbugs
Why should labor organize?
Why so many foolish questions
Apropos of bad and good?
With God's keys we solve life's riddle.—
They are love and brotherhood.

THE CARPENTER

THE DRAMA ON THE BOARDS

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

I took him
For the plainest, harmless creature
That breathed upon the earth a Christian,
So smooth
He daubed his vice with show of virtue.
—King Richard III, Act III, Scene 5.

IT is a fact that every play has for its foundation a cause.

It would be a farce had it no phases to be conned and studied as object lessons worthy of learning.

The drama now upon the American stage of attention was never built to use invented force, feats of kidnapping or exploits of ransom hunters.

Invention has been before the law many times in many forms. The world cannot show where the cause in the drama now upon the boards or any of its adherents ever thought or attempted an effort at kidnapping, though miscreants in its ranks have sold its soul and their own for ransom.

Prison walls have, very properly, confined many such miscreants, and hastily some adherent who weighed not the consequences though he had a mind to conceive the right and an arm to bravely and boldly strike for it.

For hundreds of years the cause has appealed to the highest attributes of humanity, though dumb beasts, like intelligent man, have suffered for it under outrages urged by malice, hate, base motive and insatiate greed, the spirit and endeavor of which was to destroy those attributes and make the cause appear as the property and pursuit of wicked men.

The world wondered. The cause lived on and the attributes died not.

The *primum mobile* had, and still has, for its field that labor which is dependent on a wage to supply necessaries that go toward keeping life within the body and the bod in raiment never known to or worn by our first parents.

How interestingly peaceful would that field have been, and would be now, were it free from thorny growths, storms breaking over its broad domain with destructive force and winds that scatter, hither, thither and anon thereon, poisonous seeds germinated with wonderful husbandry solely to destroy the fruition which the noble element of mental and physical power as the grand representative of labor, generously dispensed to humanity.

It can be well said there is no cause that does not have an opponent and an opposite.

One who opposes, generally does so to change, alter, conquer or control what or whoever is tenacious of some certain state, power or contention. While that which or who is opposite is there to reach by varying means and methods the same or similar result.

However, the cause in the drama that is so old but so recently reproduced with remarkable interest, had its genesis prior to any and every element that considered itself strong enough to be an opponent. The moral and economic world has, however, come to look upon that element, not merely as an opposite or opponent, but as a despot and tyrant determined at all cost to be conqueror and king, with only its own life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in view, rejecting every wise action, judgment and pacific influence.

In the employ of that element appear the brigand, the ransom hunter and the villain, that knows he cannot stand alone, have absolute command and be powerful in his individuality without men and money pliant in aiding his aims and purposes and his yearning to be the hero in the play.

It is now that the audience realizes the presence of the real despot and tyrant and hold a curious and almost breathless interest in the characters in view. The struggle is to find some nobility in or necessity for them and their parts. How fiercely condemnatory and utterly disgusted every auditor becomes as he discovers that the real villain is the despot and tyrant and that he and his satanic satellites have thrown reason into a cauldron where boil the pernicious, aye, poisonous weeds that contain the certainty of death to equity and justice.

THE CARPENTER

A strange figure in a play having such repugnant characters, is the actor performing a counter-service in behalf of the cause. He is not, however, a true hero or one to employ and applaud, especially if he stoop to horrible and heinous destruction of life, limb, property and honor, and only is his service viewed as a necessity by none but those in whom the mad spirit of revenge revels. Fitly does our Shakespearean selection apply to him, not as the hero, nor the martyr, but the villain in the cause.

The play gains in interest as attention settles itself upon the strange individual *dramatis personae.* To the calm, critical, impartial auditor, there arises regret and recoil over the fact that humanity has a member who would sell his very soul if the sale resulted in the crushing of a cause that is human and humane and another with mind so diseased that it dethrones reason and rationality. Oh, how the generous stagger as the villains gloat over triumph. And the true moralist will rise in the majesty of philanthrophy and philosophy and demand the elimination of the repellant creatures and in their stead, the face and forms of actors of the leading cast, who will plead for law and order, but insist upon justice according human rights and liberties to the whole and not to the few.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the Erectors' and Anti-Boycott Associations personify on one side the villain and his satellites, and the poor, unfortunate, mentally diseased McNamaras the counter actors, while under the dome of interest sit the fair and impartial, the biased and prejudiced, the real heroes being the toiling masses of the land.

It is a continuous play with the sequel portentious to the republic's peace and prosperity, but more awful to the toilers who see in the triumph of the opposition the foreshadow of certain death to their industrial power, pursuit and freedom from servile bondage. Better for them, for capital, the republic and the people that the villainous and guilty be punished and the innocent and honest defended.

It may be said conspicuous attempt has been made at rhetorical figuration and mysterious metaphorical word-painting. Certain it is no psychological caprice, fancy or imagination or wild illusion has had indulgence. The cause is real, actual, just and righteous. Were it not, this wonderful world would never have known present physical greatness and grandeur. The play is not, by title, "Labor Against Capital," but "Capital Against the Toilers of America."

HEW TO THE LINE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Lo at the loom of life we weave
Our separate threads, that varying fall,
Some stained, some fair; and passing leave
To God the gathering up of all.

AFTER the general babble and excitement over the McNamaras' crimes exhausted itself, there are ever new sensations for a morbid public to gorge upon. It is rather significant that a crime from union labor circles should create so much more criticism and denunciation than one of greater magnitude in political or financial organizations. Is it possible that integrity of purpose is no longer expected from capitalistic combinations, or have their crimes become so open and continual against society that custom establishes a special privilege to the class? From labor union enemies,, vengeful inuendoes and unjust charges have raged in vain, for organized labor has long since established a clean record. Labor's cause is the just cause of humanity, and so it is looked upon by the majority of honest and intelligent people the world over.

Some "trust" champions fairly foam at the mouth in their rabid attacks on organized labor, whenever an opportunity occurs to saddle the union collectively with the delinquencies of an individual.

No fair or intelligent opponent would attempt to condemn a great movement of

such world-wide influence for good and for the general welfare, or fasten upon all the guilt of one.

We should not blame one another too severely for the opinions expressed on industrial subjects, for we are all instructed by our own experience and environment in a great degree. We are more or less creatures of circumstance; all are human and none of us can see beyond our own horizon.

It is a wholesome experience for men or movements to get hard knocks sometimes. If we never stumbled and never fell down hard hit, we would never know exactly how to avoid the next tumble, nor be strong enough to get up and go ahead to find out what's coming next.

No reform movement, throughout all ages, ever escaped criticism, hindrance and opposition. The nobler its purpose, and the higher its motives and ideals, the more bitterly will it be opposed and denounced.

All great and heroic enterprises are destined to bear the battle scars of their own peculiar struggles, mistakes, failures and humiliations.

Organized labor is no exception to this unvarying rule. It has had its share of adversities, and still sets forth its fair and cherished ideals and keeps steadily to its original purpose for humanity's uplifting. Truly it "Hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Every party and every movement experiences seasons of fair weather and foul. But unionism is no hot-house pot plant that frosts can blight, or winter's blasts can break. It may bend before the fury of raging storms, but it rises again in its tested strength, sturdier than ever for continued growth. Complaints of the weather and rainy day predictions never clear the atmosphere. Riley was right when he said:

> In this existence dry and wet
> Will overtake the best of men,
> Some little skift of clouds'll shet
> The sun off now and then.

Reasonable hours of labor for all who toil—is certainly a humane object of industrial organization. A living wage as a minimum in every industry—this is another worthy object of the labor union. A craven soul indeed it must be who would deny to the working people such conditions as might make possible a decent development of family life—the chance for a comfortable home above want and degradation, the luxury of children in the home and not baby bread winners driven out into the business world by cruel necessity to slave for mere existence. If education and decent conditions of life are unworthy objects for the poor and outcast to set as a goal for human attainment, moral standards must have diminished to a low level among the bon ton.

Right wrongs no man—so it has been said, then let selfishness and falsehood array their mighty forces, so well equipped by Mammon, and crush out all protective institutions for the homes of America's masses—if justice and righteousness avail nothing.

Christianity lived and survived all forms of persecution. So, through cavil and condemnation, other reforms for the oppressed classes, founded upon truth, justice and brotherhood must carry out the tasks of infinite love. The labor union stands for nothing but good to humanity. As a body, it is no more responsible and no more implicated in the individual member's relations to the rest of the world, than a church as a whole deserves annihilation for the imperfections of her ministry. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Selfishness and injustice in the "trust" combinations might be considered by conservative students of economic problems as the most probable cause of spasmodic tendencies to anarchy. This would seem a more reasonable theory than suspicion of the organizations opposed to child labor, inhuman hours of toil, a standard of remuneration below a living wage for all workers, and whose object has always been to uplift humanity from sweatshop degradation to a decent and wholesome plane of comfortable life under clean conditions.

When reforms are a necessity and our municipalities acknowledge the fact, the first step is usually to raise the salaries of the higher officers, even if the men down the line of service below them have to have a reduction of pay.

But charges and counter charges do little

to improve the situation for the organized forces of capital and labor. A popular writer expresses it well in these lines:

"Where are you going? Never mind;
Just follow the signboard that says, 'Be kind.'"

Then straight ahead for organized labor. Forward, to bless rather than curse humanity. Onward for good, and not evil to society and the nation. As it presses forward in human service, let unionism turn its face toward the sun so the shadows will fall behind it.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(By John Upton.)

SOME of us seem to have an inborn fear of anything that is new in the matter of government and when the subject of government control of industries is mentioned some people begin to get frightened. Now let us stop and see if there is any new and untried theories in the idea of the general government taking control of almost anything that is now managed by private enterprises.

When our country was new, if a man needed to send a message to another he had to deliver it himself or pay someone else for doing it. Now, the government does it for an exceedingly small fee.

In the early days a man could dig a well where he pleased and could use the water for drinking, but now in some cities he cannot have a well and is not even allowed to build a house to shelter himself and family unless he complies with certain rules and regulations as to location, material used, connection with sewer and water system.

In colonial ages and later almost anyone could practice law, medicine, or teach school, but now the government has taken control of these professions to such an extent that one has to pass a more or less rigid examination. Yet, from all this assumption of authority by the power of government, does anyone suffer or set up a fearful cry that everything is going wrong?

There was a time when nearly all official positions were handed out to the faithful as a reward for supporting the party then in power, then came the Civil Service system and those who were faithful to their duties were retained instead of being turned out to make room for new men. Merely another instance of government control.

There are two great matters which come close to nearly all of us. Our schools and our roads. It would seem that here if anywhere the people would shut out the government, but no! Early in our country's history there were laws made regarding the public schools and from time to time these laws have been added to, until now, in most instances, not only does the individual parent have little voice in the management of the schools, but the attendance of the child is made compulsory. The parent cannot keep the child at home, even when his services are needed, and as for letting him work for someone else, the government forbids.

But someone will say, "What of the government control of the railroads, steamboat lines, telegraph, telephone, express business? Let us see:

Attorney General Wickersham, in his report to Congress, said: "Forty-six prosecutions for illegal discriminations and rebates were instituted during the past year. The Attorney General urges the amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law governing the railroad transportation of livestock by imposing an imprisonment penalty for its violation."

This looks something like government regulations, if not actual control. Again:

"The vigorous enforcement of the customs laws, the Attorney General says, resulted in the recovery of $2,120,000 in duties out of which the government had been defrauded."

Here is another example of the general government saying what a private individual may or may not do. So we might quote

numerous examples to show that the government has been for years past, and still is, in many ways assuming control of things. Judging the future by the past, we may venture to predict that more will follow and that the time will come when the public utilities will be managed for the good of the people, rather than for the welfare of the pockets of the few.

Perhaps you who live a few miles out on a rural delivery route can order small articles and get them by mail. Parcels post, government express, or a system under some other name, and get them delivered as cheaply as they could have been sent to England. Viewed in the right light, there seems nothing alarming about government control. People and business in general become adapted to it and things go on as before, only more smoothly. After each advance we begin to look ahead for the next step.

DYNAMITE vs. REASON

(By G. W. Avery.)

WHETHER we like it or not, the recent confessions of the McNamaras and the general exposures of dynamiting outrages in the United States, as viewed by other nations, places us in the same class as the bomb-throwing anarchists of Russia.

We are not all guilty. No! Neither are all the people of Russia bomb-throwers. But from the viewpoint of the intelligent people of the United States, Russia is a nation of a low order of civilization, whose people prefer to accomplish their ends by force rather than by the use of intelligent reasoning.

From the viewpoint of other nations our dynamiting crimes must look the same.

Who is to blame? Labor is guilty! Yes, certainly! But do not think for a moment that capital does not have to shoulder a share of the responsibility.

We read about the conflict between labor and capital. I prefer to consider it as a conflict between labor and dividends.

The percentage of accidents in our industrial establishments is appalling; and a very large proportion of them are avoidable by the use of proper safety appliances.

Unfortunately the furnishing of proper safety appliances cuts into dividends.

Again and again we read of labor stepping into the cage and going down into the mine, where, with light hearts and willing hands, they dig the dusky diamonds which furnish the power to turn the wheels of our industrial system and warms our homes.

Boom! Crash!! and scores of them are dead in the dark depths of the mine.

Their wives and children, mothers and sweethearts gathering in weeping groups around the mouth of the mine, know full well that proper safety appliances were not provided by the owners of the mine, because they cost money, knowing that their loved ones are dead in the depths and that they must face the cold world as widows and orphans in order that the stockholders of the mine may receive dividends. We shudder at the enormity of the McNamaras' crime—we could not believe it until they confessed—but we shudder again when we read of scores of funerals occurring at one time in some little mining camp, the result of some clearly avoidable accident.

Labor spends its youth, manhood and womanhood, laboring in the cotton mills; old age, ill health and many other causes (avoidable and unavoidable), impair their earning capacity, and to keep the wolf from the door, the little innocent children are taken from play and school and put to work in the mill. Day by day their tender lungs are filled with the lint of the mill, their cheeks grow pale, their bodies thin. The helpless parents see these conditions and they know that the bone and sinew, the brain and nerve of the young and growing generation are being ground into factory dividends. I might write of the avoidable railroads accidents, the sweatshops of the great cities, the fire traps of the big factories; in short, our whole industrial system will tell

the same story of human sacrifice in the interest of dividends.

Do these conditions warrant labor in the use of dynamite to destroy the life and property of their so-called enemies? It certainly does not. We love to hear the church choir sing the old familiar hymn, "Jesus Paid It All." But when we sing of the glorious liberty and independence of the American republic we need to change the wording and sing it, "Washington Paid It All."

The noble army of patriots who fought under Washington were nearly all of them from the ranks of the working and producing classes. In the face of untold suffering and hardships they fought and won for themselves and future generations a measure of liberty and freedom hitherto unknown in the annals of history.

They placed in the hands of every freeborn American the all-powerful, universal and unlimited ballot.

The world at large will yield a certain amount of excuse for the serfs of Russia in the use of force and bombs to induce their autocratic government to recognize their rights.

But there is no excuse for the American, who, refusing to make intelligent use of the liberties he possesses to right a wrong, but, instead, will resort to dynamite to destroy the life and property of his opponents. The man who puts a charge of dynamite under a building equipped with a time exploder, knowing that his fellowmen will be working in the building at that hour, and the man who sends hundreds of men into a dangerous mine without proper safety appliances, are in the same class. Neither of them can escape the brand of Cain.

If labor is ever going to remedy the evils under which the workers live and toil, it must be done by intelligent reasoning. It can never be done by brute force.

The little paper ballot falls as noiselessly as snow flakes on a grassy lawn, but it expresses the will of a free man more eloquently than the roar of cannon.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

WHAT we are coming to or where we are going to is a matter the world has pondered over for ages; it is a question that will give cause for meditation for all time to come. Probably no one ever gave us a better idea of where we are going to, and no one ever taught us how we should live in this world, better than that Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago.

What will be our destination after we have parted from this world, cannot be discussed in this article, but what we, as carpenters, are coming to while we stay on earth is a question which should be answered through our organization, and which may well be discussed in our official journal.

Speaking on this subject, I will, however, not go back into ancient history, nor will I even try to reiterate the teachings of the Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago. I simply wish to speak of existing industrial conditions, of the condition of the carpenter, and of my own experience when a boy learning the trade, and later on, when working in the country as a journeyman.

I worked from sunrise to sundown, and for nearly two years I worked eleven hours per day in a carpenter shop. Yes, my friends, in my early days, especially in the country, the carpenters had to work from sunrise to sundown to make a bare living.

Some years later the ten-hour workday was the general rule in the carpenter trade, and finally, through organization and constantly maintaining a campaign of education among the craft, we succeeded in establishing the eight-hour workday. In my home locality a few years ago we even reduced the working hours to forty-four and one-half per week. Yet we are not only enjoying a much shorter workday, but also much higher pay; we are receiving far more now for the

shorter day than we were paid for the day of eleven or even longer hours.

One can hardly realize the great improvements in the carpenter's condition of the last three decades; improvements, which were secured through the untiring energy, strenuous efforts and untold sacrifices by the men organized in the union. The work of our pioneers will be appreciated a great deal more by future generations than by the present. No other craft ever sacrificed more for the improvement of its condition and that of the entire human family, than the carpenter. Some other trades may have locally established for themselves even better hours and wages than the carpenters have, but it was the carpenters who, as in times of old, said to the world, we must have better conditions throughout the length and breadth of this land and we will put up a good, strong fight until we have universally established the eight-hour workday. By these improvements in the carpenter trade we have paved the way for better conditions of all other trades and of all the workers, organized and unorganized, as well.

Now, what were the forces at work in accomplishing these improvements? Most every one will say organization—quite true, it was through organization we have secured better conditions, but I believe the prime and even the main factor in our accomplishments was education.

Yet, my friends, I regret to say that despite our wonderful improvements of later years, there is one carpenter among every ten who is not two months, two weeks, or likely, two days from the poorhouse. Let some hardship unexpectedly befall any carpenter and if his union did not come to his aid instantly, what would be his condition?

Though we are today working shorter hours and receiving higher wages, the high cost of living has more than offset our increased income and our condition has not been materially improved. The high cost of living is now engaging the attention of the labor organizations in this and all other countries and to overcome it is a problem that most urgently demands solution.

Many remedies are offered and many theories are advanced for the rooting out of this evil. Many reasons are given why the cost of living is so very high. Taft says we are living too fast—he is big enough to know—but in my estimation he is not big enough to suggest a remedy. In my opinion the only way to cope with the high cost of living is through education on economical and political lines. And in this respect, as in days of old, the carpenter will again have to shoulder the burden. Not only the masses, but also the distributing classes, need to be educated; society at large must be taught to observe the command of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

With all the great improvements in industrial conditions of later years, we are still living in great danger that may only be dispelled by educating the common people and by them moving onward and upward until the conditions have been reached that rightfully belong to us.

Present conditions are becoming more unbearable every day—the carpenter who is the most prominent figure in the building of the towns and in making the world what it is, is risking his life and limbs following his occupation. Even quite recently members of my own Local Union had to die like dogs or were forever maimed through the collapse of a building. This is too great a sacrifice to stand it any longer, nor should we be satisfied with the compensation accorded us for our labor. We are entitled to more than what we receive, but what we rightfully expect will never be granted us unless the men of our craft have become educated as to the proper way of demanding our rights, and the rest of humanity has to be educated as to granting our just demands.

What we are coming to depends not only on the intelligence, energy and ability of our leaders, but more so on the activity and degree of education attained by the rank and file. It behooves our entire membership to put forth their best efforts in the advancement of our cause. If the rank and file are awake to their own interests and their brains active, we will make progress very rapidly. If not, we will not only remain in the same condition, but we will soon be falling backward, and when once starting downward, it is like a toboggan slide—just let her go and

we will strike the bottom. But then it is not an easy matter to pull back up the hill, and going up again is a hard struggle.

Let our motto always be: "Onward and Upward." Let us hold fast to all that we have accomplished, to all that is good. Let us be awake to our own interests and we will soon find ourselves coming to conditions far better than the conditions the carpenter ever enjoyed.

"JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED"

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

WHEN the average man—on the other side—thinks of organized labor, his mind reverts to acts of lawlessness committed by members of trades unions. When he thinks of corporations, he recalls the acts of shame done in the name of "big" business. When he thinks of the church, he flings at you the weak or insincere actions of a handful of men in history or men in present-day life. And it's always a cheap way of praising one's own virtues, or the virtues of one's class.

If the whole truth were known, it would stand out in condemnation of the self-righteous critics of their fellowmen. Trades union and corporation and church have each been guilty of enormous offenses, but each may be proud of prodigious endeavor to make for the right and the true.

Just now organized labor is in the crucible. It has been there before, but it has never failed to come out cleaner and purer. That's what a crucible is for. The hotter the fire the purer the gold. The discussion of the alleged evils in the trades union is sure to result in a discussion of the good, and the pointing out of the weakness will unquestionably develop its points of strength. For the men of labor are no fools. They naturally resent the implication of weakness—for aren't they human?—but they themselves are not so blind but what they see wherein they look.

Meanwhile—and this is a general injunction, issued by the Great Ruler—"Judge not that ye be not judged."

OVERPRODUCTION

(By Joseph Entwisle.)

Every few years, as regular as the seasons themselves, we have constantly recurring periods of depression in many of our staple industries, and thousands of work people, who can only just keep their heads above water in the busiest times, are left without work. How they struggle through these terrible times is a mystery, for although the laboring population have little wealth, a good number of them seem to have been blessed with a double portion of English pride, and they resent nothing stronger than even the mere imputation of poverty. It is only by some casual remark that one obtains an insight into the true state of things during these desperate periods; the constant state of semi-starvation; the heroic self-sacrifice; the days of bitter, blank despair; and then, often, after all that human nature is capable of, the breaking up of a once happy and comfortable home.

The general reply when one asks the cause of all this distress is the seeming paradox, "Overproduction."

Overproduction! Thousands upon thousands of half-clad men, women and children in the country, and yet there is "overproduction" of shirts, boots, hats and every other necessary and unnecessary article of clothing.

The anomaly is not new but has become so common that it is looked upon as a matter of course and never questioned. Carlyle, in his day, seized upon it and poured forth his stormy indignation:

"But what will reflective readers say of

a governing class such as ours, addressing its workers with an indictment of overproduction! Overproduction; runs it not so? Ye miscellaneous, ignoble manufacturing individuals, ye have produced too much! We accuse you of making above 200,000 shirts for the bare backs of mankind. Your trousers, too, which you have made, of fustian, of cashmere, of Scotch plaid, of jane, nankeen and woolen broadcloth, are they not manifold? Of hats for the human head, of shoes for the human foot, of stools to sit on, spoons to eat with—nay, what say we, hats or shoes? You produce gold watches, jewelries, silver forks and epergnes, commodes, chiffoniers, stuffed sofas—heavens, the commercial bazaar and multitudinous Howel-and-Jameses cannot contain you. You have produced, produced—he that seeks your indictment, let him look around. Millions of shirts and empty pairs of breeches hang there in judgment against you. We accuse you of overproduction; you are criminally guilty of producing shirts, breeches, hats, shoes and commodities in frightful overabundance. And now there is a glut, and your operatives cannot be fed!''

We hear on every hand that people are becoming mean, sordid, brutal and selfish, owing to the blind race for wealth; this nobody attempts to deny, and yet it is perfectly clear that the more raw material we can take from Mother Earth and transform into articles of utility, the wealthier the community we must be. But alas! it is wealthier collectively and not individually, and the creed of present-day commercialism is ''all for self and none for commonwealth.''

A stranger to our land, who did not know our social laws and manifold contradictions, coming here for the first time, would say to himself: ''Surely I have discovered the most perfect of countries and the happiest of all peoples, for here there is plethora of everything, and every man has enough and to spare, for they have actually produced more commodities than they require.''

Perhaps if he went a little further into the question and found out for himself that the mass of our laboring classes were only on half rations and suffering indescribable hardships during this so-called ''overproduction,'' he would open his eyes in wonder, and when he returned to his own countrymen he would tell them that he actually seen a land where they penalized their laboring classes for working too hard and set a premium on idleness. Such a pass as we are come to in a governed country is a blot on nature. It is not logical—for can it be logical that the greater the waste the better for the community? And yet if there were greater waste, would there not also be greater demand for labor? It is not right—it cannot be right that an idle class who tie up the land for private parks, game and such like should live in ease while those who create all the wealth, those who are the bulwark, the sinews, nay, the very life of the nation, should be reduced to live in such a state that death is often hailed as a welcome release.

In the face of all this, political economists calmly say that it is a necessary evil consequent upon the ''law of supply and demand.'' But why? The supply is there—even to overproduction—and heaven knows there is sufficient demand. If this is the result of what they call the law of supply and demand, is it not high time that this law was thrown overboard and another tried in its stead?

But enough of ''overproduction.'' Let us leave such ambiguous terms and come to the truth at once. Substitute ''lack of purchasing power'' for overproduction, and we come to the actual bald fact. We, as a Christian nation, made great sacrifice of blood and treasure to help to bring about the abolition of slavery, and yet (although nothing is further from our thoughts than to advocate slavery) the slave was in some respects better off than the number of strong and willing people who are wandering about the country today in a futile search for work. The slave more often than not had a humane master—it was only a small minority who were habitually ill-treated—and they would be well fed and kept in good trim by their masters from mere self-interest, for the owner could not expect as much or as good work from a half-starved creature as one who had a sufficiency of wholesome food. Moreover, if the slave fell ill, it was to his master's interest to treat him well and get him in good health again as quickly as possible that he might get back to work.

Now, look for a moment at the position of

the ordinary workman. He is usually paid such wages as will just provide him and his family with absolute necessaries, and, in some cases, with a few inexpensive luxuries. If his health should break down he is left to struggle along as best he may, and as his income is cut off, he probably gets insufficient nourishment and attention, and often manages to hang a millstone of debt around his neck, which has to be paid off at a few shillings weekly when he recovers and recommences work—providing that his situation has not been filled in the meantime. As he becomes aged and begins to lose vigor, a younger man will probably take his place, and he will be supported either by contributions from his children (who themselves have in many cases households to maintain) or he will be left to end his days in the poorhouse. And then, on the top of all this, forsooth, he must be punished for working too hard and producing too much! Truly the world seems out of joint.

The Standard of Living

That one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives ought not be so true today as when that saying was new, for in the present great impulse toward sociological study the living of the "other half" is being investigated by not a few earnest inquirers, and a mass of data is accumulating which all who will may read. One of the latest arrangements and presentations of such data is "The Standard of Living," by Frank Hatch Streightoff, which is one of the prize economic essays that have been promoted by a Chicago firm. While the book, in accordance with its title, has somewhat to do with the standard of living on various planes, its chief value is as it deals with that lower plane where existence is a struggle and the economics of living is of vital importance. And the things to be learned and to be considered here are of intense human interest when one is brought to a realization of the situation. As a rule those of happier fortune—not only the wealthy, but those fairly well to do, with whom the necessaries are assured and whose deprivations, if they suffer any, are but the curtailing of luxuries—have small conception of the grim dangers that forever threaten in many forms the humbler wage earner. For him it is a veritable world of "hydras and crocodiles," cruel in proportion as he thinks of better things for himself and children. He may be said to dwell far nearer the threshold of want, for the space between him and indigence is so narrow that any one of many possibilities may render him helpless and take the bread out of the mouths of those dependent upon him. A brief period of unemployment may suffice to work tragedy, and with untold thousands unemployment is always to be reckoned with. When the employment is assured the wage rate is not sufficient to maintain a standard of living compatible with the health, comfort and the general welfare that our civilization ought to afford to every worker who helps to make the civilization. In the matter of food and shelter and warmth, in his household necessities, and in the clothes he wears he is at every disadvantage as compared with those who are able to purchase on a different basis. Obliged to buy by driblets, he pays an added toll on virtually every article he consumes; buying his furniture and other goods by the installment plan he pays enough to cover all the risks that pertain to that vicious system, and not infrequently loses both money and goods. Caught in the extremity that is apt to beset him at any time, he becomes a victim to that damnable parasite known as the loan shark, and for the wretched, insanitary premises he occupies he pays to his landlord a return of 15 to 25 per cent., whereas, people of the more fortunate class pay not to exceed 8 or 10 per cent. In short, examine his living where you will and it will be found that in the matter of getting value received for the dollar expended he gets for his hard-earned dollar decidedly less than do the people of any other class, and to this is added the bitterness of the injustice that he should fare so ill while others are, perhaps, fattening on the wealth that his labor creates. All this has a two-fold meaning. It is not only tragic from the humanitarian standpoint, but in the social view, by virtue of its effects upon health, intelligence and morals and general culture, it is no small obstacle to the citizenship that might be.

The time is coming when society must take more serious cognizance of these things and

(Continued on page 22.)

Get Together! Get Out of The Rut!

Come Brother! Shake That Coat and Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1912

In this issue we are beginning with the publication of pending trade movements for better conditions, thereby informing our membership at large as to the localities where demands upon the employers are being made, what the respective Local Unions are asking for, where trouble is anticipated and giving the date when the new schedule of hours or wages is expected to become operative.

Being anxious to likewise inform our membership as to the result of these movements, we would request the recording secretaries and strike committees, in localities where a settlement has been reached, to immediately report the fact to the general office.

When the successful outcome of any movement is reported, mention should be made of the schedule of hours and wages previously in operation, as well as of the terms of the new agreement (whether written or verbal) reached with the employers, thus comprehensively showing the change in working conditions effected and the advantages gained.

News of this nature is of the utmost interest to our entire membership, and where the desired results have been attained, highly encouraging.

The attention of all migrating carpenters is hereby especially called to localities where trade movements are pending; the avoiding of these localities is imperative.

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At last the Amalgamated Wood Workers will become part and parcel of our United Brotherhood, and a long drawn jurisdictional fight has come to an end.

Pursuant to a decision by the last A. F. of L. convention, committees from both organizations met in Washington early this month (January) when an agreement was reached whereby the Amalgamated Wood Workers are to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The agreement provides that all beneficial members of the A. W. W. in good standing are to be placed immediately in full beneficial standing on the books of our United Brotherhood, as provided for in our general constitutions and laws governing the payment of benefits and donations.

Now, as the war hatchet is buried, we extend to the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers a hearty welcome in our organization, and we trust that they, as well as our own members, will vie with each other in the cultivation of fellow feeling and that spirit of brotherhood so essential to the success of our movement.

The full text of the agreement will be embodied in the proceedings of the first quarterly session, 1912, of our General Executive Board appearing in the next issue of this Journal.

Also, pursuant to a similar decision by the Atlanta A. F. of L. convention, and for the same purpose as above, a committee from our United Brotherhood met with a committee from the Amalgamated Society of Car-

penters and Joiners. No definite agreement having been reached, however, it is now left with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to draw up a plan of amalgamation, which the A. S. of C. & J. will either have to accept or stand the revocation of their A. F. of L. charter.

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The United States Supreme Court, on January 15, rendered its decision on the famous Danbury hatters' case, which is of vital importance to all labor organizations, inasmuch as it sets a precedent as to the liabilities of members of labor unions.

By the simple decision: "Application for a writ of certiorai is denied on authority cited," the Chief Justice of the court disposed of the latest phase in the case.

The effect of the decision is to affirm the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike, and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is conclusively proven that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence, or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

This latter court's decision annulled the decision of the Federal District Court, holding that labor unions were within the Sherman law and could be held to answer in damages to the extent of three times the actual loss inflicted, with costs and attorneys' fees added, due to any violence resulting from a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Thus, on the authority of the Sherman law, judgment was entered against 200 members of the Danbury Hatters' Union for damages in the amount of $240,000.

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While the courts always hurry to issue injunctions against the unions, it took Justice Cohalan, of the New York Supreme Court, nearly two months to consider the application of our New York District Council for an injunction restraining the American Anti-Boycott Association from practicing law and maintaining action against our New York City membership, and he finally denied the motion.

The plaintiff contended that the association was practicing law in that it solicited contributions from contractors and guaranteed to furnish counsel for its members and to bring suit for them against labor unions that had instituted boycotts. The complaint stated that the members of the association paid an assessment not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their payrolls and in no case over $500 at one time. The plaintiff cited a number of suits now pending against it in which Walter Gordon Merritt, the attorney for the association, is counsel for the plaintiff.

Charles H. Merritt, of Danbury, Conn., chairman of the general executive board of the defendant association, said that the funds of the association are used for its general work and that since September 1, last, when the section of the penal law which the defendant was accused of violating went into effect, the association's counsel has not been directed to appear for any of the members. He urged that the plaintiff is making an unlawful use of its funds by conducting boycotts against the members of the association.

The court denied the application on the ground that the plaintiffs do not show that the association has done any unlawful acts since September 1 last.

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Despite conclusive evidence that exits were entirely inadequate, the stairways of the building narrow and winding, that no appliances were at hand for fighting a fire and that a door was locked before which the charred bodies of many women were found, the proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company factory in New York, where 147 shop girls were either burned alive or met death by jumping from the windows, have been pronounced not guilty of any crime. What guided the jury, we would ask, in arriving at this wholly unexpected verdict, a verdict in striking contrast with the evidence? Was it because they themselves were business men, and concluded that they must uphold their fellow manufacturers, right or wrong?

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The General Executive Board not having terminated their labors the last of the month when this Journal goes to press, the proceedings of their first quarterly session, 1912, are unavoidably held over and will appear in the next issue.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D Huber for Quarter Ending December, 1911

Indianapolis, Ind., December 31, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—In making this my quarterly report, which I might mention is the last one for the old year, I desire to inform your honorable body that practically in all the cities where trade disputes and differences have existed between the bosses and our own organization our Brotherhood has held the balance of power. We have much to be thankful for and have accomplished much for which we can congratulate ourselves.

Developments in the past three months have tended to tear the labor movement asunder, but with good, wise judgment being displayed by the rank and file of the organized labor movement of our country I believe matters will so shape themselves that no serious affront will be encountered by the honest workers whose heart and soul is in the cause of upbuilding, uplifting and endeavoring to secure through honest and meritorious channels a part of the world's wealth created by the hands and brains of the toilers.

Having here above stated that we have much to be thankful for, I desire to say in this connection that the movement aiming at complete amalgamation of the carpenters' forces of this continent has now reached the stage and given an impetus which will finally culminate in the long looked for goal for which we have all so valiantly striven. It may be an historical event of great significance that at the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. definite steps were taken towards the consolidation of the three wood-working orders on this continent. On the eleventh day of

one proceedings of that convention the proposition was up for amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B., and by a decisive vote of 15,374 for as against 409 that body decided that the A. W. W. must consolidate with the U. B. prior to June 30, 1912, and should they fail and refuse to comply, the matter is placed in the hands of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and that body is given definite instructions to revoke their charter.

On the same date the matter of the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was taken up and by a vote of 15,491 for as against 425 the same action was taken, so that before the summer is over we expect to have one organization in the woodworking industry.

At the writing of this report I am making arrangements to meet a committee, together with a committee from the A. W. W., to consider the proposition of the A. W. W., and later on, during the month of January, we will meet a committee of the Amalgamated Society, and I hope at these two meetings to finally be able to smooth a way for the consummation of the action taken at the Atlanta convention.

I might mention that I have not done much traveling in the interests of the U. B. during the past three months, but one city in particular I visited, namely, New York, to meet a committee of the Sheet Metal Workers on the jurisdictional dispute between that body and the U. B., but nothing could be accomplished. By the lines laid down at the Des Moines convention we claim the erection of all hollow metal trim, of all calamine trim and of all work of this nature, and they, as your board knows, also claim the making and erection of this work. The meeting came to naught for the reason that our committee could not and would not waive their rights for the erection of this work. We are the basic trade, having jurisdiction over this work, and we are the only ones who can mechanically and to the satisfaction of the employers, erect same, and consequently so long as our conventions give the General President certain instructions in regard to same, he is going to insist on these rights in the interest of the membership.

We also had a meeting in this city of a committee from the machinists, together with a committee from the U. B. relative to jurisdictional disputes between the machinists and carpenters over certain phases of millwrights' work. Brothers Kirby, Neale and myself constituted the committee from the U. B. and Brothers Keppler, Fry and Keegan constituted the committee from the machinists. Below is a copy of the minutes of that joint conference, which I hope your Board will earnestly consider:

Minutes of Joint Conference of Machinists and United Brotherhood in Regard to Millwright Work.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 18, 1911.

In accordance with a mutual agreement reached during the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. between the president of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the president of the I. A. of M. each president appointed from his respective organization a committee of three to take up and try to adjust the jurisdiction over work now in dispute between the millwrights members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the members of the I. A. of M.

President Huber, James Kirby and Thos. Neale constituted the committee to represent the U. B. of C. and J.

J. J. Keppler, Chris Fry and John J. Keegan were selected to represent the I. A. of M.

In accordance with arrangements between the two presidents the committees met in joint session at the headquarters of the U. B. of C. and J. at Indianapolis, December 18, 1911.

The first session of the committee convened at 9 a. m. December 18.

President Huber was selected as chairman and John J. Keegan was selected as secretary.

A general discussion ensued in which the merits of the claim of each organization was gone into. The discussion lasted all morning, the committees adjourning at 12 o'clock, to convene at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committees convened at 2 p. m. and resumed discussion, going into the question of which organization was in a posi-

tion to do the most good for the wage earners and the trade union movement by the control of the work.

The technique of the work was thoroughly gone into, the machinists' committee contending that they should have control over the erection, installing or repairing of all work built, made or erected by machinists in the shop.

The carpenters' committee took the position that that was further than their committee felt they had the right to go, feeling that they knew how their membership felt on the question.

The conference adjourned at 5 p. m. with the understanding that each side should present definite resolutions when they would convene at 9 a. m. Tuesday, the 19th.

The committees convened at 9 a. m. Tuesday, the 19th. Several propositions were presented, out of which the following was assembled and adopted by unanimous vote:

Realizing that the feeling now existing between the machinists and the U. B. of C. and J., caused by the work claimed by the U. B. of C. and J. as millwrights' work and the machinists as their work, and which has caused many local strikes in various cities, is of such a nature as to preclude a possibility of an immediate adjustment of the points in dispute.

We therefore recommend to all Local Unions of both organizations that where disputes occur an effort be made to reach a temporary understanding until such time as demarcation lines can be more clearly drawn by this general committee having this matter in charge.

It being 12 o'clock, the committee then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The session convened at 2 p. m. Brother Keppler read the resolution adopted by the U. S. Brewers' Association at their convention held in Chicago, October, 1911.

Whereas, The members of the United States Brewers' Association have, in recent times, been seriously inconvenienced by the refusal of workmen to erect machinery in their plants, and

Whereas, The members of this association claim that they should not be affected by labor conditions over which they have no control: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this association be advised that in making contracts for machinery to be installed in their plants, they, if possible, insert a clause in contracts for such machinery providing that the installation shall be done by union help and such union help be selected from that organization or those organizations, which are given jurisdiction over such installation by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in November next, such provision in the contracts to be operative provided the installing unions are ready to perform their work; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall not be interpreted as involving the members of this association in labor disputes over which they have no control.

After considerable discussion the committee adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The United States Brewers' Association by adopting the attached resolution at their convention held in Chicago, October, 1911, thus expressing a desire to employ only union help and requesting the A. F. of L. to decide what union or unions have jurisdiction over such work, and

Whereas, The work in question, such as the erecting, installing, repairing or maintaining brewery machinery has been and is now disputed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Millwrights, and the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the executive council of the A. F. of L. during their session beginning January 8, 1912, that they request the United States Brewers' Association to notify their members to employ only union men on work mentioned herein belonging to either of the above-named organizations and that wherever this work is disputed the work to continue and the jurisdiction claims be temporarily adjusted by representatives of the two contending in the locality where the work is being installed, erected, repaired or maintained; conclusions arrived at to be reported to the representative international organization, and both organizations continue their joint committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, December 20, at 9 a. m. in order that the secretary might prepare the minutes and have them finally adopted.

The committee met Wednesday, December 20, at 9 a. m., approved the minutes and adjourned, after spending the morning in a discussion, the purport of which, that all should try, if possible, to prevent jurisdiction strikes.

Even during the winter months we seem to be able, through the organizing staff, to occasionally secure applications for

charters, thus during the past three months we have organized twenty-four Local Unions.

The work of consolidating the weaker locals is still being carried forward with all the energy at the command of the organizing staff. We are fortifying our organization wherever possible along these lines and we have yet to find a locality where consolidation has taken place but which has taken a renewed interest and increased their activities with the aim in view of making the organization looked upon with much more respect.

During the past three months we have consolidated locals in the following places:

Kansas City, Mo., Aliquippa and Monaca, Pa., Rockford, Ill., Capital Hill and Oklahoma City, Okla., Moundsville and Wheeling, W. Va., and Paterson, N. J., and Atlanta, Ga.

In closing this my final quarterly report ending the old year and ushering in the new, I wish to thank the officers and members of our organization for the many courtesies extended to me. We have much to be grateful for, and with the support that we are receiving I look forward to this being the banner year of our organization.

Wishing every member in the organization a happy, prosperous and fruitful New Year, I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The Controversy at the Atkins Saw Company

We have been deluged for the past few weeks with communications from Local Unions and District Councils relative to the controversy between the Machinists' Union of Indianapolis and the Atkins Saw Company. It has always been our aim and purpose to speak truthfully of matters as we find them and to answer communications promptly, so that the members of our organization might not be placed in an embarrassing and false position from which they would have to recede later. Many times we have been commended and complimented by our officers and members for so doing. We believe that is the only course to pursue at all times, and in all such cases we propose to follow that course whether it suits the machinists or not. Another flood of communications has reached us on the same subject, to which we are replying as we have previously done. For the benefit of our members we wish to give them the following information:

About three months ago Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis called a strike in the Atkins plant for the reason that all the machinists working in said plant were not members of the Machinists' Union. Said union then proceeded to send out circular letters, cards and other literature to all Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, declaring the Atkins Saw Company unfair and that the product of said company should be boycotted by the members of organized labor. But while they were doing this they did not ask the union sawsmiths, union painters, union carpenters, union pattern makers and other union men working in the plant to quit with them, and they had a good reason for not asking them to do so. They never consulted any of the unions herein mentioned, but transacted their own business in their own way and completely ignored all the other trades, never as much as informing them what action they had decided upon. It was only when the machinists had sent out their letters placing the Atkins firm on the unfair list that we learned of the action taken. Although we were not consulted by the machinists, they want to use us as the big club to whip the Atkins company into line, for after all it is the carpenters who use the saws, and not the machinists, and they know it. We have informed our Local Unions of these facts and now we are accused by the machinists and some so-called labor papers of double dealing and double crossing, of protecting the interests of "Big Business," and we don't know what else. Let us here inform you that when the circulars referred to were received by the Indianapolis Building Trades Council, the Carpenters' District Council, Local Union No. 75 and other building trades unions, as well as the Sawsmiths'

Union, putting the Atkins Saw Company on the unfair list, the action taken was to place them on file. This shows that the union men working in the plant ignore and resent the policy pursued by the machinists in this matter.

Another thing you must remember is this: That Mr. H. C. Atkins, president of the Atkins Saw company, gave permission to the Machinists' Business Agent to organize the men in his plant. This the business agent refused to do, and demanded that he, Mr. Atkins, make these men join the Machinists' Union. Mr. Atkins refused to act the part of organizer for the Machinists' Union, and the result is, the plant is now on the unfair list of the Machinists' Union and they want organized labor to boycott the product of said plant. Let us further inform you that the Atkins Saw company is the fairest manufacturing saw company in the country and the only one employing union labor. Many of our local unions have already communicated with the company, the Building Trades Council, the Sawsmiths' Union and this office, asking for detailed information. We have tried heretofore to give it in condensed form, but as our members here in Indianapolis and ourselves have been criticised and found fault with, we take this method of supplying you with the facts as they exist.

The Machinists' Union placed this controversy before the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis. It was referred to the Grievance Committee of that body, and on September 11, 1911, that committee reported as follows:

"Your committee, with Business Agent Pfleger (of the Machinists), called on the firm, and Mr. Harry Atkins stated that he had no objections to his machinists joining the union and invited Mr. Pfleger to come to the factory any day at noon and talk to the men employed as machinists and make an effort to organize the plant. Mr. Atkins said that the firm employed union painters, carpenters and sawsmiths, and intimated to your committee that we should not expect to use him or the firm as an organizer for any craft. He also stated that he was willing to sign any agreement similar to the one signed between the firm and the Machinists' Union in 1906, and would pay any scale of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. Mr. Pfleger insisted that it was not a matter of wages, but that the principle of the 'closed shop' was at issue, and that wages be classified according to wages paid in shops doing the same class of work as is done at the Atkins plant. We were unable to come to an agreement in the matter, but were assured by Mr. Atkins that he would take all of the men back who went on strike at the same rate or any rate of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. In view of the fact that three departments of the plant are strictly union, we recommend that the matter be placed in the hands of the Arbitration Committee, they to confer with the Building Trades Council and report back to the Central Labor Union.

(Signed)
JOHN HUGHES,
HERMAN SCHRADER."

The third member of the committee reported as follows:

"As a member of your Grievance Committee, I called upon Mr. Atkins, in company with Chairman Schrader, John Hughes and William Pfleger, who represented the machinists, and after two hours' conversation Mr. Atkins said that he would not have any objection to signing up an agreement with the machinists that carried with it the conditions of the 1906 agreement. He said he would not have any objection to the men joining the union, but that was up to the men themselves; the machinists were at liberty to organize them if they wanted to. My opinion in this matter is plainly that the Atkins company will not sign any agreement that carries with it the 'closed shop,' and therefore recommend that the E. C. Atkins company be placed on the unfair list as unfair to the machinists.

(Signed) FRED SAYLOR."

We are informed the Central Labor Union accepted this report, but on what grounds is still a mystery, as both reports distinctly specify that Mr. Atkins has no objection to his men joining the union, and, in fact, invited the business agent to come to his plant for that purpose.

The Sawsmiths' Union received so many letters on this matter asking for further information that it became necessary for that body to issue the following circular letter:

"Recording Secretary, Local No. —,
Brotherhood of Carpenters.

"Dear Sir and Brother: We are in receipt of your communication of late date asking our organization for information in regard to the attitude of the firm of E. C. Atkins & Company toward organized labor.

"Speaking of our union, we will say it is over twenty years since we first organized 'Sawsmiths' Union No. 1' in the factory of C. E. Atkins & Company, and we can truthfully say the firm has in all those years been fair and just with us.

"The firm of E. C. Atkins & Company is the only large saw manufactory in the country that has a closed shop to 'non-union sawsmiths;' every sawsmith in the employ of this firm is a member of our union, and we feel confident there is no wish nor desire on the part of the firm to disturb the harmonious relations that exist between us.

"For that reason we desire to say that we place no reliance whatever on reports of 'open shop' in our factory; we know such are not the conditions now and we don't believe they ever will be.

"Trusting that this statement meets with your favorable consideration, and assuring you we should be glad to answer any further inquiries that you choose to make, we remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"(Signed) WM. STRACK, President.
"H. N. HASEWINKLE, Sec."

Smarting under the unjust and uncalled for attacks made on them by the Machinists' Union, the delegate of the Sawsmiths' Union of North America introduced the following resolution at the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlanta, Ga., last November:

Whereas, The Atkins Saw Company has been placed on the unfair list recently by Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis, Ind., without consulting the sawsmiths and other unions working in said plant, and

Whereas, The product of said firm—that is, the manufacture of saws—is made exclusively by union members of the sawsmiths' union in good standing; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That before such arbitrary action is taken in the future, all grievances of any kind be submitted to the unions involved for investigation and action, majority vote of all interested parties to decide the course to be pursued, and we further protest against the product of our members being placed on the unfair list when there is no cause for such action."

This was referred to the Committee on Boycotts and was reported on as follows and concurred in by the convention:

"Your committee recommends that the Executive Council arrange for a conference in Indianapolis, made up of representatives from each of the international unions interested in the contention; that the conference shall consider and attempt to make effective the unionizing of the Atkins Saw company's plant in all its mechanical departments, and in the event that result is not accomplished, to agree on a plan of campaign that will promise eventual success."

That conference has not yet been held, but we hope it will in the near future, and settle once and for all these misunderstandings.

Why the machinists should antagonize the carpenters we cannot understand; they have never been friendly disposed toward us at any time; they want to use us in their behalf when they can. Even now they are demanding that millwrights must join their organization and that elevator constructors, who are eligible to join our unions, must become members of theirs. You can, therefore, readily understand why they make us the target to find fault with and to accuse of double dealing and double crossing.

These are the facts in the case as it exists at the present time, and we give them to our local unions and members so they may have them for future reference.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Resolutions of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to de-

vote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof.''

Our Union Label

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office and supplied on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.50.

It also consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It further consists of a rubber stamp which is supplied by the General Office at $1.00 each.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mill, to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any District Council or Local Union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Rejection of Candidate

R. B. Brogan, applied for membership in Local Union No. 1207, Charlestown, W. Va., and was rejected three times in succession.

Expulsion

J. W. Hall was expelled from Local Union No. 1400, Ocean Park Cal., for violation of Section 197 of General Constitution.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battlecreek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Milford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
North Yakima, Wash.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Sioux City, Ia.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Wages Paid in Woolen Mills

The tariff board made its first report to Congress on December 21. This report dealt with the woolen industry (the celebrated Schedule K). It says 35,029 persons are employed in 164 separate occupations in the industry. The earnings of weavers, based upon piecework prices, range from $6 to $18 per week. The average for worsted weavers is $12.36 for males and $9.54 for females. Woolen weavers earn on an average $10.63 per week for males and $10.54 per week for females. These wages are also based on piecework rates. The weekly hours average 55½, the same as the average hours for the industry in Great Britain.

Of the 35,029 employes, 36½ per cent. are native born, 63½ per cent. foreign born. Thirty-five per cent. of all the employes in the industry are recent arrivals from Italy and southeastern Europe. The foremen and supervisors are principally persons born in the United States, the British Isles and Germany. Eighty-three per cent. of all the employes had no previous experience in the industry before going to work in the woolen mills. Fifty per cent. of these had been at school or at home, and 32 per cent. had been employed in other occupations. About 16 per cent. had been in the industry less than a year and 53 per cent. less than five years. For a highly protected industry it shows native born workers do not profit much.

The most remarkable part of this report says: "The general indications are that the lowest labor cost per pound was found in the mills paying the highest wages." It is sometimes amusing, and always assuring, that official investigators invariably prove the assertions of organized labor on this point.

The Standard of Living

(Continued from page 11.)

apply itself more strenuously to the remedies and the day will be hastened by books like this of Mr. Streightoff's, which is no theory or argument, but an array of facts patiently gathered by skilled investigators that are more eloquent than any argument. The essay is a thorough piece of work, and many tables and charts as well as an excellent biography and index add to the value. (Houghton Mifflin Company.)

Woman and Man

For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet, in the long years, liker must they grow—
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral hight,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind.

—Tennyson.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields

The celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of Local Union 49 brings to my mind the ups and downs and the ins and outs of the carpenters' movement of Lowell. Local 49 represents the third structure as built by the carpenters of this community. The first effort at organizing was entered into back in the early days of the U. B. and Union 269 reached the satisfying stage of its existence when the nine-hour day was established. Following this gain of leisure led the membership to believe that nothing more was desired, with the result that the first union ceased to exist. Following this Local 596 was organized and its reign of life was uneventful. Then came Union 49, the local whose birthday we celebrate tonight, and the progress traceable to its operation has been of the most satisfactory character. The conditions confronting the present union at the start was a wage scale ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day, with a nine-hour day of operating. The persistent work of this membership, hampered down through its span of life by the unprogressive element who persist on enjoying the gains made possible by their fellows, have represented a change from the conditions that prevailed at the beginning to the present-day condition of $3.28 per day as wages and forty-four hours as the week's work. This totals a weekly gain of wages of $7.68 and a monthly gain of $33.28. This trade union proposition figures up well as an investment, and the end is not yet in sight, as the present movement for better conditions as represented in the campaign now on for a change of the wage scale from 41 to 45 cents per hour is within the possibilities. The methods as responsible to the advanced conditions traceable to the present movement has been conducted on the lines of a co-operation with the employers, and to the credit of the boss be it said that he has proved not wanting in his sympathy for the carpenter. In fact the present movement for the higher wage is the prompting of the employers handed down at the time of the establishing of the forty-four-hour week. The present-day movement has expanded to the extent of another co-worker, known as Local 1610, a union composed of a French membership, well organized and doing valiant service for the cause. These two locals are represented in a D. C. and are guiding the work of an extended progress through a unity of action and an appeal to the fair disposition of the employers. Through these lines we hope to succeed and add further laurels to our organized efforts. The trade union movement, in a study of its history, has represented a grand success, and this advance is measured not only by what has been accomplished on shortening the hours and extending the wages, but in many particulars that have led to the lessening of the burdens of the toilers. There are some people who say that the trade union movement is a failure, or at most a waning power, and they accredit its decline to poor management. But on meetings of this kind where we come together to reckon with results, we are able to produce a satisfactory showing and wonder at the concern of those who can see no good coming from the larger leisure and this more bounteous provision for the home life of the toiler. The success of the trade union movement is not indicated so much by its enormous membership as it is in the results of its accomplishments. It is the business of the union to see that better conditions are provided, that the lot of the membership may be bettered, and as it deals not so much with the individual as it does with the combination of individuals.

We, in order to assist the union to the

(Continued on page 48.)

The Unemployed Problem

Editor The Carpenter:

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, last December 22, printed a notice headed "Man for Sale," under which appeared the following:

"On Saturday, December 23, on the public square at Nashville, Tenn., I will offer myself for sale to the highest bidder, by the hour, day, month or year, to suit the master who makes the purchase. I am forty years old, sound of limb and mind, good carpenter, fair machinist or good subject for dissecting. Sale at three o'clock. Children must have bread.

"A SLAVE."

The man who inserted the advertisement is B. F. Collins, who lives just outside the city limits. He says he has been out of work for two weeks and has applied to 200 men for employment.

The above shows the great problem now before organized labor of so organizing industry that all able and willing to work may have the opportunity. No greater reflection on the intelligence of those who have to do with public affairs can be conceived than to say thousands of able and industrious mechanics and laborers are compelled to waste their time looking for employment. When we realize, all wealth is produced only by the application of mind and muscle to the raw material the Creator has furnished in such unlimited abundance. To deprive men of employment under present conditions is practically to deprive them of life, let alone liberty and happiness. And our present authorities, from President down, ignore the problem of the unemployed. Mr. Taft admitted when asked, "What was a man to do when out of work and money, and with a family depending on him for support?" that "God only knows; I don't."

It is now up to organized labor to find the way to insure life by furnishing work for all. A nation that can spend hundreds of millions in building the Panama Canal for the benefit of the commerce of the world should have no difficulty in furnishing every family in the nation with a house of their own on the land the Creator gave to all, and not to a privileged few called landlords. The least any citizen should ask of the government that he be permitted to live on the soil of his birth, or adoption, as the case may be, without paying anyone for the privilege. In carrying out this idea there is no reason why anyone should ever be out of employment, as it opens up an unlimited field to utilize the resources of the nation that belongs to all to be used for the benefit of all. Organized labor is now strong enough to make or find the way to employ all labor at union hours, wages and conditions for the best interests of all the people, and stop the tendency to build up multi-millionaires and pauperize the masses that is threatening to ruin the republic today.

No other organization in the nation is better fitted to cope with the evil of unemployment, and see that in the future, the land and resources of the country are used for the benefit of all, and not for the privileged few that monopolize them today.

Fraternally yours,
ALEXANDER LAW,
Local No. 340, New York City.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson on the McNamara Case

Editor The Carpenter:

The following is taken from the Indianapolis Star of December 28, 1911:

"Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writer and lecturer on public health questions, declared yesterday that the McNamara dynamiting outrages had been extremely regrettable, but that they had shown a condition existing within the confines of the United States which was even more so. 'The money-making methods of Andrew Carnegie are as regrettable and disastrous as war itself.' Dr.

Woods said after a long arraignment of the Carnegie habit of giving large sums to peace conferences, public libraries and kindred objects. The writer said the close-fisted, grasping methods of such men as have headed the Steel Trust in recent years undoubtedly had done much to bring on the condition out of which the McNamara dynamiting cases arose. I hear that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is the last remaining union of all that formerly were operating in the steel trades,' Dr. Hutchinson said. 'That in itself explains something of what I am seeking to establish. But when that one remaining organization believes it has to resort to bombs and dynamite to keep from being crushed out of existence, as were its kindred organizations, there certainly is something very wrong about the system. Now the United States Government has declared the Steel Trust illegal. Therefore, the fight seems to be between two sorts of illegality. Which is worse may not be answered. The peace money of Carnegie does not appeal to me at all as being profitable to anyone.' Dr. Hutchinson declared that the passage of the Lloyd George old-age pension act in England was one of the most far-reaching occurrences in recent years. It will solve, to a great extent, the problem which has confronted England for years, he believes. 'The drifting classes of the population will be benefited to a great extent,' he said, 'and the spectre of the whole poorhouse situation would be removed in time.' He said he believes the pension act will be taken up by other countries and eventually will extend into the government of the United States.''

I believe that the above is worth using as coming from a noted professional man.

Fraternally yours,

S. P. MEADOWS.

Let Your Light Shine

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that all our local unions should occasionally be heard from in our official Journal, I wish to say at this time that the local unions comprising the Middlesex, Mass., district are alive and active, and have just held a series of educational meetings.

On January 3, under the auspices of Local Union No. 831, a very interesting and enjoyable meeting was held in Arlington. After all matters before the meeting were disposed of the members and visiting brothers sat down to a good lunch.

Our Woburn Local Union No. 885 held one of the best meetings in their history on January 4. Seven-eighths of their membership was in attendance. After installing their officers, Bro. Bezanson, taking the chair, made on of his most telling addresses. He was followed by Bro. Charles Kimball, general organizer, who delivered a splendid address, full of sound advice, which was highly appreciated by all present. Many of the brothers and visitors made short speeches or rendered songs or stories. A good lunch was also served on this occasion.

On January 8, Local Union No. 760, Melrose, had a called meeting, which was well attended, the installation of officers being the principal feature. The ceremonies over, the President, Bro. F. W. Van Core, made a neat speech and many of the brothers present made appropriate and well-pointed remarks. Refreshments were served and then the meeting adjourned.

On January 3, Local Union No. 991, Winchester, made a splendid showing, 90 per cent. of its membership being present at the meeting. The installation of officers consummated, a general discussion on labor topics followed, and after a splendid cold lunch had been served, all went home proud of their attendance.

The meeting held by Local Union No. 862, Wakefield, January 11, was one of the most fruitful and interesting ever held. President Flint, taking the chair, made an elegant speech; so did Bro. H. H. Gove and Bro. John Wing, both of Local Union 760. The principal speaker of the evening was General Organizer W. J. Shields, who made one of his stirring speeches, in the course of which he gave the brothers much good advice. He held his hearers interested to the end.

Local Union No. 1463, Stoneham, on January 5, at the occasion of installing their officers, also held a rousing and successful meeting.

These meetings have proved very profitable to our entire district, as they have evoked renewed interest in the movement among the membership, and we are grate-

ful to the general office for the able assistance of General Organizers W. J. Shields and Charles Kimball.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. COGILL, B. A.

A Warning from Vancouver B. C.

Editor The Carpenter:

We think it is time to sound a warning note to our fellow members regarding conditions as they exist in the city of Vancouver, B. C. We cannot say that trade is dull, for such is not the case, there being more work doing and in prospect than ever in the history of this city. However, notwithstanding this favorable trade condition, we have a great many idle men here resulting from the importation of mechanics and other laborers from the old country. They have emigrated under the false promise by agents of transportation companies and the Salvation Army Emigration Bureau, of munificent wages, short hours and steady work.

In addition to this importation of foreign labor, we have the great number of migrators of the various trades; those who are always on the lookout for an opportunity to jump from New York, Boston, Montreal, Florida or Texas, which to them means a trip and a job.

To aggravate the situation our strike of last summer and the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association had the effect of bringing numbers of strike-breakers and genuine scabs into the city, and some of them, despite the efforts of the united workers to eliminate them, are still in evidence.

All this means that while work is brisk here, there are far too many men in town, and we wish to warn our brothers not to come to Vancouver and to make them acquainted with the true conditions. While we welcome them when they come, and accept their clearance cards, we want them to know before starting that they are not coming to the land of milk and honey, nor the land of plenty of jobs and easy work with high wages. When they come they must take their chances with all those just named, and also with from 1,500 to 1,800 who are bound by the ties of organization to do all in their power to maintain wages and conditions.

Added to all this, the cost of living here is high, higher than in most coast towns, and the scale for carpenters is $4.25 for eight hours. In all this we see good reason why Vancouver should be added to the list of localities to be avoided by our members. Not that we are selfish, trying to save the work for ourselves, but we do not want our brother members to come here only to be disappointed and without having had proper notice of conditions obtaining here.

Trusting that you can find space for the above in the Journal, I remain

Most fraternally yours,
L. H. BURNHAM,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 617,
Vancouver, B. C.

Why Sections 105 and 106 Should Not Be Amended

Editor The Carpenter:

In regard to the proposed amending of Sections 105 and 106 of our general constitution, the writer, and he believes to voice the sentiments of almost all the members of our Western local unions, desires to say that these sections do not need amending unless it be to provide a severe penalty for noncompliance.

It may be that in staid old Philadelphia, where they never care to wander from their own fireside, and where the drifter but seldom stops, the proposed amendments may look good. But here in Saskatoon, Sask., Can., for instance, we have a local union of some 200 members, and if it were not for Sections 105 and 106, as they now stand, we might not have over 50.

We work hard to obtain and maintain as good conditions as we can at a very high cost to us. Now, along comes 100 or 200 drifters and help themselves to the fruits of our labor and financial sacrifice.

When the rush is over, they fold their tents and silently steal away without having contributed toward defraying our local expenses, leaving our local orgainzation to go on the rocks and the town that we have chosen for our permanent residence goes on the rocks as well, so far as local conditions go. Who is going to furnish the means of carrying on the fight for the securing and maintaining of fair conditions, our friends from way down East? I think not.

I would ask our Quaker City brothers to consider the hardship their amendments

would work on those localities which are made the dumping ground by the floaters. Such a law would put more than half of the local unions in Western Canada out of business in six months.

I appeal to every member of our United Brotherhood to take up this matter and speak and work against the adoption of these amendments, and when the time comes to vote, vote against them early and solidly.

As business agent, I am continuously harassed by the traveling brother, who forgets that he is a union man, but at the same time avails himself of the conditions that we have brought about through our own efforts and totally ignores Sections 105 and 106.

It is usually hard to ascertain his name and local union, but when I do, I do not fail to make him come across.

I sincerely hope the membership of our United Brotherhood will refuse to do any tinkering with a good law and spoil the only safeguard we have against members who are forgetful of their obligations and are shirking their duties when going to work in a locality outside of their own.

Fraternally yours,
F. J. BARTON,
Business Agent Local Union No. 1390,
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Pull Together

Editor The Carpenter:

As I have not seen anything from Local Union No. 762, Quincy, Mass., in the Journal for a long time, I thought I would pen you a few lines.

I have been that Local Union's business agent for three years and ought to know something of its standing and movements.

Well, the union is in fine condition, with over 200 members on its books, and in full control of all the carpenter work in the city. The membership is above the average in fastness. Some three months ago I urged them to consider the possibility of organizing a new local union in the north of this district, and after talking that matter over with Bro. Shields, the general organizer, and he approving the plan, I received orders to proceed.

We were then approaching Christmas, a time when it is hard to get money for initiation fees from the average carpenter, or any other wage earner. Nevertheless I set to work visiting the men at nights in their homes. Finally, on January 9, Bro. Shields and I obtained twenty names and we applied to the general office for a charter; we now expect to start this new local union Jan. 23, with twenty-eight or thirty members. We shall build up a good union in this vicinity and by next May we will have sixty or seventy members.

Now, Bro. Editor, I contend that there are many localities all through the country where, as in this case, new local unions could be organized, but the members located in the adjacent cities or towns can't see it as Quincy did. After a while such newly organized local unions can be consolidated, but in the meantime we have got their members in the United Brotherhood, and they are paying dues and help to support the district council.

Our agreement with the builders, entered into a year ago, holds over for another year and carries with a 50-cent per hour minimum wage. The best of feeling exists between employers and men and the outlook for next spring's business is fair. We have not much to fear, but we must have every man that works with carpenters' tools in the United Brotherhood; not until then will we be able to call ourselves secure.

Those weak spots, of which I know many, even in the vicinity of Boston, must be closed in, for we are all suffering by these weak spots. Some of the brothers object to starting more local unions, forgetting the fact that in many instances it is impossible to get men to join existing local unions, be it because they belonged to it and dropped out or for other reasons, and it is no use to try them again.

These brothers don't stop to think that by opposing the organizing of a new local union they are keeping the very men out of the organization who are holding back our advance in the labor movement. My experience tells me that the better you are organized the easier it is to maintain your wages and hours. Therefore, let us roll up a good membership for the United Brotherhood in 1912. Let us all pull together.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN G. COGILL, B. A.,
Quincy, Mass.

Marion County Building Trades Council of Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20, 1912.

To All Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

Just at present more than at any other time there seems to be a determined effort on the part of the enemies of organized labor to crush the labor movement of this country. While labor has always had to fight for existence, at no time in the history of the labor movement in America has the high ideals and good name of our great labor movement been attacked as at the present time. Ever since the McNamaras were arrested the Kirbys, Parrys, Posts, Otis and other haters of organized labor have been doing all in their power to besmirch the character of labor leaders, defeat labor's aims and objects and if possible, crush the very life of the union forces of the country.

Frequently, in his public utterances, Kirby has stated that union labor was worse than the Molly Maguires, the Mafia, or other outlaw organizations, and along with other prominent members of the employers' organization, is advocating a nation-wide movement to put organized labor out of business.

Even in the face of all these things we should not be disheartened, but should stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of those principles in which we believe. As building tradesmen, we believe that the only way to accomplish the ends for which we are organized, is for a closer affiliation and co-operation with the several organizations engaged in the building industry.

We have reason to believe that when the present investigation is over with, that a determined effort will be made by the Erectors' Association to completely disrupt the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and if that can be accomplished, it is safe to say that a move will be made by the Employers' Association to put out of business some other organization, and that the fight will be kept up until all organized crafts are disrupted.

To our mind this is no time to be splitting hairs in the labor movement, that all jurisdiction disputes should be amicably settled, that there should be amalgamation and consolidation all along the lines, that the international officers should see to it that peace and harmony reign supreme in their own ranks and councils to the best interest of all parties concerned. We believe that if the purpose for which the Building Trades Department was formed is carried out by all international officers, and if they will lend their efforts to see to it that in all localities all crafts be required to affiliate with local councils or building tradesmen, there is no logical reason why the labor movement cannot be cemented together in such manner that it will be impossible to disrupt it. We further believe that at this time a movement should be set on foot to bring the Bricklayers' organization into the fold, so as to be better able to defeat the disrupting tactics of the disrupters.

A movement should be started immediately to have all Building Trades crafts affiliate with Central Bodies, where they exist; form Building Trades Councils, where a sufficient number of crafts are organized, and assist to organize where they are unorganized; compel all dual organizations to consolidate and become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all crafts should be made to see the necessity for such a move; send out instructions to all Building Trades Councils, also State Councils, where they exist, to bend their best efforts to this end.

When in the past we have taken up reports from various parts of the country, we have read, with much regret, that the cause of labor troubles, to an alarming extent, have been jurisdiction squabbles, and no fault of any person but the members of the various crafts, not only bringing hardship upon themselves, but upon innocent members of other organizations. These are conditions not only deplorable, but a disgrace to every true union man, and the remedy has been laid down by the last convention held in Atlanta, Ga.

We would like to see these conditions done away with for good, and organizations placed on a more business basis. The days of "bulling" things have passed, and more conservative methods must prevail before success can be assured. It has often been quoted in the daily papers of the larger cities that unions have come to stay, and if that is a fact, they must not be built on a

wobbly foundation, but upon business lines, which is the only foundation that will be successful, as has been shown by the progress of some of the large corporations of this country. The men at the head of some of our labor organizations of this country, man for man, will measure up intellectually and morally, with the men at the head of our business organizations. The men on the road for the organizations, man for man, will measure up with the men on the road for business organizations, whether they be compared mentally or morally.

One does not necessarily have to be gifted with a sixth sense to divine why all this solicitude at this time for the "honest" members of organized labor by the newspapers of the country. But the efforts to divert the movement from its purpose, by sowing the seed of suspicion will fail. Undoubtedly we will always have our Kirbys, Posts and Parrys, and quite likely we shall always have in the ranks of labor, many whose actions will not be to the good name of the movement (we have them now), but unfortunately most of them are in the movement as the paid emissaries of that brand of employers who are enrolled under the banner of those who applaud the utterances that have given cause for this warning. But of one thing all of us can rest assured, that with existing conditions continued for an indefinite time will mean the disruption of some of our organizations, loss of thousands of dollars to its members and much misery.

In closing, we feel it our duty to state that we have implicit confidence in the officers chosen to manage the affairs of the A. F. of L., the Building Trades Department, and in our National and International officers as well, and we sincerely trust that in the very near future shall see a close affiliation among the several crafts in the building industry to the end that the high principles for which we are organized may be maintained.

FRED SAYLOR,
W. J. PFLEGER,
S. P. MEADOWS,
Committee.

From Pottsville, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

In view and prompted by an unprecedented influx of idle carpenters to our city during recent months, we would warn all brothers not to be misled by advertisements offering fair conditions to carpenters coming to Pottsville, Pa. Fair conditions do not prevail in this city as the following will show:

Local Union No. 228, Pottsville, Pa., has been engaged in a bitter fight for better conditions since July, 1910. At that time we had been granted a slight advance in wages, but at the present time we have but very few fair contractors in the city, and our uphill fight has been precipitated by an organization known as the Pottsville Builders' Exchange, composed of contractors in all lines of business. In their arrogance, this concern knows no bounds, they even refuse to take action on any communication sent to them by us, nor will they receive our committees sent to them to adjust difficulties.

The majority of our members are at this time working for a few of our members, who are doing contract work, and who have been fortunate enough to now and then secure a contract.

Conditions in Pottsville, Pa., are by no means fair, yet, despite the arbitrary methods employed by the Builders' Exchange, the members of Local Union No. 228 are not discouraged, which is evidenced by the fact that we are holding our own in numerical strength.

The want of organization among the building mechanics in this city is also seriously hampering our progress, only the bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters are organized. The plumbers, painters, tinners and other crafts are non-union, which makes this Eastern Pennsylvania district a field that sorely needs the attention of the A. F. of L., and they should deputize an organizer here without delay.

In conclusion, let me say, that if the brothers of our United Brotherhood would pay more attention to the list of localities to be avoided and read the News Notes from our local unions in our official Journal, there would not be one-half of the trouble many of our local unions are now having with traveling brothers.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE L. IMSCHWEILER,
Business Agent Local Union No. 228,
Pottsville, Pa.

Anent Consolidation

Editor The Carpenter:

The consolidation article by Bro. C. Romanello, of Local Union No. 476, in the January Journal, is indeed worthy of much consideration. Having myself some experience on that line, I would suggest that consolidation be made the first issue this year, by all members of the United Brotherhood.

Where there are three unions in one city, one with a membership of less than forty, the other less than sixty, and the third with a membership of less than 160, it would mean, for a city of 100,000 inhabitants, about one-fifth of the members of our craft in the unions, the other four-fifths are outside of the organization.

When consolidation is advised by an organizer for the best of all concerned, you will often find members to oppose the plan; they would rather be a big dog in a small union than a little dog in a big union. Where such a spirit prevails friction is inevitable, the members become disgusted, stay away from the meetings, and finally drop out, which causes a reduction in the membership of all three local unions and the outsiders behold a picture of a Disunited Brotherhood. To me the picture looks like three school boys disagreeing and not one can tell why, or for what.

I have a certain city in the South in mind, and no doubt there are many others where such is just the situation. I see the wage scale of all cities and towns surrounding it raised, but that city, the one next to my heart, remains at the bottom when it could be and should be on top. Why not at this time, where the offering of amendments to our constitution seems to be the rage, propose an amendment that will compel small local unions in one and the same town to consolidate?

Let us start a get-together movement this year and let us follow the lines traced out by the A. F. of L. in forcing the consolidation of both Amalgamated organizations with our United Brotherhood. By this combination of force our United Brotherhood will become a giant and the power and usefulness of each affiliated union will be increased. Fraternally yours,

ALBERT GMEHLIN, B. A.,
San Antonio, Tex.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Canadian Successes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Seven thousand coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have recently closed an agreement with their employers in which an increase of wages running from 5 to 10 per cent. is incorporated. The freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. John, N. B., received an advance from 17 to 21 cents per hour. The city firemen at Chatham, Ont., received an increase of from $100 to $175 per year over their previous salary. One hundred cement workers of Victoria, B. C., obtained an increase of 25 cents per day, dating back to July 14. Gas workers of Toronto received an increase of 15 cents per day for inside men and 10 cents per day for outside men. The Ontario Legislature enacted a law providing for more adequate protection in building trades, also better regulations for the use of electricity in mines and the installation of electric wires for commercial use. The Factories Act was amended by extending it to laundries. The New Brunswick Legislature enacted a stationary boiler inspection law and a workmen's compensation law.

Industrial Accidents In Canada.

Washington, Jan. 6.—During the month of November 95 persons were killed and 191 injured in Canadian industries, or a total of 286 fatal and non-fatal accidents. This was a considerable improvement over the record for the month of November, 1910, in which 407 casualties occurred, 140 being fatal and 267 non-fatal.

Two New Labor Papers.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The labor press of the country is not only growing in influence, but during the past year many new publications have been launched. Sam Landers, for many years an official of the United Garment Workers, and one of the chief and efficient field men of that organization, has just established the Labor News at Hamilton, Ont., the first issue appearing on January 5. Information has just been received that another paper is about to be published at Dayton, Ohio, to be named the Dayton Labor Journal, with D. A. James as editor.

Declared Constitutional.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The constitutionality of the Ohio workingmen's compensation act was upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court in a decision rendered recently. The case has long been pending and arguments on both sides were submitted by some of the ablest lawyers in the country.

Must Not Lobby.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The clerks in the treasury department have been cautioned against trying in any manner whatsoever to influence legislation effecting themselves or the department in Congress. The executive order prohibiting clerks of the government from leading or taking part in any political movement or exercising any activity in legislative lobbying has been reprinted and distributed in the department. The reprinting of this order was not occasioned by any specific incident, according to the officials of the department, but was done in the natural course of routine, as the order had never before been reprinted in the treasury department. The reprinting, however, is significant.

Burns Released.

Washington, Jan. 20.—News from Indianapolis says that Judge Anderson in the Federal Court held the proceedings against Detective Burns on the kidnapping charges in the Marion County Criminal Court to be void, and ordered the discharge of Burns, and issued an order that there be no further proceedings against him on the charges pending. The judge based his rulings on the ground that the Indiana law was a burden on the Federal statute.

California Building Trades.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The annual convention of the State Building Trades has just closed one of its most successful conventions. In his annual report, Secretary-Treasurer O. A. Tveitmoe, who, together with Anton Johannsen, organizer of the State Building Trades Council, has been indicted in connection with allegations made of conspiracy, said: "There will be no plea of guilty, because the men accused are not guilty, and they refuse to serve as stepping stones either for Mr. Frederick, who has his eye on the Governor's chair, or for Mr. Lawler's judgeship or for Mr. Hearst's presidency. Union men and women believe that murder is the most horrible of all crimes, and that the taking of human life, whether committed by individuals, society, state or nation, in an ordinary brawl, an industrial struggle or a so-called civilized war, is murder."

Railroad Wrecks.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The wrecks on railroads continue unabated. A passenger train on the Queen & Crescent was wrecked at Meridian, Miss., resulting in the death and injury of a number of passengers. At New Castle, Pa., a head-on collision by a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train ran into an open switch and killed five railroad men and fatally injuring four others, while one mail clerk and the conductor were seriously injured. Thirty-four persons were injured when a Big Four train left the track three miles from Carey, Ohio, the accident being caused by spreading rails. A Pennsylvania train at Torresdale, Pa., killed six persons by running into a wagon, the crossing usually guarded, being unprotected. A terrible accident occurred recently at Kinmundy, Ill., in which James T. Harahan, Sr., former president of the Illinois Central; Frank O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island; E. B. Pierce and Eldredge E. Wright were killed. A brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city was run down by a freight car and his leg crushed, necessitating amputation. Five passengers on a Pennsylvania train were injured near Phillipsburg, N. J., the train being derailed.

Employes Heard.

Washington, Jan. 27.—For the first time in many years, if it ever occurred before, employes of the Postoffice Department have been permitted a hearing before the House Postoffice Committee.

Hearings Before Labor Committee.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Hearings have been going on before the House Labor Committee on the Taylor system and much important information has been the result. The testimony of General Crozier, Chief of the Bu-

reau of Ordnance, was important; in fact, he indorsed most emphatically the eight-hour day, and in his statements in reference to the shorter work day he said that men at the present time were accomplishing as much in eight hours as they did formerly under the nine and ten-hour day.

Convict Labor In Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—The Governor of this state has reiterated his belief that the custom of letting state convicts out by contract should be abolished, and again suggested working convicts on state roads, in a note which he attached to one bid for convict labor, which he has transmitted to the Legislature. The Reliance Manufacturing Co., of New York and Chicago, bid for 500 convicts at 65 cents each per day and for women convicts at 40 cents per day; they to be employed in the manufacture of overalls and shirts. It is expected that the convict labor question will be considered by both Houses of the Legislature, and an effort is being put forth to abolish the system of farming out these unfortunate people.

Ask More Pay.

Washington, Jan. 27.—It is rumored that demands for an increased wage and better working conditions will be made during the year by the Commercial Telegraphers on the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies. It is denied, however, that there is any anticipation on the part of the men that a general strike will ensue.

Printing In Prison.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The San Francisco Star, in a recent issue, printed an excerpt from one of the State papers in which it was recounted that, since the law passed by the last session of the Legislature, permitting articles used by the state to be manufactured by convict labor, a printing plant had been installed at the San Quentin prison and the calendars of the Supreme Court had been printed there; stating that heretofore this work had been done at the state printing office, but that with convict labor it could be done much cheaper. The paper also expressed a fear that "all the state printing would eventually be done in the prison." Editor Barry makes the following comment, which is full of meat: "We fear none of your fears. We know printers, because we are one of them. They do the damnedest, foolishest things, betimes, in the name of the Lord, but few of them ever commit a crime, and in the state prisons of California today there are only enough to 'get out' the Supreme Court calendar, which is issued, we believe, only once every three months, and which any 'tyro'—not necessarily a 'typo'—might be able to manage."

Small Sum For Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 27.—It has been given out that pensions totaling $281,457 were paid last year by the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. In view of the tremendously large capitalization of this gigantic corporation, the sum enumerated is extremely small and indicates that the company is not afflicted to any appreciable extent with generosity.

To Discuss Child Labor.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee convened at Louisville on January 25. The conference discussed matters pertaining to the elementary school, street trades and the public school industrial training, vocational guidance; unreasonable industrial burdens on women and children and the effect of education; relation of rural schools to child labor reform and child labor and compulsory education.

For Telegraph Ownership.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Congressman Cary of Wisconsin, a member of the labor group in Congress, has introduced a bill providing for government ownership of telegraph lines, the project recently urged by Postmaster General Hitchcock, and the bill has been referred to the Postoffice Committee. The measure places the telegraph systems under the supervision of the Postoffice Department, in charge of a Commissioner of Telegraphs, to be appointed in the same manner as Assistant Postmaster Generals. The bill also provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission is to appraise at their bonafide market value all the telegraph properties engaged in

interstate commerce, the Attorney General then to begin condemnation proceedings against the companies.

Strike In Belgium.

Brussels, Jan. 27.—A general strike of miners is threatened. Twenty-five thousand in the Borinage district are out and the movement is rapidly spreading.

American Federationist.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The February issue of the American Federationist is of unusual interest to trade unionists and general readers. It contains President Gompers' reply to Senator Heyburn's insinuations that he is not an American citizen. The editorials include "The Men Higher Up Outcry;" "The Asinine Canard;" "Gompers Desecrated the National Flag;" "Socialist Methods vs. Trade Union Methods." Vice-President Mitchell also writes on current trade union topics. The contributed articles are all alive. There is also a communication from about thirty of the most prominent social workers of the country to President Taft, which is printed in full. This communication has been handled by the press agencies in such a manner as to amount to its perversion or almost entire suppression in some quarters, the effect being a misinterpretation of its purpose. It is an important expression of the sentiments of people who work close to labor. This issue should be secured by every trade unionist and carefully perused by those interested in the common uplift.

New York Laundry Investigation.

New York, Jan. 27.—The inquiry of the State Board of Arbitration into the conditions obtaining in the steam laundries of this city is still bringing to light the long working hours, and unsanitary conditions prevailing in the industry. It has been admitted that the strike among the laundry workers has had the effect of decreasing the hours of labor, although very few, if any, agreements have been reached.

Convict Labor Articles.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Julian Leavitt is the author of a series of articles to appear, beginning with the February number in the American Magazine. The title is "The Man in the Cage—Why He Does Not Reform," and is devoted to the contract system in vogue in a number of states where convicts are employed by private manufacturing concerns to manufacture various products. The advance sheets of the first article contain much valuable statistical and other information.

A Raise Is Rumored.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 27.—It is rumored in anthracite coal circles that a surprise awaits the representatives of the miners when they go into conference with the operators in New York, February 27. It is claimed that the operators have decided to offer an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, the sliding scale to remain as at present. It is also stated that the big coal companies are reticent about discussing the matter.

Asks For An Injunction.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The National Capitol Brewing Company of this city has petitioned the District Supreme Court to restrain the Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, the Brewery Workers' Union, the Bottlers' Union, and the members thereof, from calling a strike at the brewery or putting its product upon the unfair list, owing to a controversy over the reinstatement of a union driver. The court has given the unions until early in February to answer the petition.

Important Conference.

Washington, Jan. 27.—At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted instructing the President of the American Federation of Labor to call a meeting of the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen, and representatives of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, for the purpose of uniting all the organized members of this craft into one organization affiliated with the International Union of Steam Engineers. Agreeable to these instructions a conference was held at the headquarters of

the American Federation of Labor on January 18. A general discussion took place relative to terms of amalgamation. While no definite plans were evolved, yet considerable progress was made looking toward a future amalgamation.

Moving picture operators in Berlin, Germany, receive from $7.14 to $9.52 per week, while operators in the smaller German cities range from $4.76 to $7.14 per week.

Utter's Prediction.

Washington, Jan. 27.—"The line separating capital and labor is too closely drawn," said Congressman Utter, of Rhode Island. He addressed recently a gathering of college graduates at the University Club. "It remains with the college men to see that it is loosened in the very near future if we wish to save our country from complete ruin. The government will surely fall unless some steps are taken to bring about an element of harmony between these two classes, and its ruin will fall upon the shoulders of college graduates."

Smoot Bill Goes Over.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Smoot called up his printing bill in the Senate the other day, but on roll call vote it was laid over. This bill is the one that provides for the substitution of the hand presses in the bureau of engraving for power presses, together with numerous other changes.

Granite Cutters Win.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27.—After eight months suspension of work on the part of the granite cutters throughout the state of Georgia for a new agreement, with an increased wage rate and several other improved conditions, they have succeeded, through a joint committee representing their Georgia branches, in effecting a settlement with a committee representing the Southern Stone Contractors Association for four years. Their contention was well managed, there has been no ill feeling and but few non-union men employed. The latter, by the terms of the agreement, are required to carry cards in the Granite Cutters' International Association if they desire to follow granite cutting in Georgia.

Forward Movement.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—The labor organizations of this city are preparing for a general campaign of organization and education, denominating it the "Forward Movement." Halls in various sections of the city have been secured and prominent trade union speakers have been engaged to deliver addresses. The movement opens on April 21, and will continue for two weeks, and then move on to St. Paul, where the campaign will also be carried on for two weeks.

Eight-Hour Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Hughes eight-hour bill, which unanimously passed the House recently, is now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and hearings have been held. Saturday, January 27, President Gompers appeared before the committee and advocated the early reporting of the same. It has been intimated by Senator Borah, chairman, that the hearings will be closed in the very near future and the bill reported. From present indications it will be reported to the Senate favorably.

Taylor To Appear.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Mr. Taylor, from whom the "Taylor System" derives its name, is scheduled to appear before the Labor Committee of the House in defense of his system in the near future.

At Norwich, Conn., the painters recently obtained an increase of $2 per week without strike.

Consumers' League Active.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Under the direction of its investigating committee the Consumers' League in this city, which has as its ultimate purpose the improvement of working conditions in the stores and factories, will wage a campaign for the passage by Congress of a bill regulating the working hours and conditions of workwomen in the district. The league proposes to put into operation a "white list," scheduling therein the business firms and factories that humanely treat their employes.

Cold Stops Building.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Reports from all over the country are to the effect that owing to the long and severe weather conditions the building industry is practically at a standstill, Chicago reporting that over 40,000 members of the building trade unions are idle. The same ratio of stoppage has apparently been maintained in all other places in the cold belt.

Conditions Good.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Organizer Phillips, of Middletown, N. Y., reports conditions in that place good, with wages fair and trade good. He also says the demand for the union label is increasing.

Cheap Labor Schemes.

Washington, Jan. 27.—One of the special news correspondents in this city has just sent out an item relative to the woolen mills and cheap labor. He says: "In view of the strike of Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., it is interesting to know how the woolen mill owners attract cheap labor to their mills. Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, one day in the House contributed some valuable information to the subject. 'For example,' said Mr. Gardner, 'suppose I am a Syrian conducting a Syrian boarding house in the city of Lowell, Mass. Perhaps some mill sends down to me for hands. I furnish them at a somewhat lower rate of wages than is expected by ordinary citizen help. I advance the money for Syrian emigrants to come from the old country. I tell them that if they do not pay me back the money I advanced I will have them arrested; that they must hand over the full wages that they get in the mill. They are held in terror of the police. Meanwhile I take all their wages while I feed them and keep them alive, just as I would feed and keep a horse alive that I had imported for use in a livery stable.' "

Boosting For Referendum.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 27.—The secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last annual conference of that body, has issued a call inviting all friends of the people's rule, through the initiative, referendum and recall, to attend a state conference to be held in Waco, Tex., February 12, next, for the purpose of promoting the movement to secure the submission by the next Legislature of a constitutional amendment establishing this system of government for Texas.

Pension Bill Urged.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A number of bills have been introduced in Congress providing for pensions to civil service employes. It is stated, and with truth, that there are many in the government service who are superannuated and disabled, and with a pension system adequately providing for these old employes the government would not only be doing a humanitarian act, but also give opportunity for the employment of a large number to take the places of those pensioned. It is also claimed that the adoption of a pension plan would in reality be a step toward economy. The United States Civil Service Retirement Association, which was recently in session in this city, by resolution favored the Hamill (New Jersey) bill for "straight" pensions, opposing all "contributory" plans. The "straight" plan provides that the government shall furnish the pensions, without contribution on the part of the civil service employes, and this is the plan that is favored by the majority of civil service employes.

To Uplift Child Life.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An active campaign has been begun in this city in an effort to uplift child life. The Children's council asserts that it "hopes to help increase the number of wholesome and innocent pleasures of children and young people, for its aim is not to reform children after they go wrong, but to prevent their going wrong." It is stated that the first definite work of the organization contemplates a thorough probe of certain evil conditions alleged to exist in Washington.

While you are waiting for opportunities to improve your conditions improve yourself.

Worcester, Mass.—This is a good place for traveling carpenters to avoid at this time. We have a large number of our own men idle and there is no opening whatever for any newcomer. Trade is at a standstill and the outlook is rather gloomy.

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Lake Charles, La.—We are pleased to say that Local Union No. 953, of this city, is in a prosperous condition, and proud to report the success of our trade movement. We had our wages raised from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour the first day of January this year.

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Central City, Ky.—There is quite a lull in the building activity in this city and work in the carpenter trade is very scarce. We have lots of our own men walking the streets idle and there is no show whatever for any newcomer. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to steer clear of this city at this time.

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Akron, O.—This city is being overrun with men from outlying districts, especially from Chicago, and they are preventing our resident brothers, many of whom are A No. 1 mechanics, from getting a job. This is not fair, and we appeal to outside brothers to give our own men a chance to earn a living by staying away.

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Waycross, Ga.—We would request the members of the United Brotherhood to stay away from this city pending our demand for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages to take effect April 1. We have all the carpenters in the city now that the trade can handle. Kindly help us to win out by staying away until we have reached a settlement.

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Manistee, Mich.—Work is very scarce in this place and no improvement of trade conditions in sight during this winter season. Many of our home men are out of employment and there being absolutely no opening for any newcomers, traveling carpenters are advised to take notice of this fact and avoid this place until trade conditions are better.

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Rockford, Ill.—This is to notify all members of the United Brotherhood, and particularly all traveling brothers, that this city, Rockford, Ill., is a good place to stay away from at this time. We have a large number of resident brothers out of work, with little chance of securing employment until the spring season opens up. Keep away until further notice.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Members of the craft contemplating a trip to this city in search of employment will save money by staying away. Trade is very dull and the town is overrun with idle men who find it impossible to secure a job. Nothing but disappointment is awaiting any newcomer and traveling brothers are advised to give Sioux City, Ia., a wide berth until further notice.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—This town is simply on the "bum." There is very little work going on here at the present time and prospects for the spring season do not look very bright at this time. We have over 300 of our members out of work, some of them not having done anything since last Thanksgiving. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to give Yonkers, N. Y., a wide berth until further notice.

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Greenville, Tex.—Trade has fallen off considerably and there has been scarcely any work here for the last two months. Out of our membership of about 100, there are about five of our members in employment at this time of writing, and still the city is advertised as having lots of work. Reports of this kind should not be paid heed to and

traveling brother carpenters are advised to give this place a wide berth.

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Fitzgerald, Ga.—Work is rather scarce in this town at present and though we always appreciate having outsiders with us, we would advise all union men to remain away during the winter months, as we have some of our own men walking the streets. Our Local Union is young, but we are trying to keep the boys together, and will succeed in our endeavor if outside brothers give us a lift by keeping away until trade conditions have improved.

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Wenatchee, Wash.—We desire to call the attention of traveling brother carpenters to conditions obtaining in this city, and this with a view to save them from disappointment and useless expense of car fare should they contemplate stopping here. Carpenter trade is very unsatisfactory in this city, work is hard to be had, and many of our own members are out of employment. This is a great apple country and should not be taken otherwise. Traveling carpenters will act wisely by giving this city a wide berth during this and the coming season. The outlook is very gloomy.

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Portland, Ore.—The suffering among the idle and needy in this city is beyond description. We have over 5,000 unemployed here, representing all trades and callings, carpenters included, and still brothers are flocking this way. The railroad companies, real estate dealers and the Employers' Association of Oregon and the Northwest are to be blamed for these conditions. We are bravely battling away to better our conditions, but it is a hard task at present. There is no immediate relief in sight, yet, we will live in hope, even if we do die in despair.

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Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We are still on the sunny side of life, especially so since last night (January 15,) when we gave a banquet to our members and their families. What a jolly good time we had—about fifty men and women were present besides several children and all enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, and the full capacity of their stomachs. But best of all, after all were satisfied, there was several basketfuls of eatables distributed among the deserving poor of our city. At the close of the banquet all expressed themselves in glowing terms and hoped for another such time next winter.

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San Diego, Cal.—Notwithstanding the statements in the newspapers that the exposition work here has been started and men are wanted, the carpenter trade is in a deplorable condition, and as a result we have from 75 to 100 men out of work at the present time. We would warn migrating brothers to pay no attention to the above statements, as they are false and misleading; the expositiou work, as far as buildings are concerned, has as yet not begun, only very few men are working for the exposition company at this time of writing. Rains have now set in and prospects are that an additional number of our boys will be thrown out of work in the very near future. Keep away!

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Kansas City, Mo.—We note that the newspapers of this city are advertising the new terminal station being built here, stating that hundreds of skilled mechanics will have to be imported to do the work, which is a gross misrepresentation of facts. There are hundreds of the best of mechanics in town walking the streets in search of employment and there will be no need of importing any. No matter what the industrial conditions in this city may be, every spring and often at other times the newspapers, especially the Kansas City Star, advertise a scarcity of labor. It is an outrage to induce men to come to this city at a time when not labor, but work, is scarce, and newcomers will only add to the number of unemployed. We earnestly advise traveling brothers to avoid this city for the next few months at least.

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Peoria, Ill.—For the past six months we have been burdened with the transfer of brothers coming to this city from all parts of the country, and the situation resulting from this unprecedented influx of carpenters in search of work makes it imperative that we now appeal to all traveling brothers to have some consideration for the members of Local Union No. 133, and keep away from Peoria, Ill., until April 1, or until such time as we may be able to get our trade

agreement signed. We have made every effort to keep our Local Union in good condition, but at present we have quite a number of members in arrears, and about 150 men idle, many of them having been out of work ten weeks. We feel that if we can keep traveling brothers away we will be able to control the situation for the best interests of our own members and our United Brotherhood at large.

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Great Falls, Mont.—Trade conditions in this locality are very poor at this date. The entire movement has just finished up a fight of two years duration against the open shop, and while we have won out all along the line, we still have a great work before us, and ask that transient brothers steer clear of this town for some time to come. The Builders' Exchange has only recently published a statement in which they claim that this city is booming, that our early spring trade will be very brisk and we have a good year before us. This we interpret as a call for more workers to come here and so defeat any movement for a betterment of conditions. We have at present at least half of our membership out of work, and the outlook for the spring season is not very encouraging. Should any brother desire to come here he would do well to write to our business agent for information before he starts; he can rest assured that a truthful answer will be promptly forwarded to him.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—We take this means to advise migrating brother carpenters of conditions existing here at the present time. Trade conditions are far from good and every fellow craftsman who stops here adds one more to the large number of unemployed. We had from two to 300 idle carpenters all summer when business should have been at its best, and there is a still greater number out of work this winter. Prospects for the spring season are doubtful, but we hope for the best. We have established an examining board, before which all applicants, whether with cards or otherwise, must go and qualify as first-class mechanics before being admitted to any Local Union in this district. This means of picking out the good from the bad in our craft has proven very satisfactory for the past eighteen months and we believe that we have raised the standard of efficiency several degrees in that time. Today our business agent can send a man out to do a job and feel sure that he will not be sent back in a few hours because he was not able to do the work. This he could not always do before the examining board was established; in fact, it was very seldom that he could do so unless he was personally acquainted with the man.

Beware of Him

Sidney, N. Y.—We would hereby caution all Local Unions and members not to loan any money to Geo. W. Chubb, who carries a due book from Local Union No. 1456, Sidney, N. Y., with dues paid up to November 6, 1911. We have received a number of letters from Local Unions that loaned him money, he agreeing to pay it back as soon as he reached home, but they have not heard from him since. He left here about five months ago without leaving his address, nor has he written to us since he left. He is about five feet eight inches tall and 56 years of age.

E. J. KRUEGER, R. S. L. U. No. 1456,
Sidney, N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Local Union No. 281, of this city, desires to advise sister Local Unions in New York state, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to beware of a smooth-tongued individual by the name of George Chubb, who has stated in some instances that he belonged to the Local Union here, which is absolutely false. While here last fall, he showed a due book issued by the Local Union in Sidney, N. Y., where he resided for several years. From reliable information received where he appears he has been appealing to the brothers for money to "get back home," on the strength of his membership in the union. To the best of our knowledge he is unworthy of financial assistance, and in case he continues the game of "high finance," his sympathetic pleading should be rebuked.

JEREMIAH RYAN, Agent C. L. U.
Binghamton, N. Y.

An Absconder

J. W. Hall, a member of Local Union No. 1400, Ocean Park, Cal., absconded on the 13th of December, 1911, leaving his wife and child, the former expecting to be confined with a second child at any time. He left his wife without any money and house rent, meat, grocery and other bills due at the time. He also took his father-in-law's tools, which he had previously borrowed, with him. He went to Texas, working on a scab job and the business agent loaned him money to get his tools out of the express office. He took the money and skipped.

J. W. HALL.

He has sent nothing to his wife, who now has the second child, and is still unable to work, and has to depend upon charity and what assistance Local Union No. 1400 can give her.

Information Wanted

Carlos Magerkurth, a cabinetmaker, of Peruvian nationality who is thought to have come to this country from Canada, last September, is sought for for private and family reasons. He is 55 years of age, of medium height, slightly built, fair hair and moustache, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, German by birth but naturalized Peruvian; one front tooth missing, speaks good German and Spanish, but no English; has invented an aeroplane for the construction of which he is looking for capital. Left Peru for Paris where he arrived in July, 1911; last heard from in Winnipeg, in letter written from the St. James Hotel, of that city, on September 27, 1911, saying that he was leaving for the United States. Anyone who can trace him or give any information as to his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

EDUARDO HIGGINSON,,
Consulate General of Peru,
New York City.

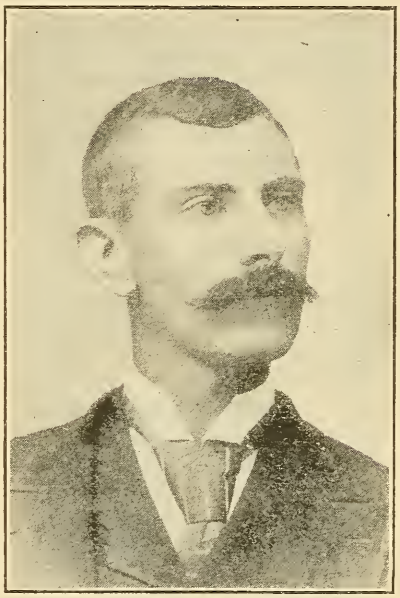
C. Kortman, the subject of the sketch below, is searched for. He left his wife the first part of July last and no trace of him can be found.

C. KORTMAN.

He was a member of Local Union No. 181, Chicago, Ill. Members or readers who can locate him will confer a great favor by notifying

(MRS.) C. KORTMAN,
2347 Madison street,
Chicago, Ill.

Geo. R. Hunt, a member of Local Union No. 53, White Plains, N. Y., and a contractor and builder, left his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in February, 1910, and has never been heard from since. Having met with reverses in his enterprises, he became despondent and before disappearing he left a note with a friend saying he did not care to live any longer and would be seen no more.



GEO. R. HUNT.

He left a wife and four children, whom he always seemed to love. They are anxious to hear from him if still alive and are praying for his return. Does any member or reader know anything concerning him? Any information will be most gratefully received by

(MRS.) GEO. R. HUNT,
Fairview avenue, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Joe Reidmiller, who was a member of Local Union No. 563, which is now Local Union No. 291, Scranton, Pa., left the city in August, 1910, and was never heard from since.

He is 30 years of age, height 5 feet 9½ inches, black hair, gray eyes. Any brother or reader who can locate him will kindly communicate with his wife,

JOE REIDMILLER.

(MRS.) JOE REIDMILLER,
539 Alder street, Scranton, Pa.

The Origin of the Bungalow.

The word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian version of the Hindu. bangla, which primarily means Bengali, or of Bengal, and is also applied to a thatched hut, says Country Life in America. It may be worth while to explain how this trivial and merely local name came to be fixed on the Englishman's house in India.

Early residents there, engaged in military, administrative or trading duties, lived a nomadic life for the greater part of the year in tents. And since there was nothing in the indigenous buildings of Bengal suited to their requirements their first dwelling houses, designed by themselves and built of materials at site, were naturally planned on the model of the Indian service tents to which they were accustomed—that is, a large and lofty room surrounded by double walls of canvas enclosing space between them, with partitions at two or more corners for bath or store rooms.—Building Age.

TRADE NOTES

Movements For Better Conditions

Local Union No. 384, Asheville, N. C.—Our working hours still being nine per day, we have adopted a resolution demanding that on and after June 1, 1912, eight hours constitute a day's work for all union carpenters under this Local Union's jurisdiction.

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Local Union No. 451, Washington, Pa.—At a regular meeting held January 1, last, this Local Union decided to ask for an increase of 10 per cent. over our present scale of wages, which is $3.25 per day, the increased rate to take effect May 1, 1912. We are enjoying the eight-hour work day.

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Local Union No. 1947, Atchison, Kan.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a special meeting held November 28, 1911, we are demanding that on and after March 1, 1912, our minimum rate of wages be 45 cents per hour, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour. Our working hours are nine per day. There is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union No. 1857, Pascoag, R. I.—We have notified our employers that on and after May 1, 1912, we shall demand that forty-four hours constitute a week's work and our minimum rate of wages be 45 cents per hour. At present we are working eight hours straight at $2.75 per day. Trade conditions are fair and prospects of winning our demand without a clash are good.

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Local Union No. 1617, Dalles, Ore.—We are demanding an advance in wages from $3.50 per day of eight hours to $4.00 per day, payable on and after the first of next April, and a strictly union shop. We have no opposition to speak of, and having bright prospects for a good deal of work the coming season, we expect to enforce our new trade rules on April 1, without much trouble.

Local Union No. 1666, Kingsville, Tex.—On January 1, we made a demand for an advance in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours work per day, our present working hours. All contractors except one firm, have granted and are paying the increased rate, and this firm, we believe, will also fall in line as soon as our demand has received the sanction of the General Executive Board.

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Local Union No. 128, Lisbon, O.—At a recent meeting called by this Local Union for the purpose of considering the advisability of making a demand for a raise in wages, it was decided that we demand an increase of 25 cents per day, making our minimum rate $3.25 per day for nine hours' work, or fifty-three hours per week, to take effect April 1, 1912. We never had any difficulties with our employers and do not anticipate any this time.

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District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—Our boys demand $4.00 per day on the outside, a 50-cent raise, and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect May 1, this year. The mill men under our jurisdiction favor the enforcement of the label in all shops and mills and will not ask for any increase in wages at this time. Both outside and mill men are working eight hours per day, the latter's wages being $2.50 per day.

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Local Union No. 860, Framingham, Mass.—This Local Union, at a regular meeting held the later part of December, decided to demand an increase in our minimum rate of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1912. As business is good here and promises to remain so for several years to come, we deemed the time opportune to make this demand, and prospects are that we will win out without any difficulty.

District Council, Lowell, Mass.—A printed circular has been served on our employers advising them that the carpenter unions of Lowell and vicinity have voted to demand an advance in wages from $3.20 per day of eight hours to 45 cents per hour, the new scale to become operative on the first Monday of April and continue in force until April 1, 1915. We are working eight hours per day except on Saturday, when we have a half holiday.

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Local Union No. 741, Beardstown, Ill.—At a special meeting of this Local Union, held December 6, last, the members voted to make a demand upon the employer for a minimum scale of wages of 42½ cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to take effect April 1, 1912. Our present scale of wages is $3.37½ per day. We have no non-union men in town and prospects of gaining our demand without friction are fair.

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Local Union No. 243, Tiffin, O.—We have served notice upon the contractors that we demand an advance in wages from 27 cents to 32 cents per hour for nine hours work per day, the new scale to become effective April 1, 1912. We never had any serious difficulties with the contractors, and as our demand simply means on increase of 5 cents per hour, we expect the advance to be granted without any trouble, the more so, as the outlook for the spring season is good.

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Local Union No. 1688, Guelph, Ont., Can.—Having succeeded in getting most of the carpenters of this city into our union, and the wages ranging from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour, we think the time opportune to make a demand for better remuneration for our services, and we have decided to ask for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, which we think is reasonable. We are still working ten hours per day, fifty-nine per week. We expect the increase to take effect May 1, 1912.

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Local Union No. 1441, Cannonsburg, Pa.—Our this year's demand is an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, to go into effect April 1, next. Our 1911 schedule was $3.00 per day of nine hours. Taking into consideration that we are twenty miles from Pittsburgh, where a rate of $4.00 and eight hours prevail, and within seven miles of Washington, Pa., where $3.25 and eight hours is the rate, we feel that our demand is very reasonable. Our little district is well organized and we look for no trouble on April 1.

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Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wis.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring June 1, this year, we are now submitting to them a new agreement which provides that the minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 42½ cents per hour, and for shopmen 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. Our present scale calls for 37½c per hour, and there is no distinction made between men working outside or in the shop, in regard to wages. We expect the employers to concede our reasonable demands and we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union No. 1491, Spring City, Pa.—This Local Union, consisting of outside carpenters and mill men, in almost even numbers, is making two distinct demands for better conditions. For the mill men, who are working nine hours per day, at 28 cents an hour, we are asking 32 cents per hour, an increase of 4 cents per hour. For the outside men we are merely demanding a renewal of the 33-cent scale, now in force, for 1912, both demands to take effect May 1, next. Their working hours are fifty per week.

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Local Union No. 1705, Nowata, Okla.—At our regular meeting held January 9, last, it was by unanimous vote agreed that we amend Section 8 of our trade rules to read: "Sec. 8. The minimum scale of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 50 cents per hour on and after April 1, 1912." The section previous to its amending called for 45 cents per hour. We are thus demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day. Prospects of gaining our demand without encountering serious difficulties are fair.

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Local Union No. 496, Kankakee, Ill.—At a special called meeting held by this Local Union on January 4, 1912, a resolution was adopted to the effect that we make a demand

upon the employers for the eight-hour work day and a minimum rate of wages of 45 cents per hour, to take effect the first of April, 1912. Our present schedule is nine hours at $3.60 per day. Although only three or four of our contractors employ union men exclusively, we have our members working for all of them. We expect no trouble whatever, on account of our demand.

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Local Union No. 927, Danbury, Conn.—There having been no change in our wages and hours for the last five years, we hold that we are at last entitled to improved conditions, and we have voted to demand an increase in pay of 50 cents per day, to take effect April 1, 1912, the day when our present agreement expires, which calls for $3.00 per day of eight hours. All other crafts here receive a higher remuneration; masons receive $4.50; plumbers, $3.50; painters, $3.28 per day, and we think that the time has come when we can get more and our wages of $3.00 per day advanced to $3.50 per day.

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District Council, Lynn, Mass.—By a referendum vote of the Local Unions affiliated with this council, it was decided that we make the following demands upon the master builders: First, on and after April 2, 1912, the wages of a journeyman carpenter shall be not less than 50 cents per hour. Second, the wages of foremen shall be not less than 60 cents per hour. Third, all carfare incurred by workmen going to work beyond the 5-cent limit shall be paid by the employer. Our schedule now in force is $3.82 per day and eight hours, or forty-four hours per week.

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Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—At a regular meeting held early in December last we adopted the following amendments to our by laws, same to become operative on April 1, 1912:

"Section 1. Fourth of July, Christmas, Labor Day and the hours between 12 o'clock noon and 5 p. m. Saturdays shall be our recognized holidays.

"Sec. 2. The compensation for a day's work of eight hours shall be $5.00."

As this calls for an increase in wages of 70 cents per day, we have made a demand upon the contractors to that effect.

Local Union No. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.—As early as in October last year we entered into a movement for an increase in our minimum wage rate, which is 40⅝ cents per hour or $3.25 per day of eight hours. We have decided to ask for 45 cents per hour or $3.60 per day, payable on and after May 1, 1912. Our relations with the employers are most friendly. We have never been unreasonable and they have always granted what we asked for. There is not one non-union carpenter nor mason, painter or plumber working in this city, hence a strike in enforcement of our demand is almost out of question.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Montgomery County, Pa., and Vicinity.—At a stated meeting of this body, held January 1, last, on motion made by Local Union No. 1490, Spring City, Pa., it was decided that a demand be made upon the employers for an advance in wages from 28 cents to 32 cents per hour, at nine hours per day, their present working hours, for mill men, the advance to take effect May 1, 1912. A movement inaugurated by Local Union No. 1562, North Wales, for an increase in wages for mill men, from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1912, also received the sanction of this District Council. In this case, also, the working hours are nine per day. There are but few, if any, non-union mill men in both localities making the demands.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 701, Fresno, Cal.—Some time ago we contemplated making a demand for an advance in wages from $4.00 to $4.25 per day, and though this move had received the sanction of the General Executive Board, in the face of the continuous increase in the cost of living, and owing to other circumstances, we reconsidered our action and decided not to ask for such a small advance. Now we are asking for an increase of $1.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday, both to go into effect February 5, 1912. Our working hours are at present eight hours straight per day. We agree that all work now under construction be finished at the present rate of $4.00 per day. We anticipate no trouble at all in this movement, which has been endorsed by our Building Trades Council.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Side Cut of Rafters

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There has been so much written on the steel square and rafter cuts that one might well think there was not much left to tell, in fact, I have no doubt but many of the readers will think by all they have read from my pen alone in both papers and in books, that the story has been told, and there is nothing that I know that could be added.

Well, now, I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that I don't know much and am also willing to admit that I have written so much on the subject of roof-framing that I am almost ashamed to write more, but considering the fact that every few days I receive a letter asking me about some feature of roof-framing that it makes me realize that there are some of the boys that don't yet know all there is about it, and considering the fact that several letters of late have said they could get all lengths and cuts of all rafters except the side cuts of the rafters. I have thought that this one subject would not only be of particular interest to those that I answered but would be of more or less interest to many others. Where one spends his own time and postage to each individual inquiry it is almost impossible for one to spend enough of his time to go very deep into the subject. Now one says I can get the Jack Side Cut o. k., but I don't understand how to get the Side Cut of a hip or valley; another asks if the length is the length of the Jack or the common rafter. Some may not realize it, but it does not matter whether you take the length of the main rafter or the Jack, as they are practically the same thing. Of course, while the main rafter is longer than the Jack, so is the longest Jack longer than the shorter Jacks; yet, while the Jacks are shorter, so is the run just that much shorter also, or in other words, the Tangents are just that much shorter and, therefore, the same cut cuts the main rafter, long Jack or short Jack. But for Hip or Valley rafters, hip or valley measurements have to be taken.

We generally say length and run cut on length gives the side cuts; we use the run as I think it is better understood, than to use the thing which it really is for; it is not the run at all, but the tangents; but on all common roofs the run and the tangents are the same, while an octagon hip is five-twelfths of the run; the run on the opposite side of an uneven pitch roof is the tangent for that side; that way it is plainer and easier for many to remember.

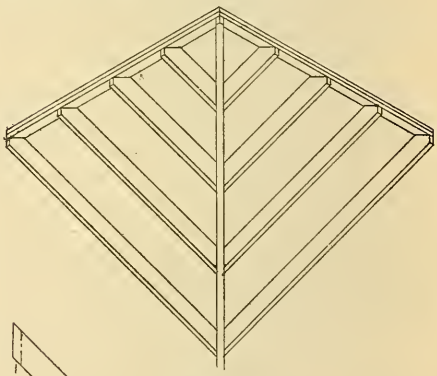


Fig. 1.

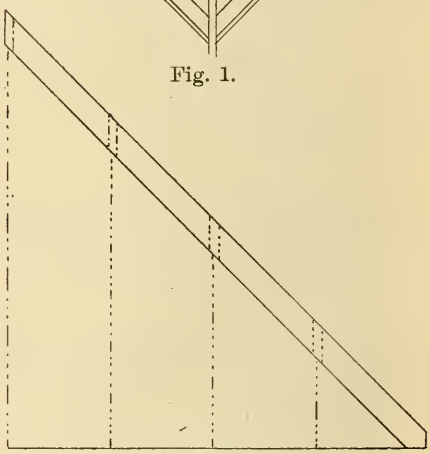


Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1, I illustrate the construction of an ordinary roof showing the hip and Jacks

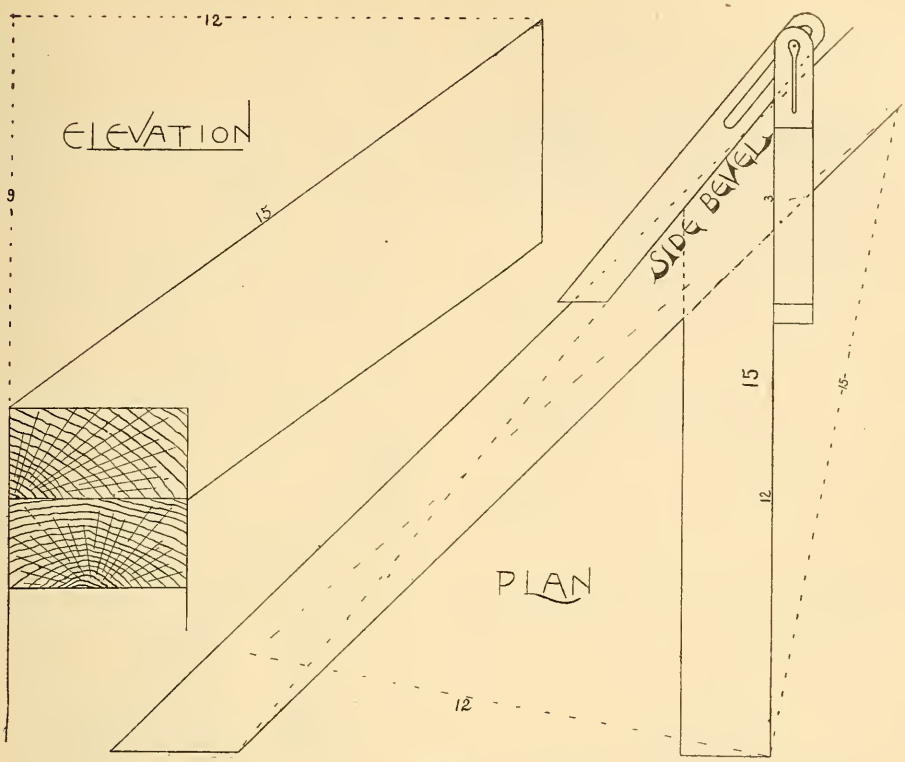


Fig. 3.

in position and I think it is very plain to be seen that the same side cut cuts all Jacks and common rafters, where the common rafter needs a side cut; for a roof like this, where it is an even pitch, of course they have to be cut in pairs.

Fig. 2 shows the position of the hip and the dotted lines show the position of the Jacks, as stated before, it is the hip tangent and length cut on length that makes the side cut for hip, valley the same.

Fig. 3. The elevation shows 9 inches rise

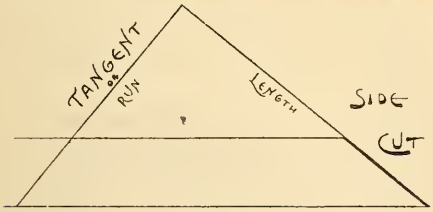


Fig. 4.

to 12 inches run, which would also be 12-inch tangent and 15-inch length of rafter, now look right down on the plan and, of course, the rafters show 45-degree angle, but as the rafters raise above lever the cut gets more angle, as the tangent is 12 and

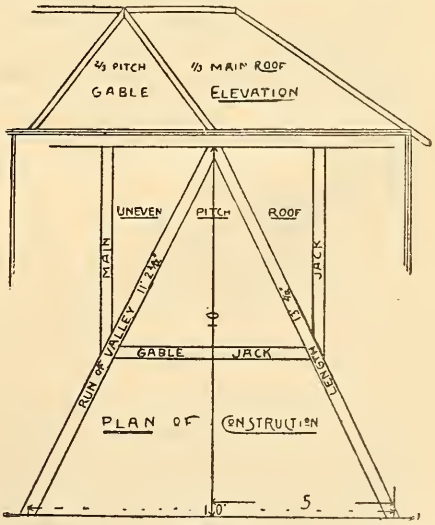


Fig. 5.

length 15, set the bevel at that angle and it gives the side cut.

Fig. 4 shows the cut again, tangent and length cut on length. Remember this always gives it.

In Fig. 5 I show plan and elevation of a one-third pitch roof with a two-thirds pitch gable, which, while the main part of the roof is the same as just mentioned, the two-thirds pitch part of it makes that much of the roof an uneven pitch proposition.

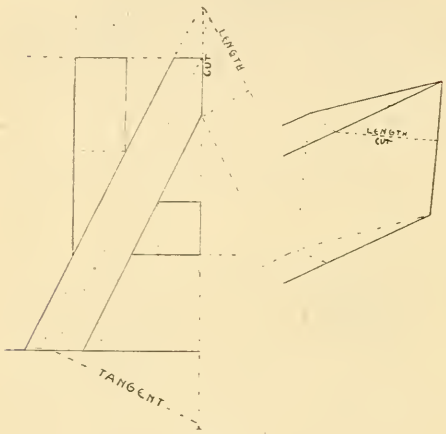


Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 shows the uneven pitch plan and also the side cut of the valley rafter which is simply squaring from the plumb cut over as illustrated; by making a little drawing the side cuts can be made easily, though I have generally found, as I will illustrate, the direct application of the square is more convenient.

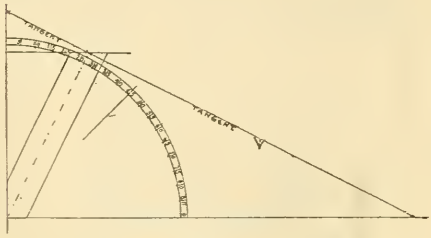


Fig. 7.

Fig. 7. Those who wish to more fully understand the full principles will here see the degree and tangent of this same rafter.

In Fig. 8 I have tried to show about as many different roof plans as possible in one small cut.

Fig. 9 is another illustration to try to bring out as plain as possible different roof arrangements.

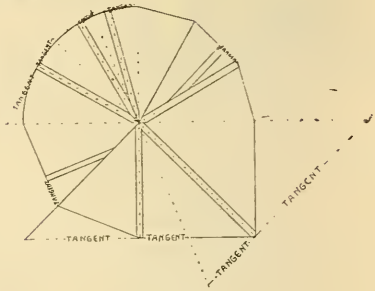


Fig. 8.

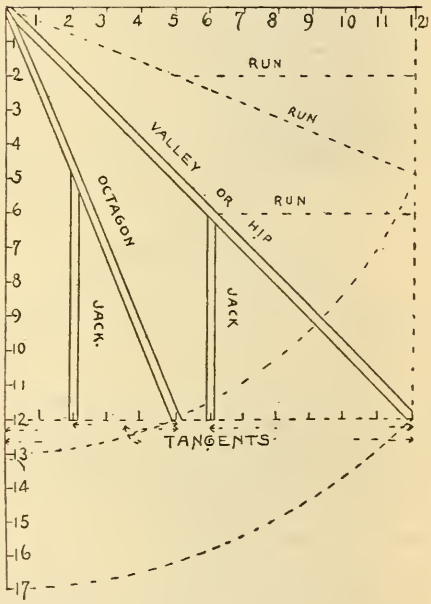


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10 shows the square giving the side cut of an octagon Jack.

Fig. 11. This is the illustration of the application of the square to cut side cut of hip or valley; tangent and length cut on length.

Fig. 12. Here you will note, as you always do, that the side cut of Jack is at more angle than the side cut of hip. I trust you understand that, although the roof pitch for a common roof is the same, yet itself as it intersects the Jacks is not, for while if the Jacks rose 12 inches to the foot the hip itself would only rise 12 inches to 17 inches of the diagonal run.

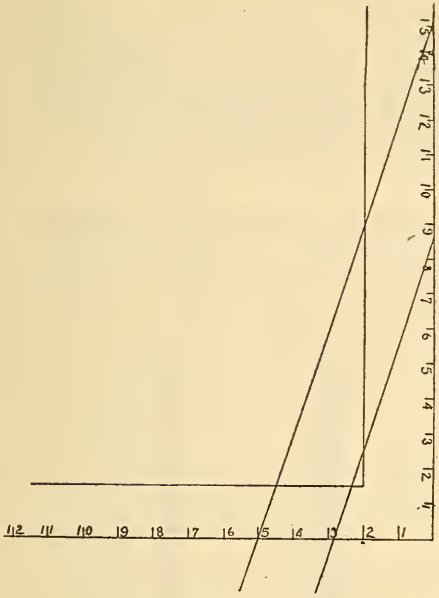


Fig. 10.

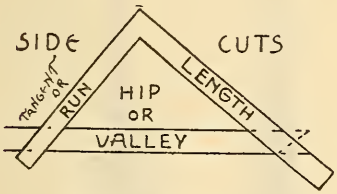


Fig. 11.

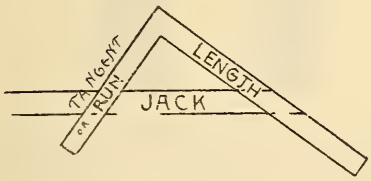


Fig. 12.

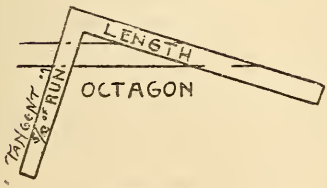


Fig. 13.

Fig. 13. Octagon rafter side cut tangent or five-twelfths of run cut on length.

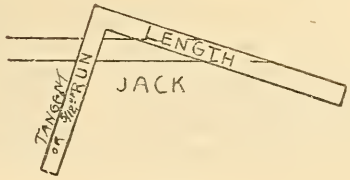


Fig. 14.

Fig. 14. Jack side cut; this again is practically the same as the other cuts just mentioned.

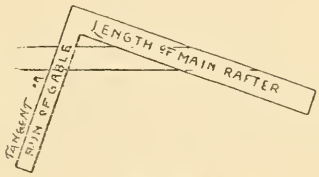


Fig. 15.

Fig. 15. This shows the side cut of rafter to fit against the valley of the uneven pitch roof.

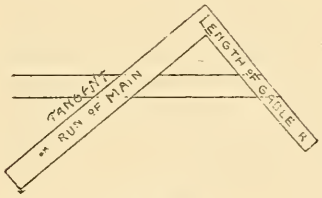


Fig. 16.

Fig. 16. This shows the cut for the rafter to fit the other side of the valley rafter for the uneven pitch roof.

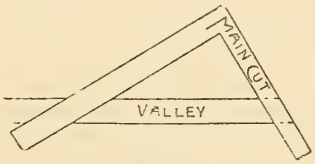


Fig. 17.

Fig. 17. This is the other cut of the valley rafter just mentioned.

Now, if the boys will study all these applications thoroughly, I hope they will learn something about the side cuts of rafters, and I only wish that it had been possible for me to have made it so plain that all the boys could understand it. No doubt but many of the brothers could have made it much

plainer, I am sure if they could or would give us other good practical methods it would be appreciated. For it is the blending of different minds that make us what we are, from a great deal of chaff as I have given you here possibly some real grain may be picked up.

W. J. Shields

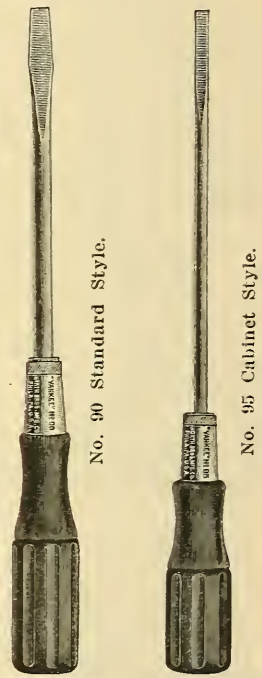
(Continued from page 23.)

greatest extent, should forget our individuality and assist from the general standpoint. The solution of the problems of industrial regulation as represented in the sacrifice of life by the railroads of our country, where, in accordance with a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 102,987 people were killed and 868,-235 injured in the eleven years from 1899 to 1909, and all this sacrifice is largely responsible to carelessness, or greed for dividends, or too long hours of labor. Thousands of other men and women and children are killed annually in mines, mills and factories mainly because safe environment must yield to dividends. In New York one pleasant Saturday afternoon last spring 140 girls and women, waist makers, who should have been in the home about which we hear so much but see so little, were burned or battered to death in a single catastrophe. Four years ago 300 men were burned in an Illinois mine because the owners refused to spend the money necessary to keep the emergency shaft clear. Annually thousands of adults die of tuberculosis, a physical condition responsible to underfeeding, and in these tragedies must be included the babies and little children who die simply because their parents cannot furnish them with the nourishing food and good medical service given to the children of the rich. One hundred thousand every year is a common estimate of these premature deaths, and confronting this condition President Taft asks us to thank God because we are producing beyond our domestic needs, and yet these brutal facts make slight impression on people that are taunting union labor with the deeds of the McNamaras.

As a conclusion let me impress this fact on you—all that, however, and wherever the trade union may have failed no other agency within organized society is doing more for the uplift of our common humanity. We need to judge the labor movement not by its mistakes and weaknesses, but by its achievements.

"Yankee" Plain Screw Drivers

The North Bros.' Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has just placed on the market their new "Yankee" Plain Screw Drivers No. 90 and No. 95:



They are strong, durable, well balanced tools of the same high quality of material and workmanship as other "Yankee" Tools, which today are without equal.

The fastening of blade and handle is such that they cannot be loosened in use, or in even the usual abuse.

The blades and ferrules are finely polished, the handle of hard wood finished in dull, dead black, making a handsome appearance as well as being durable.

Like all "Yankee" Tools, each is thoroughly tested and guaranteed in every particular as to quality.

—No. 90 Standard Style—

Sizes: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 15 inches.

Sizes: 18 24 30 inches (have double grip handles).

—No. 95 Cabinet Style—

Sizes: 2½ 3½ 4½ 6½ 6½ 7½ 8½ 9½ 10½ 12½ 15½ inches

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Aus dem Bericht des Abgesandten der A. F. of L. zur Budapester Arbeiter-Sekretariats-Konferenz.

Der Abgesandte der A. F. of L., James Duncan, zu obiger Konferenz, hat der letzten Atlanta Konvention der A. F. of L. einen höchst beachtenswerten Bericht über seine Erfahrungen in Europa und die Verhandlungen besagter Konvention erstattet.

Dieser Bericht kann als ein Bahnbrecher in der von uns längst erwünschten Anknüpfung engerer Beziehungen zwischen den hiesigen und europäischen Arbeiterverbänden betrachtet werden und wir wollen deßhalb aus demselben diejenigen Stellen herausgreifen die für unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder von besonderem Interesse sein dürften.

Nachdem sich Duncan über seine Ankunft in England und seine Zusammentreffen mit hervorragenden Personen in der dortigen Arbeiterbewegung, sowie über seinen kurzen Aufenthalt in Paris verbreitet, sagt er in seinem Bericht:

Ich kam nach Berlin und fand eine Stadt die sich in Bezug auf Schönheit, nur daß sich diese in einer anderen Richtung geltend macht, mit Paris messen kann. Sie hat ihre Hintergaßen, doch sind diese nicht in dem Maße vorhanden wie in der französischen Hauptstadt. Die Boulevards, Avenuen, Monumente, Kunstgallerien, Paläste, Theater, öffentliche Gärten und Religuien-Sammlungen, die an vergangene Jahrhundert erinnern, sind alle so vorzufinden wie man sie uns gewöhnlich in Beschreibungen schildert. Die Pracht und Großartigkeit all dieser Plätze und Dinge können in Worten nicht veranschauligt werden. Mit Staunen und Verwunderung betrachtet man das was das Auge erblickt. Alles was ich über die Großartigkeit dieser öffentlichen Institutionen und Verwaltungen und Verkehrswege gelesen und gehört habe sind nichts weniger als Uebertreibungen. Nachdem man wir die größten Sehenswürdigkeiten gezeigt hatte, wünschte ich auch die Armenviertel in Augenschein zu nehmen und zu sehen wie die Armen leben. In den möglichst kürzesten Worten will ich konstatiren, daß so groß die Pracht und der Luxus ist der in den Vierteln der Wohlhabenden zu finden ist, so tief ist auch das Elend in den von den Armen bewohnten Stadtteilen. Das Elend und die erniedrigenden Zustände die ich unter den beschäftigten und arbeitslosen Armen der europäischen Städte vorfand, spottet jeder Beschreibung.

Die Bewegung in Deutschland ist eine gewaltige, sie umfaßt das ökonomische wie das politische Gebiet und gibt Deutschland die Führerschaft in der Arbeiterbewegung des ganzen europäischen Kontinents.

Seine Gewerkschaftsbewegung ist erster Klasse und repräsentirt beinahe 2,220,000 Mitglieder. Sie verrichtet herkulische Arbeit in manigfacher Richtung. In mancher Beziehung ist die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung der unsrigen soweit voraus, daß es uns eine lange Zeit nehmen wird ihr nachzukommen und wir sollten unermüdlich bestrebt sein es dahin zu bringen. Doch steht die deutsche Arbeiterwegung in gewisser Beziehung unseren Bestrebungen so weit hinten an als sie den unsrigen in anderer Beziehung voraus ist.

Zur Führung ihrer großen Kämpfe auf politischem Felde unterhalten die deutschen Arbeiter eine politische Organisation die in ihren Bestrebungen wohl manchmal von den Bestrebungen der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation abweicht, aber wenn die Zeit zu gemeinschaftlichem Handeln gekommen ist verständigen sich beide Richtungen zu kompaktem Vorgehen. Die gewerkschaftliche sowie die politische Bewegung haben jede ihre besonderen Aufgaben zu erfüllen und dies geschieht soweit es die Verhältnisse zulassen. Diejenigen unter uns welche die sozialistische Bewegung in Deutschland nach der Taktik der Sozialisten Nord Amerika's beurteilen begehen einen Irrtum. Die Führer beider Bewegungen haben mir versichert, daß in der sozialistischen Partei keine Person Aufnahme finden kann die nicht ihrer Gewerksorganisation angehört wenn die Arbeiter des betreffenden Faches organisirt sind und eine Organisation dieses Faches besteht.

In Deutschland und anderswo gibt es jedoch zugleich, eine zwar winzige, Sonder-Organisation, die christlichen Gewerkvereine, die von der Geistlichkeit in's Leben gerufen und von der Kirche gefördert und protegirt werden. Ihre Mitglieder entrichten nur geringe Beiträge, etwa den fünften Teil der Beiträge die von den regulären Organisationen erhoben werden. Der Zweck dieser christlichen Gewerkschaftler ist sich in Bereitschaft zu halten an Kämpfen in denen es sich um Arbeiterinteressen handelt, so wie es die Geistlichkeit anordnet, teilzunehmen oder ihre Teilnahme zu versagen, oder gar ihren kämpfenden Brüdern als Strikebrecher in den Rücken zu fallen. Gott sei gedankt, daß ihre Mitgliedergahl eine so geringe ist. Keine

spezielle Religion steht hinter diesen christlichen Gewerkvereinen; in England nennt man sie die „Unmöglichen."

Der Militarismus ist in allen europäischen Ländern hervortretend. Eisenbahnbeamte, Bahnwärter, Stations- und Expeditionspersonal mit einbegriffen, kehren den Soldaten heraus. Alle Stellen sind von ausgedienten Soldaten besetzt. In dem Aussehen der Polizisten und der Soldaten ist kaum ein Unterschied, beide tragen fast die gleiche Uniform und von dem höchsten Würdenträger herab bis zum kleinsten Staats- oder Munizipal-Beamten tragen alle eine militärische Haltung zur Schau, das untrügliche Merkmal einer Regierung durch Gewalt.

All diesen militärischen und büreaukratischen Einrichtungen, und vorher beschriebenen Zuständen steht die sozialistische, politische Partei, stets kampfbereit gegenüber zur Einführung demokratischer Regierungsformen, auf friedlichem Wege wenn möglich, wenn nicht durch Revolution. Es bestehen andere politische Gruppen in Deutschland die in ihrer eignen Art ebenfalls gegen dem Imperialismus ankämpfen, doch die einzige Partei welche als ein lebendiger, tatkräftiger Protest gegen den Imperialismus und Regierung durch Gewalt wirklich in Betracht kommt, ist die sozialistische Partei.

Die europäische Arbeiterbewegung ist eine erzieherische, sie ist ein Bildungsinstitut im großen Ganzen. Die Harmonie die zwischen den Gewerkschaftlern herrscht, die sich mit gewerkschaftlichen Angelegenheiten befassen, und den Sozialisten, die sich rein politischen Fragen widmen, ist überall in's Auge fallend. Wo immer eine Streitigkeit zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer ausbricht, werden die Arbeiter stets von den Sozialisten unterstützt, und wo es sich um eine politische Streifrage handelt gehen die Gewerkschaftler mit den Sozialisten Hand in Hand.

Was ich über Paris und Berlin sagte, führt Duncan fort, ist auch auf Wien und die nächst größeren Städte anwendbar; doch möchte ich bemerken, daß je weiter ich mich, nachdem ich Berlin verlassen, der östreichischen Hauptstadt näherte, fand ich die oben, nur annährend geschilderten Zustände, und den großen Abstand in der Lebensweise der Reichen und der Armen noch mehr hervortretend.

Von Wien aus erreichte ich dann Budapest.

Duncan gibt nun eine kurze Uebersicht über die Verhandlungen der Konferenz des Internationalen Arbeiter-Sekretariats dem wir folgendes entnehmen.

Die Delegaten traten am 10. August 1911 Vormittags 9 Uhr im Bauarbeiterheim in Budapest in Sitzung. 27 Delegaten, die 18 Länder vertraten, und zwei offizielle Uebersetzer (Unionleute) von denen jeder drei Sprachen beherrschte, waren anwesend. Norwegen war infolge eines allgemeinen Ausstandes nicht vertreten, ebensowenig Finland aus ähnlichen Ursachen.

Unter den Delegaten die Sitz beanspruchten war auch ein solcher der die sogenannten Industrial Workers of the World in Nord Amerika vertrat, Foster mit Namen, von Chicago. Dieser ließ durch die französischen Delegaten Protest gegen die Zulassung Duncans wegen seiner Zugehörigkeit zur Civic Federation erheben, für sich aber Anspruch auf Sitz und Stimme als Vertreter der organisirten Arbeiter Amerikas. Wir übergehen die Debatte die in dieser Angelegenheit stattfand, in der Foster nur von der französischen Delegation unterstützt, aber alle anderen gegen sich hatte und die damit endete, daß Duncan zugelassen, Foster aber Sitz und Stimme verweigert wurde.

Aus dem Finanzbericht des internationalen Sekretärs ging hervor, daß die Einnahmen des am 30. Juni 1911 endenden Fiskaljahres Mark 13,330.16 betrügen. Die Total-Jahresausgaben betrugen, Mark 9,604.90, mithin ein Kassenbestand am 30. Juni 1912 von Mark 3,725.26.

Nach Annahme des Finanzberichtes wurde der Gehalt des internationalen Sekretärs von 300 auf 500 Mark pro Jahr erhöht.

Eine längere Diskussion fand statt über die Gewährung von Unterstützung, vielmehr Aufbringung von Geldern zur Unterstützung der an allgemeinen Ausständen beteiligten Mitglieder und wurden dem internationalen Sekretär geeignete Instruktionen erteilt.

Duncan brachte drei Resolutionen ein, welche alle angenommen wurden. Die erstere enthält eine Instruktion an den internationalen Sekretär die wir übergehen, da nicht von besonderer Wichtigkeit, die zweite Resolution hat folgenden Wortlaut:

Beschlossen: Die internationale Konferenz, tagend in Budapest, empfiehlt den Gewerkschatsverbänden aller Länder, die Frage der Schaffung einer internationalen Arbeiter-Federation in Erwägung zu ziehen, in welcher die Autonomie eines jeden Landes gewährt und garantirt ist.

Die dritte Resolution Duncan's lautet:

Beschlossen: , Es soll die Bestrebung der Arbeiterbewegung aller Länder sein, die Arbeiter eines Landes davon abzuhalten nach einem anderen Lande auszuwandern während dieses Land von einer industriellen Krise heimgesucht ist, oder wenn dort Ausstände im Gange sind oder solche bevorstehen.

Die unentgeltliche Aufnahme von eingewanderten Mitgliedern die im Besitze einer „paid-up" Mitgliedskarte sind wurde von allen Delegaten befürwortet außer von Duncan und den englischen Delegaten, welche erklärten, daß in Anbetracht der Benefits die ihre Organisationen eingeführt hätten, sie nicht versprechen könnte, daß alle Organisationen die sie vertreten einer unentgeldlichen Aufnahme zustimmen würden, doch versprachen sie dahingehend wirken zu wollen.

Unsere Brüderschaft nimmt solche fremden Mitglieder schon seit zwei Jahren unentgeldlich auf.

Aus dem Bericht des internationalen

Sekretärs geht unter anderem auch hervor, daß der Canadian Trade and Labor Congreß (dies ist der Name der canadischen Arbeiter Federation) anfrug ob ihre das Recht zustehe einen Vertreter zur Konferenz zu entsenden. Dies mußte verneint werden da obige Organisation ein Zweig der A. F. of L. ist, und nur National-Verbänden Vertretungsrecht gewährt ist.

Alle Länder in denen die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung eine Bedeutung erlangt hat, sind im Sekretariat vertreten, außer Australien. Die Länder die vertreten sind belaufen sich auf 20. Diese sind: Großbritanien, Frankreich, die Niederlande, Belgien, Dänemark, Schweden, Norwegen, Finland, Deutschland, Oestreich, Bosnien-Herzogewina, Ungarn, Kroatien, Bulgarien, Rumanien, Schweiz, Italien, Spanien und Nord-Amerika.

Die Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl der affilirten Gewerksverbände ist im Laufe des letzten Jahres von 5,722,000 auf 6,033,000 gestiegen. Diese Zunahme an Mitgliederzahl ist jedoch nicht durch Beitritt neuer Organisationen entstanden, sondern dem Zuwachs zuzuschreiben den die bereits vertretenen Verbände zu verzeichnen hatten.

Die nächste Sekretariats-Konferenz wird im Jahre 1913 stattfinden, an einem Orte über den eine Abstimmung der vertretenen Verbände zu entscheiden hat.

Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Wood Workers mit unserer Brüderschaft.

Gemäß einer Anordnung der letzten Konvention der A. F. of L., traten anfangs dieses Monats (Januar) in Washington, Vertreter der Amalgamated Wood Workers und unserer Brüderschaft zu einer Konferenz zusammen um sich über einen Verschmelzungsplan zu einigen. Es kam denn auch unter Mitwirkung der Exekutive der A. F. of L. ein Vertrag zustande wonach sich alle Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood Workers unserer Brüderschaft anzuschließen haben, und diesen, soweit sie in den Büchern ihrer eignen Organisation gutstehend und benefitberechtigt sind, in der Vereinigten Brüderschaft sofort in alle die Rechte eintreten sollen welche deren General-Konstitution einem gutstehenden Mitgliede gewährt.

Somit wäre nun endlich der leidige und langjährige Grenzstreit zwischen beiden Organisationen beseitigt, und nachdem nun die Streitaxt begraben ist entbieten wir den Mitgliedern der Amalgamated Wood Workers ein herzliches Willkommen in unserer Brüderschaft.

Centralisation der britischen Gewerkschaften.

Seit dem Eisenbahner-Strike ist die Verschmelzung der vier größten Gewerkschaften der Eisenbahner viel diskutirt worden. Auch sind während der letzten paar Monate Schritte gethan worden, um eine Verschmelzung der Organisationen herbeizuführen. Man kam anfangs jedoch zu keiner Einigung. Der Verband der Eisenbahnangestellten (Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants), der bei weitem die meisten Mitglieder zählt und alle Kategorien Eisenbahnarbeiter aufnimmt, wünschte die Verschmelzung der bestehenden Organisationen herbeizuführen, während namentlich die Sondergewerkschaft der Lokomotivführer und Heizer für eine Föderation eintrat. Die Differenzen scheinen jetzt beseitigt zu sein. „Nie war die Zeit günstiger als heute," so heißt es in dem Bericht des Ausschusses, den die Gewerkschaften zur Ausarbeitung eines Organisationsplanes eingesetzt haben, „um unsere Reihen zu schließen und gemeinsam gegen unsere Feinde, die Unorganisirten, die Regierung und die Eisenbahngesellschaften, vorzugehen." Der Bericht wird einer für den 28. d. M. nach Salford einberufenen Konferenz zur Annahme unterbreitet werden. Nach dem vorliegenden Organisationsentwurf für den neuen allgemeinen Verband hat man die schwierige Personenfrage in der Weise gelöst, daß man alle Beamten der vier Gewerkschaften bei demselben Gehalt und mit denselben Beförderungsaussichten auf ihren Posten läßt. Die bestehenden Exekutivausschüsse sollen noch zwei Jahre unverändert beibehalten werden. Sie bilden zusammen die oberste Behörde des neuen Verbandes, die jedes Vierteljahr zu einer Sitzung zusammentritt. Die Unterstützungsfrage ist in der Weise geregelt worden, daß alle Mitglieder der vier Organisationen für dieselben Beiträge dieselben Unterstützungen erhalten. Für Mitglieder, die dem Verband nach der Verschmelzung beitreten, werden besondere finanzielle Vorschläge gemacht. Die Wochenbeiträge schwanken zwischen 3 Pence und 1 Schilling. Dafür soll gezahlt werden an Arbeitslosenunterstützung bis zu 15 Schilling, für ungerechte Suspendirung vom Dienst bis zu 24 Schilling, Strike-Unterstützung bis zu 12 Schilling und 2 Schilling für jedes Kind; ferner Kranken- und Gemaßregelten-Unterstützung und Sterbegeld.

Die Verschmelzung der vier Gewerkschaften, die im Laufe der Jahre immer vollständiger werden muß, ist auch für die Eisenbahner insofern vorteilhaft, als sie ihnen gestattet, sich nach den Bestimmungen des neuen Versicherungsgesetzes zu einer großen, 180,000 Mitglieder umfassenden Krankenkasse zu konstituiren.—N. Y. Volkszeitung.

John Klein, Wo bist du?

John Klein, aus Waldenbuch, % Stuttgart, Würtemberg, früheres Mitglied der ehemaligen Union Nr. 7 New York, ist ersucht seine Adresse einzusenden an:

W. Ruckle,
516 Westchester Ave., Bronx,
New York City.

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

(Correspondenzblatt.)

Der Vorstand des Asphaltarbeiterverbandes veröffentlicht eine Vorlaeg zur Einführung der Erwerbslosenunterstützung. Die Unterstützungsberechtigung beginnt nach Leistung von 52 Wochenbeiträgen oder 14 Monaten Mitgliedschaft. Die Unterstützung beträgt pro Tag 1 Mk. und wird für höchstens 20 Tage im Jahre gewährt. Ausgesteuerte werden nach Leistung von 45 Wochenbeiträgen wieder unterstützungsberechtigt. Bei Arbeitslosigkeit und Krankheit wird die Unterstützung vom sechsten Tage gezahlt. — Die Mitgliederzahl des Verbandes betrug am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 1,114.

Der Buchdruckerkorrespondent begann am 1. Januar seinen 50 Jahrgang. Es ist das älteste Verbandsorgan unserer Gewerkschaften und eines der wenigen Gewerkschaftsblätter, die die Klippen des Sozialistengesetzes zu umschiffen vermochten.

Der Verband der Glaser zählte am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 4,730 Mitglieder. Die Ausgaben für Arbeitslosenunterstützung betrugen einschließlich Reisenunterstützung rund 2,000 Mk., die für Strike- und Gemaßregeltenunterstützung 5,250 Mk. Der Kassenbestand bezifferte sich auf 82,160 Mk.

Der Verband der Hutmacher konnte am 1. Januar auf eine 40jährige Tätigkeit zurückblicken. Am 16. Juli 1871 tagte in Leipzig der erste Kongreß der deutschen Hutarbeiter, an dem 32 Vertreter von 32 Orten teilnahmen. Auf diesem Kongreß wurde die Verbandsgründung beschlossen und die Mitgliederzahl stieg bald nach der Gründung auf rund 2,000. Die Unternehmer hatten schon im Jahre 1871 eine centrale Organisation geschaffen, und sie versuchten bald durch eine Aussperrung von 1,400 organisirten Gehilfen die Arbeiterorganisation zu sprengen. Das gelang nicht. Auch das Sozialistengesetz vermochte nicht, die Verbandstätigkeit völlig auszulöschen; der Auflösung entzog sich der Verband durch Verlegung des Sitzes von Leipzig nach Altenburg, mußte aber hier auf jede Agitation und größere Aktion verzichten und sich hauptsächlich auf die Unterstützungstätigkeit verlegen. Mit dem Fall des Sozialistengesetzes konnte dann die Reorganisation des Verbandes wieder vorgenommen und eine rege gewerkschaftliche Tätigkeit entfaltet werden. Dei Mitgliederzahl ist auf rund 10,000 gestiegen. Große Erfolge kann der Verband aufweisen. Die Arbeitszeit ist erheblich verkürzt worden, der Zehnstundentag wurde längst durchbrochen und selbst der Achtstundentag ist im Verbandsgebiet heute keine Ausnahme mehr.

Der Kürschnerverband besteht nunmehr zehn Jahre und kann in dieser kurzen Spanne Zeit über relativ guter Erfolge berichten. Der Vorläufer des Verbandes wurde 1890 ins Leben gerufen, löst sich aber sechs Jahre später auf. 1901 wurde auf einer Konferenz in Leipzig die Wiederrichtung eines Centralverbandes beschlossen, der am 1. Januar 1902 seine Tätigkeit mit 1,158 Mitgliedern in neun Filialen begann. Am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 1911 betrug die Mitgliederzahl in 40 Filialen 4,090. Die Einnahmen betrugen in der Zehnjahresperiode 568,687 Mk., die Ausgaben 518,765 Mark, so daß das Verbandsvermögen zurzeit 49,923 Mark beträgt. Für Strikes wurden 235,497 Mark Fachorgan und Bildungswesen 36,087 Mark, Arbeitslosenunterstützung 9,480 Mark, für Agitation 13,891 Mark usw. verausgabt.

Der 11. Verbandstag der Maschinisten und Heizer beginnt seine Verhandlungen am 26. Mai in München.

„Der Stukkateur," Organ des Verbandes der Stukkateure, hat mit der Nr. 52, 1911, sein Erscheinen eingestellt. Der Verband ist am 1. Januar dem Bauarbeiterverband beigetreten, die Mitglieder erhalten von jetzt on den „Grundstein."

Der deutsche Bauarbeiterverband vereinnahmte im dritten Quartal in der Hauptkasse 1,622,999 Mk. und verausgabte 1,609,957 Mk. In den Zweigvereinen wurden für Streiks und Bausperren 75,034 Mk., für Krankenunterstützung 120,724 Mk. verausgabt.

Der 11. Verbandstag des Friseurgehilfenverbandes findet in der letzten Maiwoche in Berlin statt. Auf der Tagesordnung steht u. a.: Die Arbeitsvermittelung im Friseurgewerbe; Bildungsbestrebungen.

Der 13. Verbandstag des Glaserverbandes findet am 9. und 10. April in Dresden statt.

„Die Gewerkschaft" des Gemeindearbeiterverbandes hat mit ihrer Nr. 1 des laufenden Jahrganges eine regelmäßige Ausgabe von 50,000 erreicht. Das Blatt erscheint seit 15 Jahren und begann als vierseitiges Monatsblatt.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

Les Salaires des ouvriers et employes francais

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Le ministère des traveaux publiques et du travail a publié récement une statistique concernant les salaires des ouxrièrs des principeaux métiers ainsi que des employés de l'industrie, du commerce et de l'Etat, et comparé ces salaires au coût de la vie.

Dans le journal l'Humanité, un financier très versé sur ces matières, traite, sous le pseudonyme de Lysis, cette question très importante; je me fais un devoir de faire un extrait de son travail, en donnant les chiffres arrondis pour la grande édification des lecteurs du "Carpenter."

Lysis prend pour moyenne une durée de travail annuel de 300 jours; certes, il dit vrai, en prétendant que beaucoup d'ouvriers ne travaillent que 200 à 250 jours dans l'année, et ce dans le bâtiment et dans l'agriculture principalement; il nous donne, comme chiffre de la population ouvrière et d'après le récensement de 1906, et abstraction faite des enfants et des vieillards, environt 21 millions.

Dans ce chiffre on comprend 6½ millions de chefs d'établisement, pour la plupart des petits patrons ou commerçants travaillant seuls, et de cultivateurs sans domestiques; le reste des 14½ millions se compose d'ouvriers travaillant pour et chez, les autres. En ajoutant 2½ millions de petits patrons de l'industrie compté dans les 6½ millions appelés chefs d'établissements, on obtiendra en chiffre rond de 17 millions d'idividus ne vivant que du jour au jour, c'est à dire pauvrement; toujours sans compter enfants, vieillards et infirmes, incapable de gagner leurs moyens d'existence par eux-mêmes de sorte que le beau pays de France est peuplé par moitié de prolétaires, n'ayant d'autre resources que le salaire qu'ils peuvent obtenir par leur travail.

Voyons maintenant à combien se montent ces moyens d'existence:

Ouvriers agricoles,	frs.	2.60	par	jour.
" tanneurs	"	3.36	"	"
" cordoniers	"	3.25	"	"
" charrons	"	3.68	"	"
" ébenistes	"	4.00	"	"
" charpentiers	"	4.15	"	"
" chaudronniers	"	4.45	"	"
" plombiers	"	4.05	"	"
" serruriers	"	3.85	"	"
" maçons	"	3.95	"	"
" couvreurs	"	4.15	"	"
" vitriers	"	3.90	"	"
" mineurs	"	4.15	"	"
" cisseurs	"	3.25	"	"
" des quais	"	2.25	"	"

imprimeurs-compositeurs	frs.	4.06
selliers-bourrelliers	"	3.50
tailleurs d'habits	"	3.75
tonneliers	"	3.67
tapissiers	"	4.15
menuisiers	"	3.85
ferblantiers	"	3.90
forgerons	"	4.20
tailleurs de pierres	"	4.20
terrassiers	"	3.15
peintres en bâtiment	"	3.90
journaliers	"	2.70
métallurgistes	"	2.70 à 4.75
fileurs	"	2.75

D'autre part, dans le personnel feminin. les répasseuses, brodeuses, lingèrs, couturières, giletières, dentellières, modistes, etc. gagnent en moyenne de 1.20 à 2.42 frs. par jour.

Quant à la grande masse des fonctionaires français, tel que gendàrmes, employés d'administration et services publiques, dont le nombre s'élève à peu près à 1 million, tous se trouvent dans des situations très precaires; d'après le chiffre fournit par le ministre, Mr. Klotz lui-même, voci le montant de leurs salaires:

Cantonniers en province,	de frs.	500 à 1000	par an.	
Forestiers, simples gardes	" "	975	en moyenne.	
Forestiers brigadiers	" "	1200	en moyenne.	
Surveillants de prisons	" "	1730	à Paris.	
Surveillants de prisons	" "	1365	en province.	
Facteurs de postes	" "	800 à 1200	dans les campagnes.	
Facteurs de postes	" "	1200 à 1700	dans les villes.	

en plus l'habillement et la chaussure, ainsi qu'une légère indemnité de résidence dans les grandes villes.

Eclusiers, simples gardes	de frs.	500 à 700	par an.	
Eclusiers, chefs	" "	800 à 1100	par an plus logis et pardin.	
Douaniers, préposés	" "	1100 à 1200	par an.	
Douaniers, Sous-officiers	" "	1200 à 1600	par an plus indem. de logis.	
Gend'armes à pied	" "	1000	par an.	
Gend'armes à cheval	" "	1100	par an.	

—Chemins de fer de l'Etat.

Poseurs et gardes barrières	de frs.	900 à 1250	par an.	
Hommes d'équipe	" "	1050 à 1400	par an.	
Facteurs éguilleurs etgardes freins	" "	1200 à 2100	par an.	
Dames employées à la poste et télégraphe et facteurs receveurs	" "	1400	par an.	
Instituteurs	" "	1100 à 2100	par an.	

plus quelques gratifications pour secrétaire de Mairie, cours d'adultes, ou supplements accordés par les municipalités, ne passant jamais quelques 100 frs.

Sous-chefs d'equipe aux chemins de fer	de frs.	1600	par an.	
Médecins et pharmaciens de 3 me classe à la marine	" "	1700	par an.	
Ouvriers des arsenaux et ports, Enrégistrants des gares, Enrégistrants des gares, Dessinateurs des chemins de fer	" "	1800	par an.	
Gardiens de la paix	" "	1900 à 2400	par an plus 150 frs. pour frais d'habillement	
Commis des trésoreries générales, Commis des contributions indirectes, Commis des hypothèques, Facteurs chef des postes, Chefs d'équipe des gares	de frs.	2400	par an.	
Courriers convoyeurs des postes, Commis des ponts et chaussées	" "	2200	par an.	
Sous-lieutenants de l'armée, Commis de Préfecture	" "	2400 par an.		
Expéditionaires des postes Garçons de recette de la banque de France	" "	2500 par an.		

A part les grands chefs de bureau dans les ministères, la moyenne des salaires de presque tous les employés du gouvernement ne dépasse pas 2000 frs. par an, ce qui fait 5,45 par jour; mais la majeure parti d'entre eux ne touchent à peine une somme de 3 frs. par jour.

Un gardien de bureau du ministère a montré dans le bulletin de sa corporation, que si l'un d'eux, arrivé au traitement moyen de 1800 frs. est affligé de trois enfants, il lui revient, après avoir payé l'entretient et le loger, 57 centimes par tête et par jour pour leur nouriture.

Allez donc, après ces chiffres, vous étonner

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)

DEATH ROLL

ASKOW, A. C., of Local Union No. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

ROGERS, M. N., of Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Wash.

Claims Paid During Jan., 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16268	Frank Nelson	7	$200.00
16269	Milton R. Crone	22	200.00
16270	Wm. G. Neukum	22	200.00
16271	Albert E. Price	27	200.00
16272	Jackson Steplight	52	200.00
16273	James Doyle	117	200.00
16274	Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen	427	50.00
16275	Mrs. Bertha Rappaport	497	50.00
16276	Mrs. Martha C. Benson	720	50.00
16277	Jesse Griswould	810	50.00
16278	Wm. H. Dean	927	50.00
16279	Mrs. Clara Lebrun	1127	50.00
16280	H. Soderberg	62	200.00
16281	Mrs. Augusta H. Dohr	314	50.00
16282	Geo. W. Smith	325	200.00
16283	Nicolaus Goebel	402	200.00
16284	Mrs. Sallie M. Nichols	431	25.00
16285	A. D. Van Driesen	514	200.00
16286	Mrs. Johanna Schlude	514	50.00
16287	Alvin Jahr	564	200.00
16288	Mrs. Violet Feit	774	50.00
16289	James Donahue	836	50.00
16290	Mrs. Emma C. Adams	1814	25.00
16291	Mrs. Mary Gehrs	272	50.00
16292	A. Finley	318	50.00
16293	Mrs. Gertrude Schroeder	1071	50.00
16294	Jacob Rosin	1157	200.00
16295	Mrs. Elmina Work	339	50.00
16296	Mrs. Vennie I. Nunamaker	1460	50.00
16297	Mrs. Anna Mezera	1786	50.00
16298	A. Kiviatowski	181	200.00
16299	Sandor Becker (dis.)	209	300.00
16300	Mrs. Anna Gordon	601	50.00
16301	Amos Ziegler	1254	50.00
16302	Frank Fell	1619	200.00
16303	John A. Householder	142	200.00
16304	Charles Presser	416	200.00
16305	Henry Meyers	824	50.00
16306	Alexander C. Askew	1072	50.00
16307	Joseph F. Kesel	106	200.00
16308	David Ranger	335	50.00
16309	Mrs. Lizzie Alston	318	50.00
16310	Mrs. Isabelle G. Lupton	1272	50.00
16311	J. S. Blythe	1492	200.00
16312	Wm. J. Grouse	1582	200.00
16313	Ferdinand Dindinger	[illegible]	50.00
16314	Thomas Reilly	62	200.00
16315	Geo. E. Smith	127	200.00
16316	Mrs. Alice D. Patton	769	50.00
16317	Mrs. Cora A. Ewan	36	50.00
16318	Thos. B. Perkins	132	200.00
16319	Robert J. O'Connor	476	196.50
16320	Jens Andreasen	639	128.50
16321	Mrs. Fannie Bigtree	1066	50.00
16322	John Nufer	5	200.00
16323	Mrs. Mary Koch	64	50.00
16324	Robert J. Clark	277	200.00
16325	Wm. S. Hughes	1016	200.00
16326	Julius Christensen	1784	200.00
16327	Mrs. Hattie L. Smith	1525	50.00
16328	Ferdinand Koelle	181	200.00
16329	Gwillm Cosslette	1325	100.00
16330	Rudolph J. Berner	1596	200.00
16331	John Berndt	1784	200.00
16332	John Gilbo	26	200.00
16333	Mrs. Catherine E. Parker	26	50.00
16334	Francis J. Fox	29	200.00
16335	Mrs. Donalda Boileau	134	50.00
16336	Charles Moore	474	200.00
16337	Frank E. Mullins	1005	50.00
16338	Patrick H. Nolan	1427	200.00
16339	Mrs. Annie Ernst	1596	50.00
16340	Charles A. Dannenfelser	1596	50.00
16341	Mrs. Theresa Ritter	1596	25.00
16342	Albert F. C. Dunn	22	200.00
16343	Owen F. Lynch	22	200.00
16344	Wm. C. Horner	29	200.00
16345	William Bald	38	200.00
16346	Ransom Williams	92	200.00
16347	Mrs. Annie Hickey	103	50.00
16348	Mrs. Anna Wright	183	50.00
16349	Jeremiah Buckley	192	200.00
16350	J. W. Hasson	200	200.00
16351	Conklin Ketcham	258	50.00
16352	Joseph Raynor	262	200.00
16353	John H. Hopper No. 2	325	200.00
16354	Mrs. Margaret M. Wowra	434	50.00
16355	Mrs. Ida Johnson	471	50.00
16356	Wm. Schwarz	1784	200.00
16357	Geo. C. Barnes	166	200.00
16358	James Hastings	166	200.00
16359	Mrs. Marie Maschmann	209	50.00
16360	Mrs. Anna S. Backman	210	50.00
16361	Mrs. Bertha Dreyer	304	50.00
16362	Chas. A. Kendall	638	200.00
16363	Solomon Lancaster	64	200.00
16364	Henry Kupper	64	200.00
16365	Mrs. Anna Mary Goodling	191	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16366	Mrs. Delia Hughes	213	50.00
16367	Ferdinand Schmitzer	422	200.00
16368	Mrs. Mabel Baird	621	50.00
16369	Chas. S. King	22	200.00
16370	Thomas B. Roe	29	50.00
16371	Mrs. Eva M. Williams	30	50.00
16372	B. F. Smith	423	200.00
16373	Mrs. Maude E. Armstrong	427	50.00
16374	Mrs. Lillie M. Edwards	514	50.00
16375	Robert Bertsch (dis.)	637	400.00
16376	Nehemiah Sheppard	919	200.00
16377	Jean Carbonnel	21	200.00
16378	Mrs. Emma L. Brown	79	50.00
16379	Chas. J. Thompkins	186	200.00
16380	Jacob Burr	927	50.00
16381	Mrs. Helen M. Madsen	80	50.00
16382	Olaf Halling (dis.)	423	400.00
16383	Chas. Holm	1921	200.00
16384	Mrs. Lavina M. Bruto	945	50.00
16385	Mrs. Sarah A. P. Price	55	50.00
16386	Stephen F. Roe	501	200.00
16387	Joseph Seivert	521	50.00
16388	Prescot Martin	661	200.00
16389	Geo. K. Evans (dis.)	890	400.00
16390	Albert W. Hendricker	916	200.00
16391	Mrs. Julia E. D. Snoberger	1071	50.00
16392	John Taylor	1145	50.00
16393	Mrs. Sadie Baker	1172	50.00
16394	Louis Eichacker	75	200.00
16395	Jerry Cregg	318	50.00
16396	Mrs. Mary Loeger	320	50.00
16397	H. H. Palmer	515	200.00
16398	John N. Essig	723	200.00
16399	Peter Petersen	901	200.00
16400	Daniel Bailey	993	50.00
16401	Mrs. Carrie Ganier	1246	50.00
16402	Wm. S. Collins	1572	50.00
16403	Mrs. Sophia Custer	1	50.00
16404	Arthur O'Donnell	126	200.00
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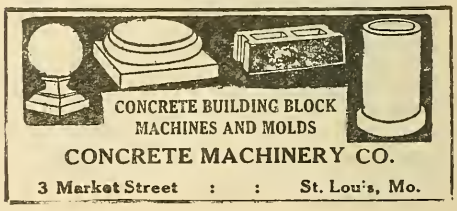

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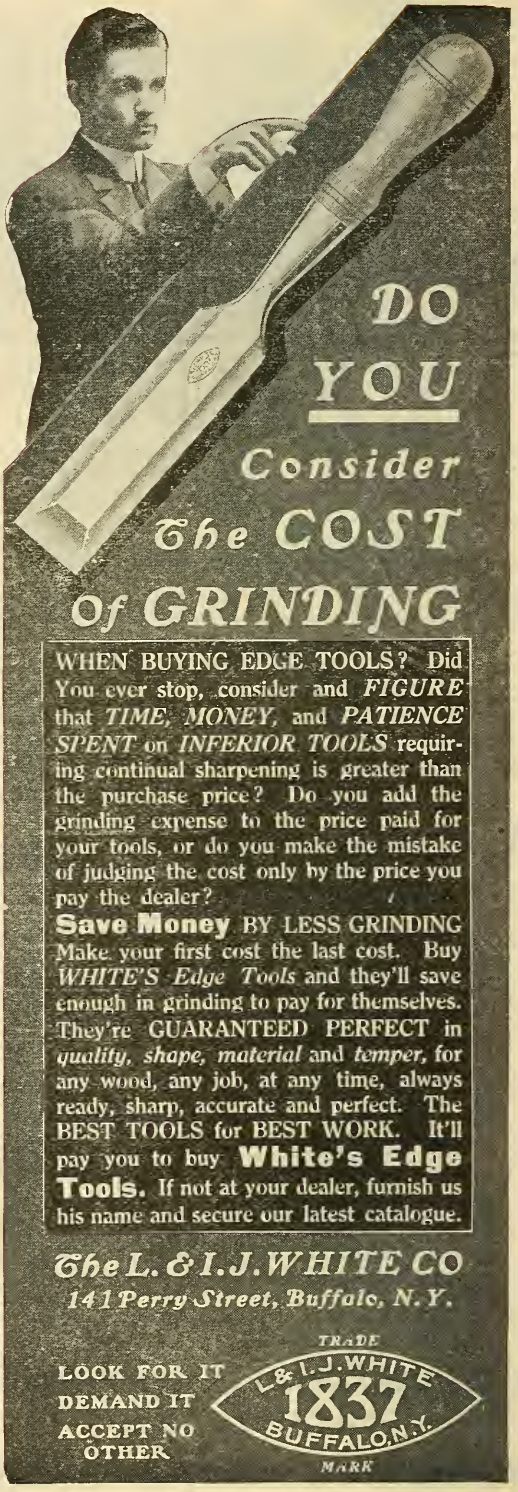

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Les Salaires des ouvriers et employes francais

(Suite de la page 54.)

si ce beau pays de France voit diminuer sa population d'année en année!

Les salaires, en égard aux prix des vivres, sont tellement insuffisants, qu'un ouvrier américain a du mal à comprendre qu'un père de famille puisse se contenter; mais laissons Lysis faire sa conclusion, il dit: "Cependant à l'heure actuelle un symptôme aussi désèspérant que notre dépopulation est l'indifférence ou l'insouciance avec laquelle on la constate. Tandis qu'il est visible, que nous descendons une pente fatale, nous continuons à nous disputer pour des questions secondaires; nous dépensons notre activité politique en intrigues, en guerelles de personnes ou de partis, sans manifester aucune préoccupation à l'égard des grands problemes qui touchent au sort de notre collectivité toute entière, à sa vie même. Une telle incapacité mentale atteste bien notre décadence, que celle ci soit définitive ou provisoire.

La civilisation francaise est en train de prendre le même chemin qu'one pris les anciennes civilisations grêques et romaines, à la place de sa population disparu les siècles futures y verront des peuples semi-barbares de l'Orient, ou des pays méridionaux, et se sera la faute, d'abord de la classe

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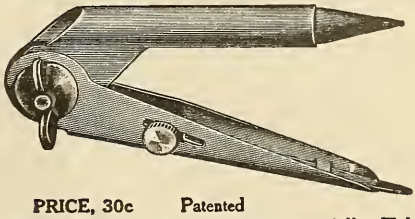

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bourgeoise, qui par son égoisme à outrance aura ruiné ce paradis terrestre, et surtout par la faute de la classe ouvrière qui n'aura pas su empêcher cette classe d'exploiteurs, et l'arreter à temps dans son oeuvre néfaste et irréparable.''

Navy Yard Strike Off.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27.—Machinists at the Norfolk Navy Yard, who have been out as a protest against the Taylor system, have returned to work. A temporary settlement satisfactory to the men involved was reached.

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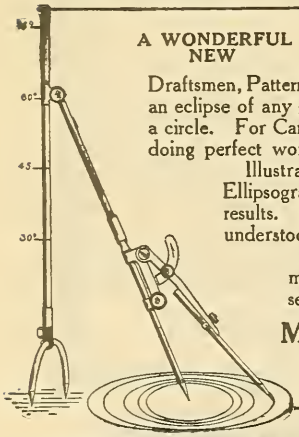

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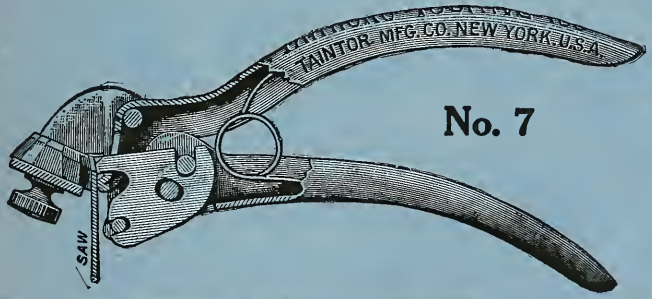

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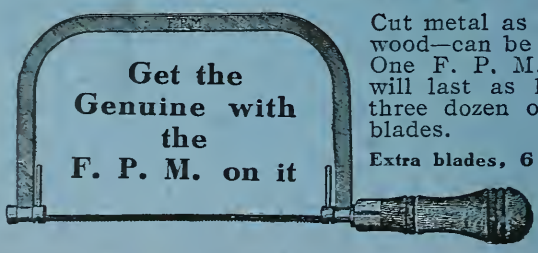

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The Carpenter

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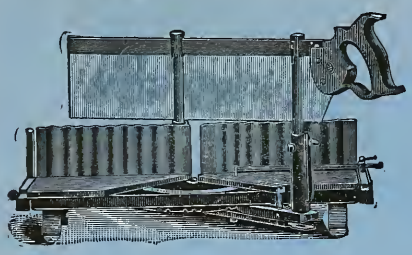

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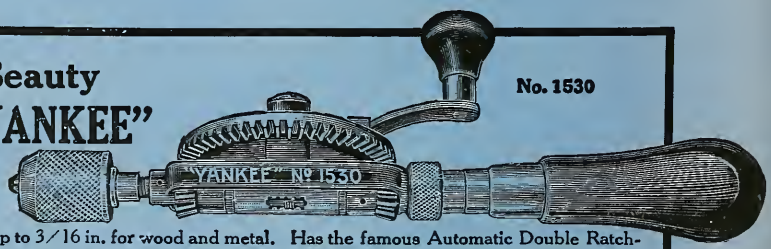

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SEND FOR CATALOG
No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

What About It?

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

In a world so rich in plenty
Full of wealth and happiness,
How can there be so much trouble,
Hunger, hardship and distress?
Churches over creeds contending,
Faith without good works found dead—
Capital out joy-riding,
Labor scarcely clothed and fed.

What about the evil omens
Of man's miseries multiplied?
Of the rich and poor in conflict—
All the world dissatisfied?
What about improved conditions
For the masses in their need?
What about financial systems
And their policy of greed?

Weary toilers make their protest
Holding forth imploring hands,
Pleading for a decent living
And a wage their work demands;
Little children cold and hungry—
Homeless families in need;
Surely sympathy and justice
Shall rebuke unseeing greed!

Must society's grand functions—
Feast and frolic day and night,
E'er go on in reckless splendor
Heedless of the poor man's plight?
Till the world's awakened conscience
In the holy quest for good,
Love will solve the mighty problems
In United Brotherhood.

WHAT IS IN VIEW?

(By John B. Powell.)

NO PERSON, of plain, ordinary or "common" sense, will believe as just the rash, inconsiderate charge that organized labor is wholly made up of criminals and those who have made crime and criminals so deep a study that they can, with impunity and without fear of detection, do dastardly deeds—none have found this so true as those who have confessed to such deeds.

Nor does any one of like sense charge or believe every person engaged in great enterprises involving commerce, manufacturing, banking or public, professional, political or religious life, is a rogue.

Yet there are many capitalists who stigmatize organized labor as a criminal institution; and there are many among the ranks of union labor who think there is absolutely no honest and no respect for law among men of big business.

The two classes only injure their cause. Both are deceivers. Both should be eliminated. That they exist is not to be denied. The sooner they are eradicated, more quiet and substantial will be the industrial conditions of the country.

On their part, labor's organizations should and are perfectly willing to cleanse their ranks of such elements. So should capitalists be as perfect and complete in cleaning their rooms.

But if the reading public throughout the United States were so favored that they might read the columns of American Industries, the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers and the responsive voice of the erectors and anti-boycott bodies, it is almost certain they would observe an impartial mind was not possessed by either the organ or those whom it assumes to represent. Nor would they find any conciliatory or pacific effort.

But they would discover the sweeping charge that organized labor and its organizations form a constant menace to the industrial, civic and political peace and prosperity of the country.

Any clear, impartial critic of language and expression cannot but see a descent to phrases and phasings in use and relished by the underworld's unrefined habitues, that the shock to refined eyes and ears is a near approach to the electrocuting force of base and debasing terms. I venture the assertion that many such effusions are not written by those under whose names they appear, but instead by pens of fine training in the subtly of deceptive language.

I have often assumed and still assume the affirmative that organized labor and its organizations are not a menace to the working people or the industrial betterment of the country. And I am willing to public debate or correspond with any one taking the negative. I do also challenge Mr. John Kirby or the editor of American Industries to produce, in whole or in part, any article from any labor publication, recognized by and representing union labor and labor unions that excells either of the gentlemen in the quality and quantity of defamatory language.

In the light of recent events there is not and cannot be any defense of such men as Shea, McManigal and the McNamaras, but while they are guilty of unlawful and outrageous deeds, the spectacle is before the country of petty officers, state executives, courts and federal judges, juries and officials neglecting to indict, convict and punish perjurers, kidnappers, and in other ways violators of law. Equity is passing out and class decisions appearing in the higher jurisprudence of the land. The bitterest condemnation and the severest punishment should fall upon the guilty in fact or conspiracy. Notwithstanding this, W. J. Burns, a perjurer and violator of law—is feted by—to their shame—great civic and fraternal bodies. Applauded and defended by Parry, Post, Kirby, Drew and the Erectors' and Manufacturers' Association and freed by a federal judge, whom it would seem, tends upon the prerogative of the Supreme Court and passes upon the constitution-

ality of a state law without the asking on the part of the state—he and they knowing of the violations.

Possibly some day these persecutors and prosecutors of innocent labor people may say with Wolsey:

I have ventured,
Like the little wanton boys that swim on bladders.
These many summers in a sea of glory
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride
At length broke under me and left me
To the mercy of a rude stream that
Must forever hide me. O how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors.

I have no love for the spoilers, but, though not a member in any form of any labor union, I have a deep and enduring sympathy for the toilers. No good unionist, I believe, countenances McNamara acts; but no true unionist will desert the cause of organized labor, because such men were found among and of their own very ranks. The capitalists as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Erectors and Anti-Boycott Associations are not simply enemies and foes of organized labor, but relentless warriors against it, with a united purpose of wiping out trade unionism, conquering its leaders and making wage earners absolutely dependent upon the will and wish of employers.

The toilers, therefore, are the ones to battle for and be united, the capitalists to battle against and defeat.

One charge must rest against the union forces.

Their united strength was not thrown at the polls against their subtle and unrelenting foe—the first rally to stab, in a judicial way, organized labor almost to death.

Since then the stiletto has been plunged into the innocent; they have permitted themselves to be deceived by bad men in labor's ranks and bad men who sought their votes.

Wrongs can never right wrongs.

The political regency of today—pregnant by favor of labor's vote—has inflicted wrongs upon labor, added to them and permitted others to do likewise. It knows of but makes no effort to stop the conquest of the capitalists against the toilers and well it knows that the real endeavor of the former is to become victors and vanquish the latter.

Now it is not a quarrel on the part of labor for industrial regency nor political supremacy, but a fight against those who are tightening, directly and indirectly, the bondage of the toilers. There is no relief from the courts as at present constituted. No judges friendly and fair to labor will be appointed, and none can be recalled who are unfriendly and unfair. As conditions exist, it seems best to enter hope not in those who have promised and pleged, but failed, rather those who promised and pledged, but were not given opportunity to fulfill; and for every wage earner in the land, this appears to be what is in view.

WHAT IS UNDERNEATH THE MASK?

(By Harry B. Moyer.)

IT IS a poor time and a poor place when and where one cannot learn something. In these days of musical clap-trap one scarcely hopes to obtain more than merely a passing evening's entertainment at the theater, and yet there are occasions when one picks up a scrap of philosophy at the show that is worth while.

In "Passersby," one of this year's plays, there are among other characters a wealthy young Englishman, a butler and a tramp hackman, a friend of the butler. In the course of the play the butler is dismissed and then re-hired, his employer casually admitting that he had never before considered him (the butler) "human." Later the cabby and the butler are discussing some good turn the employer has done. "I thought you said he wasn't human?" queries the cabby,

and then adds "We're all human when the mask is off."

Laid bare of all its stage trappings the real seat of all of the trouble between he who works and he who hires is that each has forgotten to a large extent that the other is human. Employer and employe, generally speaking, have never of late years come close enough together to realize that both are of the same flesh and blood, and the pity of it is that perhaps they never will.

Capital is prone to look upon labor as a mere money-making machine; labor sees capital as a highly skilled piece of money-taking mechanism.

It isn't hard to start a quarrel, but it is sometimes difficult to dispose of one. The other day I read of a New England couple who had been married some forty years ago and had never spoken to one another since until recently. A wag would perhaps remark that was an ideal marriage, but it is gold against gold bricks that today those old people are wondering which of them was the biggest simpleton.

When capital and labor began their squabble it is highly probable that it was just a case of fellowmen disagreeing over some financial and other matters. There must have been a personal side to it somewhere. Today, with some few exceptions, the disagreement is almost entirely impersonal. Each side has, to a large extent, forgotten that the other side is human. This being essentially a business age the matter has reached the stage where only business methods can prevail, and anybody who has any business dealings in a large way nowadays will tell you that there is little time spent in indulging in sentimentalism. For further particulars interview some of the thousands of "small fry" which has been crowded to the wall by such humane business institutions as Standard Oil, Reading Coal, etc.

Owing to the fact that neither kind nor unkind relatives have shuffled off this mortal coil and donated to my financial exchequer, and that I am possessed of an appetite that demands three squares a day, I am compelled to work for a living. Under these circumstances my sympathies naturally lie with the numerous millions of my fellow men and women who have to do likewise. Broadly speaking, I haven't forgotten that employers are human. In fact most of those with whom I have had occasion to come in contact have neglected by any act on their part to ever teach me that they were human. Perhaps it is only in the proper order of things as they are measured in these days of business methods to take every advantage—fair and otherwise—of one's employes, but I could never learn to see it that way. Individual employers there are who are square, but my experience—and I think I can speak for some few others, at least—has been that collectively modern employers do not think in anything but dollars and cents. "Get all you can out of a man as cheaply as possible, and when you have burned up his energy and sapped his vitality, discard him like you would a burned clinker from the furnace." That is the motto of employerdom at-large today.

It isn't business for the handful to worry about the welfare of the millions. What matters it if the multitude scrimps and slaves and tries to save on hand-to-mouth wages? What matters it if a few odd thousand of the millions burn up their means of obtaining bread and butter—their energy and vitality before their time in grinding away weary extra hours without extra pay? Why worry about a workman's compensation act, or safe and sane scaffolding laws so long as there are free hospitals and free poor houses? Why should any of these or the countless other petty worries be inflicted upon the employer? Why. "We are all human when the mask is off." When, within the past century have employers in general ever taken the mask off? Is it any wonder that the working classes find it hard to reconcile themselves to the belief that something akin to human sympathy, human understanding lurks back of the capitalistic mask? Our vision is blurred, you say? Worse than that, it is absolutely shut off by the sweat-shops, the child-labor factories, the rotten politics, the

biased court-systems and the other dank, rancid institutions which loom up before our eyes, and which a certain class of people would figuratively shove down our throats.

Burns surely had the working classes in mind when he wrote—

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Opponents of the organized labor movement are prone to sneer when the hardships of the working classes are mentioned and to point out the fact that nowadays nearly all trades, especially the building trades are fairly well paid. What's the answer? Organized labor.

Because a man has backbone enough to join a labor union he is, in the eyes of the narrow minded gentry which is always shrieking "Let well enough alone!" an impudent up-start. Dryden made reply to that sort of talk many years ago when he wrote—

Bold knaves thrive without one grain of sense,
But good men starve for want of impudence.

No working man requires any justification other than a sound head and a keen appreciation of which side his bread is buttered on, to join a labor union. Nevertheless the Bible tells us that "The laborer is worthy of his reward," and if anybody will inform us just how the working people of this or any other country can pry their "reward" loose from the capitalistic tenacles except by organizing we'll doff our hat to him or her.

Shakespeare knew no more about unions than some of organized labor's most vehement critics, nevertheless the words he placed in Cæsar's mouth could readily be applied to modern labor conditions:

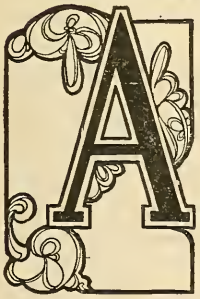
Men at some times are masters of their fates;
The fault, dear Brutus, is not our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

And lest some opponent of our cause gain the impression that I am advocating Socialism, I hasten to explain that practical unionism—labor unionism—fairly and squarely applied beats all the theoretical doctrines that ever have or will be invented. We of the masses do not want what does not belong to us, but we want what does belong to us—and we are going to get it.

CIVIC ENTERPRISES

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

We live in such a busy age—
'Tis greed and grind—
That oft we lose the blessed art
Of being kind.



AND yet it is the day of civic enterprise, and in the strenuosity of the times, as often as we lapse into selfishness, conscience recalls us to active response to the universal appeal of human conditions.

Investigation into realms of thought, where marvelous discoveries keep us ever in an attitude of expectation, is a prosperity that amounts almost to a craving. The production of inventions novel and new for the service of mankind, the conservation of natural resources; in fact, uninterrupted progress is the stupendous task of the present generation.

And cheerfully it assumes the responsibility. "Not failure, but low aim is crime," and courage and perseverance are predominant faculties of young America. Truly it seems, with all of its greed and grind, this good old world is doing its best. Achievement looks not for limitations, and the impossible of yesterday is constantly becoming the commonplace of today. It is not that the world is getting smaller, but that men are growing larger in their views. A broader range of vision gives a better perspective to all classes and conditions of life.

In spite of the prevalent destitution and misery, the struggle of might and right is wearing itself out.

The pendulum that has swung too far for so long is gradually steadying down

to a true balance where the correct arc of human activity will be found.

Here commercial and industrial relations will be rightly adjusted. Heart as well as mind will take part in their government, and righteousness and justice shall rule. Brotherhood will teach mankind the way into the abundant, the complete, the perfect life.

Idleness has not brought happiness. Excessive riches have failed to bring the peace and satisfaction expected of them, and the tide has set in that will turn their curse into a blessing.

At last the policy of true philanthrophy is to invest funds where they may reasonably be expected to bring sure results. Prevention is better and wiser than cure for the corroding disease of poverty and ignorance, as surely as in common forms of physical contagions. Discontented millionaire philanthropists are experimenting on such conclusions, and it will not be many years before the chance given men to help themselves will prove a wise charity. Saving the workers' children from the doom of child slavery now will give them a chance to become better prepared for decent citizenship in the near future. Statistics show that very few girls go morally wrong from choice. The greatest per cent. are forced into such paths by cruel necessity and starvation wages. There is a chance for philanthropic prevention!

Homes are reared to shield the fallen
And their builders builded well,
But the better part were chosen
Had they helped them ere they fell.

Civic enterprises are becoming fashionable, and none too soon. The busy, greedy world has closed its eyes too long to the conditions that demand attention and remedy. Public interest is becoming aroused as it should for humanity's welfare and the general good. Relief committees, civic leagues, national child labor committees, organized charities, social settlement activities, church federations, labor organizations, industrial education—all of these and many other forces, political, industrial, commercial, philanthropic, are working toward the one great important fact of humanity's good. Whether individual or collective, the influence of all these organized bodies is directed toward the same great purpose. Sympathy for suffering is now widespread and expresses itself generously for all needy causes. To get enough people interested in civic enterprises is the first important step in the world's wonderful housecleaning that has been inaugurated. That accomplished, organized public interest will find a speedy solution to the many problems, especially industrial problems, now so vexing the country.

The time is coming when greed and graft will lose vampire grip on the long-suffering people. Industrial slavery will cast off its debasing fetters, and the golden rule shall take the sceptre from the rule of gold. Under the despotic reign of money, industrial slavery has been considered the effect of the workingman's ignorance. But still back of the ignorance incompetency of the unequipped toiler is a great primary cause to be removed. So much helplessness, misery and pauperism comes from the voluntary ignorance of the rich as well as the involuntary ignorance of the poor.

The majority of the well-to-do employing classes is guilty of absolute and wilful ignorance as to the results of their policy in the lives of their victims.

They do not know of the want and privations in the lives of their hirelings, and for conscience's sake they do not want to know!

The fittest must survive, and the business of gathering gold and amassing fortunes allows no time to think or care what becomes of the other fellow. Human tools are a part of the necessary machinery in the manufacture of a gorgeous fabric in the loom of life that is known as American society.

These human tools wear out just as other and more expensive parts of the machinery must do.

They are cast aside like a heap of rusty scrap iron, no longer useful, but an eyesore to a fashionable thoroughfare, and the only suitable place for humanity's refuse element is the back alley.

Under the sweatshop system the human scrap pile got too big to keep out of sight of our sensitive and refined aristocracy any longer. Around the back doors of affluence, this accumulated human junk, a miserable, unwholesome, seething mass of degradation has assumed such amazing proportions as to become a menace to the health of Uncle Sam's aristocratic commonwealth.

Now the cleaning-up time is at hand and civic enterprises are getting busy in real earnest.

Thousands of good people who did not know of existing conditions will be given an opportunity to find out some things they have avoided learning. But the fight for righteousness, purity and humanity has begun. In the work for the betterment of mankind heroic deeds will be necessary in the struggle, but there are men of courage for the occasion.

Our civic enterprises mean much in the uplift work for suffering humanity. For the brotherhood of mankind brave hearts will enlist against wrong.

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

THE GOSPEL AND LABOR

(By F. S. Upton)

IT is not only the right, but the duty of all workers to organize. The labor unions have done much for the alleviation of the toiler. Through their efforts the hours of labor have been shortened and the wages increased. They have restricted the employment of women and children and otherwise done countless good. In the pursuance of their aims and objects they make as much for the coming of God's kingdom, to my way of thinking, as others do by carrying the gospel to the heathen. The beneficial effect of labor unions' activity and their noble mission is, however, not recognized nor appreciated by a certain class of the people. They apparently believe that capital is destined to reign supreme and labor held in servitude forever.

When you sift matters to the bottom, it is the false basis of considering the difference between labor and capital that is responsible for much trouble. Yet we must concede that while warfare permits the use of any means to accomplish an end, there can be no warfare under the authority of law. The public demands peaceful means, it is opposed to the violence of warfare, and it is therefore to the interest of organized labor to clean itself of all undesirable characters. Organized labor has learned this; in fact, has always held to it. Christianity seeks to save men, but as Christian citizens it is our duty to seek to promote equity and justice between all classes.

It has well been said that American society under true democracy should be broad, but it would seem as though it had become a pyramid with millionaires at its top and the wretched poor at its base. Now we have the rich and the poor, indeed, but when the uplifting power of true Christianity shall have done its work, these things will be of the past. In that glorious time there will not be the rich and the poor. Not that I would find dissatisfaction with all things; in many ways we have the best of conditions, considering all things.

We are too apt to think the almighty dollar is worth more than life—that money is worth more than men. Christianity teaches that life is worth more than property, but still there are those who dare stand and practically say that money and property and the wealth of this world are first in their creed, even though they trample under the very dust the laborer, his wife and children, to obtain their wealth. The Gospel in the very hearts of the individual would seem to be the one remedy for this state of affairs.

The government has taken up the con-

servation of property, but how much more the need to take up the conservation of the human life of our great army of toilers.

Let us read Daniel 12:1 and Matthew 24:21. One man has said that the only way to solve the labor problem is for both to accept Christianity in its deepest sense. Then will love enter and cast out hate. Then will strikes come to an end. Then and not until then will we learn to love our neighbor as ourself.

Then shall we truly have peace and prosperity. Let us not forget that the Nazarene, the first preacher of the Gospel, was a laborer.

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

(By John Upton)

Yes, let have peace, but along with it let us have, or rather not have, some other things.

Ex-President Roosevelt recently said: "It would be not merely foolish, but wicked, for us as a nation to agree to arbitrate any dispute that affects our vital interests, our independence or our honor, because such an agreement would amount on our part to a covenant to abandon our duty, to an agreement to surrender the rights of the American people about unknown matters at unknown times in the future. Such an agreement would be wicked if kept, and yet to break it, as it undoubtedly would be broken if the occasion arose, would be only less shameful than keeping it. A self-executing arbitration treaty of such a kind can not be devised, simply because no such treaty that can be devised will execute itself or ought to be executed by the nation in time of stress."

Then, on the other hand, there are those who reason and say: With all due respect for the opinions of so eminent a man as the colonel, we beg to call attention to the fact that war is as much out of date as our duels. The courts of law have come between man and wife in their differences, and there is no case so extreme that a duel is necessary.

Our contention is that there is no good excuse why war should not be abolished. We have to consider the interests of the millions who trudge through the mud or dust, the heat or cold of the march, who carry the deadly weapons and face the deadly fire. We have to consider the suffering women and children at home, left without support or comfort. We have to consider the real sufferers and the taxpayers of two or more generations who pay for the glory of a few colonels, generals and officers who lead the fight by telephone at a safe distance from harm. We want universal peace among nations, and we can have it just as we now have peace among men. The duel has been outlawed. Let us outlaw the duel between nations.

Most of us will agree that war is unnecessary and should be abolished. The trouble with the most of us is that we stop right here and fail to inquire whether there are not some other things which should be stopped.

When an advocate of universal peace pictures to us the hardships and sufferings of the soldiers on the march, of those left at home, of the weary life of the army horses and mules, they seem to have forgotten something, and that a most vital something which lies close to our doors. They forget about the vast army of working men, women and children who toil for their very existence, under conditions almost or quite as fraught with danger as ever those met by a soldier on the field of battle.

They have forgotten that there exists in our land a power which annually slays its thousands and sends them to drunkards' graves.

They seem to forget that our mines and factories are each year killing hundreds, yea, thousands of human beings.

Our railroads help to add to the vast total of killed and injured. Our great industrial enterprises are erecting sky-

scrapers, digging tunnels, building railroads, all adding to the long list.

Did you ever stop to think that in the name of sport, men will run great risks of life, almost as great as a soldier? A recent editorial says: "The hunting season just closed cost ninety-eight lives and injuries of thirty-six others. Michigan heads the list. This annual loss of life has resulted in the attention of the authorities of the government."

Look at the accidents from automobiles, flying machines and such. Perhaps we as individuals and as a nation should be more concerned over the men who may at some time be killed in a war between this country and some European power than over the men, women and children who here, at our very doors, were killed yesterday or today or will be killed tomorrow.

Kipling's "Female of the Species" awakened much adverse criticism, but we have forgotten the one where he says:

> Lift ye the stone or cleave the wood
> To make a path more fair or flat.
> Lo, it is red with the blood
> Some sons of Martha spilled for that.

It is probable that Kipling had seen some figures which were not figures of speech.

Here are a few in a single branch of industry:

—Great Mine Disasters of Last Five Years—

Date.	Location.	No. Killed.
1906	Courierre, near Calais, France	1,960
1907	Monongah, W. Va.	300
1907	Tokio, Japan	470
1907	Monongah, W. Va.	398
1908	Hamm, Westphalia	398
1909	Cherry, Ill.	256
1910	Bolton, England	300
1911	Littleton, Ala.	128

And still more recent, the one in Tennessee at the Cross Mountain mine, adds to the list.

It would almost seem that the mine owners hardly realized that compressed air was a much safer power for running the electricity, or that there were safe and unsafe explosives for mining.

Can it be that a paltry three cents per ton difference in the cost of mining coal would cause the use of less safe powder?

In a certain cut on the Erie railroad within ten minutes' ride of New York City, even a year beofre its completion, a partial list of killed and injured filled four newspaper columns.

If a building in a large city reaches the height of three stories without a man being killed the builders are surprised. In fact, is there any record kept of those killed? In cases immediately fatal the coroner is notified—that is all. This applies to the common laborer. Look at the countless others skilled in work.

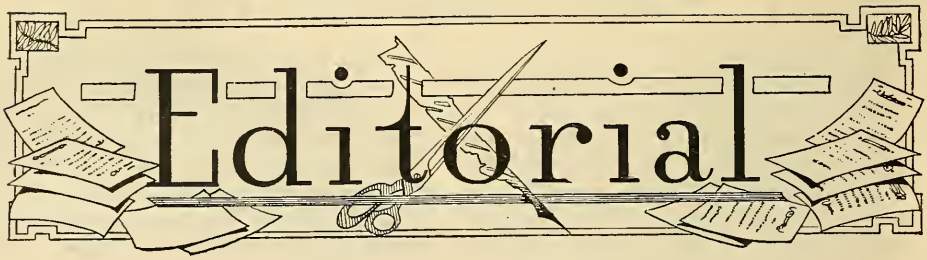
So we might go on through countless lists, railroads, football, prize fighting, etc. Truly we have need to cry, "Let us have peace."

The Lesson of Fellowship

"Those who have stood shoulder to shoulder with the women during one of the garment workers' strikes that have marked the last two years, have watched with reverence the moral awakening among the girls, born of loyalty to a collective cause. It was the typical employer, defending the American fetish of the open shop, who remarked, when his clever Italian forewoman asked him, 'Ain't you sorry to make those people work an hour and a half for 12 cents?' 'Don't you care. You don't understand America. Why do you worry about those people? Here the foolish people pay the smart.' And it was the spirited girl who replied to him, 'Well, now the smart people will teach the foolish'—and led her shop out on strike.

"Which better understood America and its needs? There is no question which had learned the truth that freedom consists, not in separateness but in fellowship, not in self-assertion but in self-effacement."—Vida Scudder.

History proves that the workers get what the workers take, or have the power to take. Only by organization is the necessary display of force made possible.



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1912

Presuming that our members and readers are eagerly looking for information relative to the indictment by the Federal grand jury, of our members, Hiram R. Kline, the ex-general organizer and Spurgeon P. Meadows, the U. B. business agent and secretary of the Indianapolis Building Trades Council, we are herewith giving the statements made by these brothers which we believe are deserving of our full confidence.

—H. R. Kline's Statement—

Never before have I had cause to make a statement to organized labor, or to the members of the U. B., but I wish to convey to you one and all, the fact that I was arrested by the agents of the U. S. government on February 14, 1912, and today I stand charged with the crime of conspiracy in connection with the McNamara cases, and must stand trial before the Federal Court.

I can herewith declare with a clean, clear conscience before God and man, that I am innocent of the crime or crimes charged against me, that I never had any connection or dealings direct or indirect with others in any unlawful acts, and I only ask for a fair chance—before a just judge, and an intelligent jury of my peers, to establish my innocence before the whole world, and whatever the persecutions may be that I am enforced to endure, can have only one end—and that is to more closely weld me to the grand and great U. B., and to labor's cause and greater achievements.

HIRAM R. KLINE.

—S. P. Meadow's Statement—

"I am innocent of any deed, act or circumstance, either directly or indirectly, which would in any shape, form or manner connect me with this alleged conspiracy, and a fair and impartial trial will fully convince any twelve men in the world that I am speaking the truth. I make this statement without any mental reservation of any nature whatever, and I leave my case in the hands of my friends, asking with all candor and in all sincerity, that they give me the 'benefit of the doubt,' and assist me in proving my good character, and in wiping from the fair name of the Brotherhood of Carpenters any stain that those who would like to cast upon it and are trying to implant and inflict.

"Before the creator of all things, before the entire membership of our organization I stand with a clear conscience and say 'not guilty.' "

SPURGEON P. MEADOWS.

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These are indeed trying times for organized labor, yet, those in its ranks who are overawed by recent events, those who

live in fear that developments in the dynamite conspiracy case will bring disaster and destruction to labor organization are needlessly alarmed.

Although one labor official laboring under the illusion that by the methods he employed he would serve the interests of his organization, resorted to crime and came in conflict with the law, we contend that there is no class of people as law-abiding as the people found in labor unions where they are trained in the observance of the laws of their organization as well as taught to respect the laws of the land.

The labor movement is the natural outgrowth of existing industrial conditions, hence it will live and grow as long as the present industrial system obtains. Its progress may at times be embarrassed or halted by our own errors and mistakes, yet through these very errors and mistakes we become wiser, we will learn how to avoid them in the future and the movement will advance the more rapidly afterwards.

The mission of the labor movement is a noble and humane one, labor organization aims at the uplifting of the downtrodden, it stands for better citizenship and higher manhood the very things that make for the welfare, the perfection and perpetuation of human society. Those who are aiming at the destruction of labor organizations are not only the enemies of labor, but the enemies of the entire mankind and all their labor crushing schemes will finally fall flat. Labor organization cannot be wiped out by any means, it is here to stay.

And if there ever was any need for labor organization it is at the present time where the toiling masses are so desperately struggling against an unprecedented high cost of all necessities of life. All the inquiries into the causes of the high cost of living and all the trust investigations now under way, will not bring the desired results, and as the co-operative store movement, now in progress, which we heartily indorsed in a recent issue, is still too young in this country as to afford any immediate relief, it logically follows that the workers must depend solely on their organization for redress. To meet the high cost of living, their only alternative is a general demand for an increase in wages. We must therefore not waver come what may; we must continue to maintain the integrity and place faith in the efficiency and influence of our organization; it is our only hope, our only salvation.

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While in this republican country of ours the courts are issuing restraining orders and injunctions over injunctions against labor organizations, forbidding their members to do anything and most everything the right to do is guaranteed every citizen by our constitution, forbidding even the members to tell one another that a certain firm or concern is unfair to them, the European courts generally take a quite different view in labor disputes.

In the city of Hamburg, in monarchical Germany, a court recently rendered the following decision in a dispute between a boss butcher and his workmen.

"The boycott, same as the strike and the lockout, when resorted to in disputes between employer and employes, in itself, is permissible.

"Unlawful is the boycott, and the party against which it is directed is entitled to damages, when the object sought through it is not permissible. Efforts to secure improved working conditions are at all times permissible and do not conflict with our moral laws. Hence, a boycott instituted with this object in view, is not an immoral act and perfectly lawful."

Value of Charcoal

If housewives knew the value of charcoal in the home they would never be without a supply. It should not only be kept in cupboards and wardrobes to collect the dampness, but also in the refrigerator, where it will keep a sanitary condition and absorb any food odors. Hence it should be renewed weekly, in order that its efficiency be preserved. The discarded charcoal need not be thrown away after used for this purpose, as it is still good for fuel use. Powdered charcoal mixed with salt is excellent for the cleaning of the teeth, or verdigris from copper utensils.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Constitutional Amendments Submitted for Referendum Vote in Accordance with Section 37 of General Constitution

Endorsed by Local Union No. 73 of St. Louis, Mo., 33 of Boston, Mass., 19 of Detroit, Mich., 41 of Champaign, Ill., 284 of Erie, Pa., and 1347 of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section 24 (amended)—All ballots, after being marked, shall be immediately placed by the member voting in a box provided for such purpose by the L. U., which shall be in charge of the president of the L. U. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the president of L. U., and a statement in duplicate prepared on blanks to be furnished by the G. S., showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and said statement shall be signed by said tellers and attested by the president and R. S. of the L. U., with the seal attached. One copy to be sent by the R. S. of the L. U. to the G. S. by registered mail, and one copy of such statement to be retained by the L. U. All voted ballots to be sent by mail or express to the G. S. by the R. S. and all blank ballots to be immediately destroyed by the L. U. No returns will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 15. The above provisions, with reference to date of election and time of sending statement, do not apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico and British West Indies, in which places the election shall take place and the statement forwarded at the earliest possible date. There shall be a Compilation Committee of five (5) members of the U. B. elected at each general convention, who shall meet at the General Office December 15 and shall tabulate all returns by each Local Union of this U. B. for each candidate, and shall report their findings to the General President and a full accounting of

each Local Union's vote to be published in The Carpenter, irrespective of the time it is received. If too late to go in the first issue, to go in next issue.

Endorsed by Local Union No. 27 of Toronto, Canada, 53 of White Plains, N. Y., 77 of Port Chester, N. Y., 100 of Muskegon, Mich., 109 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 176 of Newport, R. I., 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 258 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 331 of Norfolk, Va., 339 of Fort Worth, Texas, 470 of Tacoma, Wash., 471 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 483 of San Francisco, Cal., 507 of Corona, N. Y., 509 of New York City, 599 of Hammond, Ind., 635 of Boise, Idaho, 639 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 646 of St. Louis, Mo., 893 of Wellsburg, W. Va., 1445 of Topeka, Kansas, and 1572 of McGill, Nevada.

Amend the United Brotherhood Constitution by striking out present Section 20 and inserting in place thereof the following new section.

All general officers, delegates and elective committees shall be nominated and elected in the General Convention as follows:

On the rst day of the second week of the convention, immediately following the approval of the minutes, all nominations shall be made. The election shall take place on the following day, immediately following the approval of the minutes, by the Australian ballot system in the following manner:

The names of all candidates shall be grouped under proper headings for the office for which they are nominated on official printed ballots supplied by the United Brotherhood, the delegate personally marking an X opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. The candidates receiving the larger, the plurality, vote for each office shall be elected and shall hold office for two (2) years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, unless recalled in the interim.

Any five locals unions, each being located in a separate State, may by a plurality vote of the members present at the meeting for which all members have been legally notified to attend, may petition for the recall of any general officer.

The General Secretary upon the receipt of said petition shall immediately notify all Local Unions of the pending recall, giving the name and official title of said officer in said notice. Any Local Union in good standing may submit the name of a nominee to the General Secretary, accompanied by a fee of $50 to go into the general fund of the United Brotherhood.

Thirty days after the sending of said notice the General Secretary shall have prepared and sent to all Local Unions sufficient official Australian ballots containing the name or names of the officer or officers against whom the petition was issued, together with the names of the nominees sent in by the Local Unions for said office or offices, and the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the officer recalled, after the canvass of the vote by the Compilation Committee elected at the previous convention. All members in good standing are entitled to vote by personally marking his ballot with a cross, thus, X, opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. Only black pencils shall be used in the marking of the official ballot, and no other form of ballot shall be used.

The election for the recall of any officer shall take place upon a date set by the General Secretary, so that all returns, together with all voted and unused ballots, shall be sent to the General Headquarters of the United Brotherhood not later than thirty days after the sending out of the official ballots.

In case of the petition being issued against the General Secretary the duties stated in this section shall devolve on the General President.

Any officer recalled shall be forever debarred from again holding office in the United Brotherhood.

That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Endorsed by Local No. 20 of Camden, N. J., 27 of Toronto, Canada, 53 of White Plains, N. Y., 77 of Port Chester, N. Y.,

100 of Muskegon, Mich., 109 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 176 of Newport, R. I., 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 258 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 331 of Norfolk, Va., 339 of Fort Worth, Texas, 378 of Edwardsville, Ill., 427 of Omaha, Neb., 470 of Tacoma, Wash., 471 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 483 of San Francisco, Cal., 493 of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 507 of Corona, N. Y., 509 of New York City, N. Y., 599 of Hammond, Ind., 635 of Boise, Idaho, 639 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 646 of St. Louis, Mo., 772 of Clinton, Iowa, 893 of Wellsburg, W. Va., 943 of Tulsa, Okla., 1445 of Topeka, Kans., 1572 of McGill, Nevada.

Amend the U. B. Constitution by inserting the following new section to be known as Section No. 32A.

The terms "organizer" and "deputy" shall be considered as synonymous and shall apply to all members of the U. B. in the employ of the general organization other than general officers employed as general officers in accordance with Section 18, U. B. Constitution, and office attaches actually employed in the General Office of the U. B. and delegates representing U. B. in conventions.

The application of any other title or designation for such employes is prohibited.

The G. E. B. shall appoint all organizers upon recommendation of majority of the membership in the locality where required.

A delegate to a general convention of the U. B. where nominations have been made for general officers shall not be eligible for appointment as organizer until twelve months have elapsed from date of adjournment of such convention.

Appointments of organizers may be revoked upon recommendation of a majority of the membership in the locality where employed.

The G. E. B. is hereby empowered:

(a) To require restitution of any improper payments made to organizers.

(b) To require the production of all reports, correspondence and other matter emanating from organizers or to them, for the information of the board and the L. U.'s in the locality where employed.

All commissions or appointments coming within the province of this section must expire not later than the tenth day of the session of the G. E. B. immediately following the adoption of this section and all such services thereafter shall be in accordance with this section.

All sections and parts of sections of the U. B. Constitution in conflict or inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn

January, 1912.

To the General Executive Board, U. B. C. and J. of A.

Greeting—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1911.

During the quarter just passed I have been engaged almost exclusively in the State of New Jersey, during which time I have been located in Newark, and visiting on different occasions the cities of Passaic, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pa., Jersey City, East Orange and Hackensack. I have also, in connection with my work in Newark and Paterson, found it necessary to visit the General Office and Atlanta, Ga., to confer with the General President on questions of what I considered to be of the utmost importance to the cities mentioned.

On account of the injunction proceedings instituted against us by suspended Local No. 1787 of Newark, it was necessary that I remain at and in the vicinity of that city, with the result that my sphere of activity for the past quarter was limited to the cities mentioned.

During the month of October, in addition to my work in Newark, I visited Passaic, Paterson, Jersey City and Indianapolis. I visited Passaic on the fourth to advise with the D. C. of that city as to the best means to pursue to organize a mill in their district. I made a number of visits to Paterson, where our boys were, and are engaged in a fight to maintain the union shop, in the midst of which fight the "Amalgamated Carpenters," contrary to all the ethics and principles of trade unionism, organized a branch of their or-

ganization, whose members (the majority of whom are ex-members of the U. B., some of them under fine for violating the trade rules of the district) went to work under the conditions that our organization rebelled against and against which our boys have been fighting since last May. I visited Jersey City on two different occasions, relative to the conditions existing in the mills in that district, which condition the General President is endeavoring to remedy, having placed an organizer in that district. I also visited the General Office and appeared before the G. E. B. relative to our defense against the injunction suit issued against us by suspended Local No. 1787.

During the month of November I again visited the General Office to confer with the General President relative to the appeal suspended Local No. 1787 took from the decision of the Vice Chancellor to the Court of Errors and Appeals. I visited Philadelphia on November 6 and with Brother Hickey completed the compilation of the members of the former Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia, but now Local No. 1381 of the U. B. On the 9th I visited Hackensack and attended a meeting of the Bergen County D. C. The conditions in this county, particularly in Hackensack, have been bad for some time, but the D. C. and Local No. 265 of Hackensack are making strenuous efforts to more thoroughly organize the district. They are being encouraged in their efforts by the State Council, who are rendering every assistance possible.

On the 11th I visited Long Branch, and with the Executive Board of the State Council attended the meeting of Local No. 151. The meeting was the most successful held by the local in several years; speeches were made by the members of the State Board and by Brother Clayton, business agent of Asbury Park. Two new members were initiated and after the meeting the local served an old-fashioned oyster stew to their members and visitors from Oceanic and Asbury Park. Brother Pinson, the business agent for the Long Branch D. C., is very active and is doing good work for the U. B. in that section.

On the 22nd I visited Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of laying before the General President (who was attending the convention of the A. F. of L.) the attitude of the Amalgamated Carpenters in Paterson, and also the causes that led up to the suspension of our locals and D. C. of Newark, from the Essex County Trade Council. While in Atlanta I paid particular attention to the work of our delegates in behalf of our organization. At no time were they idle; early and late you could find them actively engaged in working, not only for the best interests of the U. B., but for the great American labor movement. The result of their work speaks for itself and they are deserving of much credit from the rank and file of our organization.

During the month of December I was engaged in Newark, Paterson, East Orange, Hackensack and Jersey City. On December 5th I attended the banquet given by Local No. 941 on the event of its tenth anniversary. The members with their families and friends turned out in force. The arrangements were in charge of Brother Bartruff, business agent of the district, and much credit is due him for the grand success of the difficult undertaking. The banquet reflected credit upon the local and upon the trade union movement in that section. On December 6 I visited Paterson, in company with Brother Post, member of the G. E. B., to attend the consolidation of Locals No. 1036 and No. 325. The movement to consolidate these locals had been on for a long time and was finally consummated on the date mentioned by No. 1036 surrendering their charter and consolidating with No. 325. This action on the part of our Patterson locals cannot help but be beneficial, as it removes many of the trivial causes of dissension, and unites them under one head to continue the fight for better conditions. On the 16th I again visited Paterson, and attended a joint meeting with the Building Trade Council and the employers of the different trades. The object of the meeting was to formulate a plan whereby the employers and the different trades would work

under a joint agreement covering all trades and employers in the building line. Only a small percentage of the employers were present, but those that were spoke in favor of the joint agreement. Another meeting will be held in the near future when it is hoped to have a larger representation from the employers present.

On the 22nd I attended an open meeting held by the Bergen County D. C. The meeting was very successful as several ex-members who were present signed applications for readmission to the union. On December 23rd I attended the meeting of No. 139, Jersey City, to take up with them the question of the admission of one of their ex-members into No. 119 of Newark. The man in question was found by the Newark business agent working for a firm that the Newark district had been in conflict with for over four years. About six months ago an agreement satisfactory to the Newark district was made with this firm. Among the non-union men and ex-members found working was this ex-member of No. 139, who the B. A. (working under Section No. 66 General Constitution) compelled to join one of the Newark locals. Local No. 139 claimed that, according to Section No. 61 the man cannot join any other local without their consent, which they refuse to give, unless they receive the initiation fee. Local No. 119 working under the Newark D. C. laws, has tendered six months' back dues to No. 139, which No. 139 has, up to this writing, refused to accept. The result of this misunderstand- has been that the two districts in which the different locals are located (Newark and Hudson County) have come to an agreement that, in the future, ex-members of either district working in their jurisdiction must join the local he was formerly a member of. The laws pertaining to ex-members are confusing and should be made more definite so as to avoid complications of this character.

In regard to the injunction suit instituted against us by suspended local No. 1787, I desire to say that, although the injunction was denied, the restraining order (which acts the same as an injunction) was continued, although in a greatly modified form. The original order covered the entire county, but it has been modified to an extent to include only the Newark D. C. and its agents. You will find enclosed a statement from our attorney giving the exact status of the case. It might be wise to publish the statement, acquainting our locals with the fact of the suspension of No. 1787, as I find this local is issuing clearance cards to its members, who deposit them in locals in different parts of the country.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First Gen. Vice Pres. U. B. and J. ofA.

—Attorney's Statement—

Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1911.

Arthur A. Quinn, Esq., First Vice-President U. B. of C., 301 Plane St., City:

Dear Sir—In reply to your request for information as to the status of the litigation between Local Union 1787 and the United Brotherhood and Newark Carpenters' District Council, and others, I beg to say that the appeal which the Local Union took from the decision of the vice-chancellor in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction came up for argument before the court of errors and appeals on November 21, but I do not expect any decision until early in March, 1912.

You recall that I have previously explained to you that after the vice-chancellor refused to grant a preliminary injunction, he practically allowed one by continuing in force the restraining order, which had been issued at the commencement of the suit, and pending the decision of the court of errors and appeals, this order has been continued, but in a modified form.

The United Brotherhood is not restrained in any manner whatsoever and only the Newark Carpenters' District Council and their agents, are mentioned in the restraining order as modified. Under the restraining order, before it was modified, no Local Union of the U. B. could publish any statement or notice of any kind calling attention to the fact that Local 1787 had been suspended from the U. B., but the order, as modified, affects, as I said before, only the Newark Carpenters' District Council and its agents, and then, to the extent only of preventing the council and its agents from unlawfully preventing members of Local 1787 from getting employment.

As to the demurrer, which I filed to their bill, I beg to say that the argument on that took place before Vice-Chancellor Walker on November 14, 1911, but he has not as yet rendered any decision. If the decision is in

your favor, there will not be any trial of the question as to whether or not Local 1787 was lawfully suspended from the United Brotherhood.

Yours truly,
HENRY CARLESS.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1912, of the General Executive Board

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the October, 1911, and January, 1912, sessions:

October 21, 1911.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for permission to admit to the U. B. in a body the members of the A. W. W. in Chicago. Permission granted as per terms laid down under date of October 23, 1911.

October 25.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the G. S. to procure a dictaphone for his office. Request granted.

November 1.

New York City. Request from the J. D. C. for sanction to go on general strike in event they were forced to resubmit the question of erecting steel trim to a special Board of Arbitration. Sanction for "general strike" denied, as our laws governing same have not been complied with. The erection of steel trim, however, must be retained by our members as per the action of our last convention.

November 14.

New York City. Communication from member of the Board of the First District containing agreement with attorneys for the U. B. for defense of Bossert injunction suit and the prosecution of Anti-Boycott Association. The Board accepts the proposed agreement of Messrs. Beattie and Maloney, attorneys, under date of November 9, 1911.

Indianapolis, January 8, 1912.

The first quarterly meeting for 1912 of the G. E. B. convened on above date with Chairman Connolly, Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending December 31, 1911, was read. Owing to the absence of the G. P. from the G. O. the recommendations in the report will be taken up for consideration on his return.

The report of the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, submitted to the Board by the G. P., was read as information and filed.

New York City. Appeal of Wm. Moncur, of L. U. 509, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant D. C. vs. W. Moncur. The decision of the G. P. was rendered August 2, 1911, and the appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. until October 24, 1911. As Section 158 G. C. was not complied with, the papers are filed.

Kansas City, Mo. Appeal of O. S. Custer, of L. U. 4, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Kansas City D. C. vs. O. S. Custer. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the alleged offense was a violation of the constitution and not triable by the D. C.

January 9.

All members present but Brother Cole.

New York City. Appeal of Sam Minkowitz, of L. U. 1008, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Sam Minkowitz, in regard to violation of Section 48 D. C. by-laws. The decision of the G. P. was rendered October 31, 1911. The appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. The papers are filed.

Okmulgee, Okla. Appeal of W. R. Robinson, member of L. U. 1399, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1943, Henryetta, Okla., vs. W. R. Robinson. There being new evidence submitted, the papers are referred back to the G. P. to reopen the case.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 291 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Joseph Strohschnitter vs. L. U. 291. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Appeal of L. U. 158 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 158 vs. the D. C. of Los Angeles, in regard to dispensation on wage scale. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the D. C. has no power to grant exceptions reducing a wage scale made and adopted by a referendum vote.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for outside and inside men to take effect May 1, 1912. This is referred back to the G. S., he to secure additional information.

January 10.

All members present.

Butte, Mont. Appeal of A. J. Emmerton, of L. U. 112, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. J. Emmerton vs. L. U. 112 in regard to amendments. The decision of the G. P. was rendered September 30, 1911; the appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. The papers are filed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Felix Esbauer, of L. U. 1367, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1367 vs. Felix Esbauer. This entire matter is referred back to the G. P., he to have an audit made of the books and accounts, and a thorough investigation of the case.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of John F. Carlson, of L. U. 147, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 147 vs. John F. Carlson. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of W. R. Yager, of L. U. 1, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Cleveland, O., D. C. vs. W. R. Yager in regard to fine for contempt. The decision of the G. P. is reversed on the ground that the D. C. had no right to fine the appellant for contempt when he had waived his rights to be present at trial. The case is referred back to the D. C. to try the appellant on the merits of the charges preferred.

January 11.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Frank Westland, of L. U. 1596, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., vs. Frank Westland. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Yonkers, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 273 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of charges of L. U. 273 to the G. P. preferred against Wm. J. Byrne. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Decision of U. S. Judge Coxe in contempt proceedings read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 15 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. vs. L. U. 15 in regard to assessment. As L. U. 15 did not appeal to the G. E. B. from said ruling within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. the papers are filed.

New York City. Letters and affidavits from builders, manufacturers and architects, regarding erection of steel trim, etc., read as information and filed. The G. S. is requested to publish same in our official journal, "The Carpenter."

The G. S. is requested to secure sealed bids from reliable printing concerns for printing "The Carpenter" for ensuing year. Bids to be submitted to the Board Monday, January 22, 10 a. m.

January 12.

All members present.

Portchester, N. Y. Communications from the D. C. requesting that the jurisdictional questions between L. U. 196, Greenwich, and the D. C. of Portchester and vicinity be reopened. The entire matter is referred back to the G. P. and he is requested to send a deputy into these towns with a view to adjust the controversy.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlanta, Ga., was read, and the greater part of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of same. The report contains lengthy excerpts from President Gompers' report to the A. F. of L. bearing on the questions at issue between the U. B. and the A. S. of C., the U. B. and the A. W. W., and the U. B. and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, also excerpts from the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention pertaining to the action of the convention on the above mentioned questions. The report is filed.

Communication from the A. F. of L. notifying Secretary Duffy that the convention of the A. F. of L. had increased the per capita tax of the national and international unions from one-half to two-thirds of a cent per member per month, was read as information and filed.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. 300 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to go into effect January 1, 1912. As the date when the movement was to go into effect is past, action is deferred, and the G. S. is requested to secure latest information as to progress of movement.

Fresno, Cal. Request from L. U. 701 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday to go into effect February 5, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Lisbon, O. Request from L. U. 1288 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Guelph, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1688 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 27½ to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Holyoke, Mass. Papers in appeal of George Clark, of Holyoke, from the decision of the G. T. in the claim for funeral donation for George Clark, a former member of L. U. 22, who is alleged to have met his death in the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

January 13.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Michael Oswald, member of L. U. 10, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. The papers before the Board show disablement was not result of an accident as per Section 96 G. C.

Hartford, Conn. Appeal of Wm. M. Langan, member of L. U. 43, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of John W. Bennett, member of L. U. 103, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. Papers show accident occurred in March, 1907, notice of same sent G. O. October 30, 1911, not in accordance with Section 98 G. C.

Bridgeport, Conn. Appeal of L. U. 115 from

the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation for James Wheeler, member of L. U. 115. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. The papers before the Board show that the accident resulting disability occurred in 1895 and the claim for donation filed October 28, 1911, hence not in accordance with Section 98 G. C.

January 15.

All members present.

Montreal, Can. Appeal of L. U. 134 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Emil Lezotte, late member of L. U. 134. The decision of the G. T. on the point of law involved is reversed, and the claim is referred back to the G. T. for a decision on the merits of the claim.

Austin, Tex. Communication from L. U. 300 relative to progress of trade movement for increase in wages inaugurated by L. U. 300 January 1, is received as information.

Atlantic City, N. J. Appeal of L. U. 432 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Isaac Parks, late member of L. U. 432. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Dayton, O. Request from L. U. 104 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00. An itemized statement of expenditures, with receipted bills attached, to be submitted to the G. O. A representative with credentials from L. U. 104 appeared before the Board relative to progress of organizing work carried on in that city.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. of Pawtucket and Central Falls, and the D. C. of Providence for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the records at this office show, and the communication states, that a general organizer was at work in said district when the request was made.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the records at this office show that a general organizer is working in and about that district.

Waterville, Me. Request from the Kennebec Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of organizing the towns mentioned in the communication is referred to the G. P.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. 559 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request is denied. The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Newark, N. J. Request from L. U. 1209 for an appropriation to reimburse them for money expended for organizing. The request is denied. The matter of organizing the mill men is referred to the G. P.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. 228 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. stating that the Tisdale Lumber Co., of Queens county, New York City, had secured a restraining order issued by Judge Blackmar along lines of previous injunctions secured against our organization by the Anti-Boycott Association. The G. E. B. approves the action taken by J. D. C. in securing Lawyer C. M. Beattie in defending the case.

January 16.

All members present.

New York City. Communications from the D. C. containing information regarding suits brought by the J. D. C. against the Anti-Boycott Association read as information and filed. During the consideration of additional papers regarding the situation in New York City, wherein the J. D. C. requests the Board to relieve the J. D. C. of legal expenses in connection with injunction litigation, a committee with credentials from the J. D. C. appeared before the Board and made a lengthy, detailed statement in reference to conditions in New York City.

Tiffin, O. Request from L. U. 243 for sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Madison, Wis. Request from L. U. 314 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Bar Harbor, Me. Request from L. U. 459 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day to go into effect May 1. 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Kingsville, Tex. Request from L. U. 1666 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect January 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Beardstown, Ill. Request from L. U. 741 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O. in accordance with Section 151 G. C.

Waycross, Ga. Request from L. U. 779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 45 cents per hour and reduction of hours from nine to eight to go into effect April 1, 1912 Action deferred and the G. P. is re-

quested to send member of the Board from Fourth District to investigate conditions.

S. Framingham, Mass. Request from L. U. 860 for official sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

January 17.

All members present.

The consideration of the injunctions in New York City again taken up by the Board. Communications from the J. D. C. and from the attorneys for the U. B., also statements of moneys expended for attorneys' fees and court costs were read. The Board spent the entire forenoon in considering this subject and the conditions pertaining thereto in New York City. The Board appropriates $4,974.49, balance due the J. D. C. for moneys expended up to and including January 10, 1912. As these injunction suits are directed against the U. B. and involve the interests of the U. B., the request of the J. D. C. is granted, and the General Office will assume from this date the entire expense of attorneys' fees and court costs. The Board instructs the G. P. and the member of the Board from the First District to look after the interests of the U. B. in these injunction cases, in conjunction with the J. D. C. of New York City between sessions of the Board, and submit a full statement of the conditions prevailing to the G. E. B. when in session.

San Juan, Porto Rico. Communication from an organizer of the A. F. of L. requesting the U. B. for an appropriation towards paying for translating and printing our General Constitution in the Spanish language. The request is denied.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from L. U. 15 for the endorsement of proposed amendments to Sections 105 and 106 G. C. as per Section 237. The request is denied; the proposed amendments not approved.

Berlin, Germany. Communication from the Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers was submitted to the Board by the G. S., requesting the U. B. to affiliate with the International Union of Woodworkers, composed of forty international woodworkers' organizations of twenty different countries. The Board refers this entire matter to our next General Convention.

Manchester, England. A stenographic report of the conference held between the representative of the U. B. and the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters held September 19, 1911, was read as information and filed.

Honolulu, H. I. Communication from L. U. 745 requesting information relative to admittance to membership into the U. B. of residents of the Territory of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands are a part of the U. S. Residents of that territory who are citizens of the U. S. are eligible to membership in our U. B. in accordance with Section 57 G. C.

January 18.

All members present.

Communications from L. U. 142, Pittsburgh; L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; the D. C. of Cincinnati, O.; L. U. 1561, of Portland, Me., submitted to the Board by the G. S. relative to the McNamara defense fund; read as information and filed.

Quebec, Can. Request of L. U. 730 for further extension of time in which to pay 50-cent assessment. The Board grants additional sixty days.

Springfield, Ill. Representative with credentials from L. U. 16 appeared before the Board relative to a contemplated trade movement in that city.

The chairman of the Board is instructed to renew the bond of General Treasurer for $50,000.00 for one year from February 1, 1912, with the Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation Limited (American Head Office New York City).

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of men engaged in trade movement. Upon the report of the deputy as per action of the Board October 12, 1911, the Board appropriates $180.00. Accounting accepted and filed.

New York City. Communication signed by the president of the J. D. C. intimating that protests had been made to the Board relative to expenses in properly defending the J. D. C. in injunction suits. The Board has on more than one occasion received communications from the officers of the J. D. C. insinuating that parties residing in New York City and also out of New York City have been misinforming the G. E. B. as to conditions prevailing in New York City due to injunctions, and also endeavoring to prejudice the G. E. B against rendering suitable support to the N. Y. J. D. C. in defending injunctions now pending The Board has no knowledge of any such misleading information, nor any attempt to prejudice it against properly defending the N. Y. J. D. C. in any attack being made against it as stated above. The Board requests the J. D. C. to eliminate insinuations and supply the Board with the names of the party, or parties, who it is alleged have given the Board the misleading information.

Washington, Pa. Request from L. U. 541 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.25 to $3.57 per day to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Pascoag, R. I. Request from L. U. 1857 for official sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage and reduction of hours to go into effect May 1, 1912. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into Pascoag and advise our

members before entering into this movement. Action deferred.

Vallejo, Cal. Request from L. U. 180 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day and a Saturday half holiday to take effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Toronto, Can. Request from the D. C for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

January 19.

All members present.

Akron, O. Request from L. U. 84 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Ballston Spa, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 1321 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late wife of Myron L. Brazee, member of L. U. 1321. The papers before the Board show that Brother Brazee was not in good standing at time of death of his wife, therefore the decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 509 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late wife of Wm. Rogan, member of L. U. 509. As additional information has been submitted, this claim is referred back to the G. T., he to reopen the case.

San Diego, Cal. Appeal of Fannie M. Hale from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of her husband, Chas L. Hale, late member of L. U. 810. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Utica, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 125 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 125 vs Louis Hebrun of L. U. 337, Whitesboro, N. Y. The ruling of the G. P. is set aside. The ruling of the Board is that L. U. 125 has the right to collect this fine imposed on the member alleged to have violated the constitution. The merits of the case are not considered, as the accused has not appealed to the G. P. from the action of L. U. 125 as per Section 158 G. C.

Atchison, Kan. Request from L. U. 1947 for sanction and financial aid in suport of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect March 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Kankakee, Ill. Request from L. U. 496 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Asheville, N. C. Request from L. U. 384 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight to take effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

January 20.

All members present.

Vancouver, B. C. Request from L. U. 617 for additional extension of time in which to pay balance of assessment due G. O. Request granted; time extended to April 1, 1912.

McAlester, Okla. Request from L. U. 986 for a final decision in the case of L. U. 1276 vs. G. M. Cagel, et al., members of L. U. 986. As an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Board to the convention by L. U. 1276, the Board has no further jurisdiction in the case. The papers are filed.

Complete accountings received, examined and filed from following D. C.'s and L. U.'s for appropriations made by the Board for organizing purposes: Cleveland, O., D. C.; Detroit, Mich., D. C.; Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis., D. C.; Wilmington, Del., D. C.

January 22.

All members present.

Continuation of examining complete accountings from L. U. 1390, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; Cincinnati, O., D. C.; Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.

Partial accountings received from following D. C.'s and L. U.'s: Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.; Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 392.

Boston, Mass. Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1910, received. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forthwith return to this office the unexpended balance as per statement submitted by the G. S.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official journal, "The Carpenter," was taken up. The G. S. submitted sealed bids, together with specifications and sample submitted for estimates from the following printing firms:

Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies (sixty-four pages inside and four-page cover) monthly on union paper for $2,169.42 per month.

The Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper as per specifications submitted, for $2,141.00 per month.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, as per specifications submitted, for $2,216.00 per month.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press, Indianapolis,

to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, as per specifications submitted, for $2,116.50 per month.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press being the lowest bidder, the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with this firm to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies monthly, as per specifications and sample submitted, for one year from March 1, 1912.

Tacoma, Wash. Communication from L. U. 470 in regard to an appropriation made for organizing purposes received as information, and the L. U. is requested to furnish additional information to the Board at its next meeting as to progress made in organizing.

Holyoke, Mass. Communication from the D. C. in regard to unexpended balance, appropriated by the Board as relief to men on strike, still in the hands of the D. C. The Board reaffirms the action of October 4, 1911. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forthwith return to this office the amount in question.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached.

Macon, Ga. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached.

Troy, N. Y. Partial accounting received from L. U. 636 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes. The L. U. is requested to furnish additional information to the Board at its next regular meeting in April as to progress made in organizing.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as relief to men on strike; examined and filed.

January 23

All members present.

The examination of accountings continued.

St. Louis, Mo. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as strike relief to millmen examined and filed.

Worcester, Mass. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Riverside, Cal. Complete accounting from L. U. 235 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Dubuque, Ia. Complete accounting from L. U. 678 for appropriation made as relief to men locked out examined and filed.

Charleston, W. Va. Complete accounting from L. U. 1207 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Miles City, Mont. Complete accounting from L. U. 1524 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Vancouver, B. C. As L. U. 617 has failed to respond to the requests made by the G. S. to return to this office an unexpended balance of money appropriated for strike relief, the G. S. is instructed to again communicate with L. U. 617 and notify them to comply with this request or charge amount in question up on books at this office against the L. U.

John Mitchell, member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., appeared before the Board, stating that by action of the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. the U. B. was reinstated in the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and requested the G. E. B. to take action necessary to resume paying per capita tax and bring about full affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

Dayton, O. Partial accounting from L. U. 104 for money appropriated for organizing purposes filed.

The report of the committee of the U. B. on amalgamation of the A. S. of C. with the U. B., which met in Washington, D. C., from January 15 to January 19, 1912, in accordance with the action of the A. F. of L. convention held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, was taken up and considered in detail. The report is received and the Board endorses as a basis for amalgamation the plan submitted by the committee of the U. B. to the A. S. of C. under date of January 18, 1912.

January 24.

All members present.

New York City. Complete accounting from the J. D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Yauco, Porto Rico. Partial accounting from L. U. 1474 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes received and filed.

Peoria, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. 183 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify L. U. 183 to send to this office "itemized bills" for the appropriation.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Montgomery County, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Laid over for April meeting.

South Shore, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes is denied. The request for an organizer is referred to the G. P., with request from the Board that he send one of the several organizers working in that vicinity to assist the D. C.

Lowell, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be

considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Lynn, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.82 to $4.00 per day to go into effect April 2, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Danbury, Conn. Request from L. U. 927 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Cannonsburg, Pa. Request from L. U. 1441 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Nowata, Okla. Request from L. U. 1705 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Spring City, Pa. Request from L. U. 1491, endorsed by the D. C. of Montgomery county, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 32 cents per hour for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

January 25.

All members present.

The chairman of the Board placed before the Board a receipt from the Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation Limited (American Office New York City), for $250 as premium paid for renewal of bond for the General Treasurer. The receipt is placed in care of chairman of Board for safekeeping.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up at this time.

January 26.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Rochester, N. Y. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to a contemplated trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1912. This demand was before the Board on January 9. As Propositions 1, 2 and 3 of the D. C.'s demand received necessary two-thirds vote of members voting, the Board sanctions these demands. But as Propositions 4 and 5 did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote the Board cannot sanction same. Financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. when reports are received at G. O.

The Dalles, Ore. Request from L. U. 1617 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1912, and requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board sanctions the trade movement; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O. The Board appropriates $100.00 for organizing purposes, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

January 27.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 29.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 30.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

North Wales, Pa. Request from L. U. 1562, endorsed by the Montgomery county D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Communication from Austin, Texas, relative to investigating conditions with view to organizing the carpenters in Mexico, referred to the Board by the G. P. The G. P. was requested to make investigation and report result thereof to the Board.

The G. P.'s quarterly report was taken up, and after his statement in reference to the matters mentioned therein the temporary agreement entered into with the Machinists was approved and the report filed.

The report of the committee of the U. B. on amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B., that met in Washington, D. C., from January 6 to January 10, 1912, in conformity with the action of the A. F. of L. convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, was taken up and considered in detail. The agreement made by the committee of the U. B. with the A. W. W., signed by the officers of the A. F. of L., is endorsed by the Board.

Communication from the Building Trades Department, Washington, D. C., notifying the U. B. that the convention of the Building Trades Department, held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, had reinstated the U. B. and requesting the U. B. to take such action necessary to bring about reaffiliation. Considerable time and consideration was given to this question in which the G. P., G. S. and G. T. took part. Motion made and carried that ac-

tion be deferred until April meeting of the Board, and the G. P. and G. S. requested to make an effort to have the question of jurisdiction of steel trim adjusted; also to take up the question of increased per capita tax. In event the G. P. and G. S. are unsuccessful in their efforts to adjust the above questions, the G. S. is requested to submit the entire matter of reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department to a referendum vote.

Resolutions 1 and 2, referred to the General Officers by the Des Moines convention, with instructions to secure all data for building and maintaining a home for the sick, distressed and aged union carpenters and those afflicted with tuberculosis, laid over from previous meetings, were taken up by the General Officers and considered. Motion made and carried that Brothers Connolly and Walquist, in conjunction with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., be appointed to draft up a concrete proposition and submit same to the Board at April session.

January 31.

All members present.

New York City. Appeal of George Slatter, of L. U. 1717, from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of New Haven, Conn., D. C. vs. Geo. Slatter. The ruling of the G. P. was that the appellant had to pay the fine imposed before appeal could be considered. The appellant not having complied with this ruling as per Section 160 G. C. the papers are filed.

The G. S. reported to the Board that several Local Unions had not as yet paid the 50-cent assessment levied by the Board in July, 1911. The G. S. is instructed to notify these Local Unions that unless this assessment is paid on or before April 1, 1912, the amount will be charged on the books at this office as per capita tax.

Upon the request of the G. S. to procure a multigraph, he is authorized to procure the machine. The G. S. is also authorized to purchase two new typewriting machines, to exchange the two old machines towards purchasing two new.

New York City. Request from L. U. 309 that the G. S., editor of "The Carpenter," be ordered to publish in our official journal a reply to an article published in the August, 1911, issue of "The Carpenter," entitled, "The Lifting of the Curtain." The G. S. informed the Board that he had not at any time published articles dealing with party politics. The opinion of the Board is that the article referred to was not party politics. The request is denied.

Red Bank, N. J. Request from L. U. 1405, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction denied on the ground of lack of interest displayed by the members when voting on trade demand.

Louisville, Ky. Request from L. U. 64 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Peoria, Ill. Request from L. U. 183 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 55 to 56½ cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Matteawan, N. Y. Request from L. U. 323 for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 44 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Streator, Ill. Request from L. U. 495 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Meadville, Pa. Request from L. U. 556 for sanction and financial aid in supoprt of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect June 1, 1912. Action deferred, as the papers before the Board show that the proposed trade demand did not receive a two-thirds vote of the members of Local voting. The G. P. is requested to deputize the member of the Board from the Second District to investigate the conditions in that city.

Muncie, Ind. Request from L. U. 592 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 43 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo. Request from L. U. 945 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage to go into effect April 1, 1912. Action is deferred and the G. P. is requested to deputize the member of Board from the Fifth District to investigate conditions in that city.

The report of First Vice-President Quinn for the quarter ending December 31, was read and filed.

February 1.

All members present but Brother Post, who was excused; was sent on official business of the U. B.

Atlanta, Ga. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes at April, 1911, session.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. 300 that they be reimbursed to the extent of $281.96, being the court expenses incurred in the disallowed claim for funeral donation of M. Blount, deceased member of L. U. 300, the above amount being the sum they were ordered to pay by the court. The Board appro-

priates $281.96 to reimburse the L. U. as court costs and expenses.

Seattle, Wash. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. 759 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1577 having admitted to membership J. F. Black, an expelled member of L. U. 759. The papers in the case are referred back to the G. P. to have same sworn to as per Section 161 G. C. Action deferred until April session.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office April 1, 1912.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Sec'y.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Expulsions

John F. Carlsen has been expelled from Local Union 147, Brooklyn, N. Y., for misappropriation of local funds.

R. T. Moore, of Local Union 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., was expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

James Jones, the financial secretary and treasurer of Local Union 990, Baltimore, Md., has been expelled from the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Constitutional Amendments

To be submitted to G. E. B. as per Section 237, proposed by Local Union 103, Birmingham, Ala., and indorsed by Local Union 796, Pasadena, Cal.:

Section 32—Strike out all after the letters G. E. B., beginning with the word "the" in the tenth line and ending with the word "action" in the sixth line.

Insert a new Section 46A—The General Executive Board shall have the power to appoint and supervise all business agents and organizers of the U. B. Each member of the G. E. B. shall devote the whole of his time between board meetings in his home district superintending and assisting the organizing and otherwise attending to the business of the U. B.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places.

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battlecreek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Pottsville, Pa.
San Antonio, Tex.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Sioux City, Ia.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Atlanta, Ga.
Blackwell, Okla.
Boston, Mass.
Charlottesville, Va.
Cidra, Porto Rico.
Collinsville, Okla.
Downers Grove, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Ellensburg, Wash.
Hugo, Okla.
Little Falls, Minn.
Merced, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.
Rome, Ga.
San German, P. R.
Seymour, Tex.
Springfield, Tenn.
Turlock, Cal.
Wollaston, Mass.

Total: 20 Local Unions.

"No revolution ever rises above the intellectual level of those who made it, a little is gained where one false notion supplants another, but we must some day, at last and forever, cross the line between nonsense and common sense.

"And on that day we will pass from class paternalism, originally derived from fetish fiction, in times of universal ignorance, to human brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it—from political government to industrial administration, from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation, from war and despotism in any form to peace and liberty."
—Thomas Carlisle.

Referendum Vote on Amendment to Section 44 of General Constitution

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1	135	120
2	...	208
3	...	24
5	...	71
6	...	31
7	3	50
8	9	55
9	...	219
10	2	247
12	...	215
13	...	55
14	...	18
15	27	2
16	11	...
17	...	14
18	...	17
19	...	209
20	...	54
21	...	35
22	...	93
23	1	53
24	3	47
25	...	93
27	31	...
28	20	2
29	3	26
30	...	37
31	...	290
32	...	139
33	13	56
34	...	87
35	...	20
36	5	39
37	...	40
38	50	3
41	...	37
42	5	17
43	1	43
44	16	...
45	1	29
46	...	13
47	24	1
49	2	41
50	28	12
51	...	101
53	2	52
54	165	...
55	...	72
57	...	20
58	...	392
59	1	49
60	...	34
61	128	4
62	...	146
64	...	115
65	...	240
66	...	30
67	1	11
71	...	53
72	...	156
73	1	131
75	...	61
76	...	60
77	31	...
78	...	103
79	...	80
80	56	58
82	7	19
83	...	67
84	...	74
85	...	11
87	167	...
88	...	19
89	10	...
90	3	53
91	...	88
93	4	14
94	14	4
95	36	9
96	...	162
97	11	18
98	4	60
99	...	64
100	...	15
103	27	19
104	...	50
105	...	43
106	2	35
107	...	18
109	...	235
110	...	30
111	17	...
112	...	52
113	...	8
115	...	66
116	...	16
117	21	389
118	...	36
119	...	72
121	1	8
122	49	14
124	2	13
125	...	68
126	...	85
127	...	28
129	...	47
131	...	39
132	15	36
133	25	30
134	...	136
135	...	21
136	...	14
138	17	43
139	2	17
141	44	...
142	2	120
144	...	14
145	...	11
146	...	103
147	...	126
148	6	120
149	...	21
150	...	22
151	...	16
153	1	27
154	...	13
155	23	30
157	1	16
158	12	214
159	...	9
160	...	26
161	...	61
162	1	23
163	22	...
164	...	38
165	...	58
166	54	...
167	...	161
168	...	24
169	...	66
173	...	7
174	...	33
175	...	34
176	...	19
177	...	36
179	14	3
180	...	24
181	393	8
183	...	100
184	...	44
186	...	44
187	...	38
188	7	39
191	...	12
192	...	15
193	...	22
194	...	40
195	26	...
196	3	34
198	...	66
201	31	...
202	2	75

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
203	28	4
204	...	24
206	...	24
207	...	10
208	17	...
209	...	89
210	...	30
211	101	...
213	1	34
215	...	17
217	...	48
218	...	36
219	...	105
220	3	9
223	...	21
228	...	26
229	29	...
230	...	16
231	...	167
232	59	18
235	...	20
236	4	15
237	30	1
238	...	24
239	...	24
240	...	114
241	43	1
242	...	365
243	9	16
244	...	20
245	...	26
246	...	20
247	178	...
249	1	30
250	...	21
251	...	50
252	...	40
253	3	33
256	...	32
257	30	...
258	...	86
259	...	15
260	...	44
261	...	22
262	...	145
264	...	11
265	...	27
266	...	93
267	...	11
269	...	10
271	...	25
272	...	32
273	1	179
274	...	29
275	...	19
276	...	71
277	1	62
280	...	15
281	6	14
282	...	40
284	...	60
285	1	8
286	26	4
287	...	10
288	...	32
289	4	24
291	...	219
292	...	13
294	...	15
296	30	...
297	...	11
299	...	78
300	1	91
301	1	92
302	...	24
304	...	77
305	...	9
306	1	68
309	...	103
310	35	...
311	...	48
314	1	66
316	90	...
317	...	8
320	...	22
321	...	9
322	2	46
328	31	...
331	43	1
332	...	25
333	...	17
334	...	104
335	5	41
336	...	30
337	...	20
339	37	3
340	...	81
341	65	...
342	...	42
343	40	...
345	...	100
346	...	12
347	...	12
348	2	19
349	...	46
351	...	17
352	...	23
354	...	7
355	27	40
357	...	22
358	...	14
359	...	210
360	38	5
361	3	42
362	...	46
364	...	35
365	...	28
367	...	46
369	...	64
370	1	10
371	...	10
372	10	19
374	2	38
375	...	157
378	1	25
379	...	17
380	7	7
381	39	5
382	...	16
384	...	56
386	...	25
388	...	239
389	...	14
390	41	1
391	...	40
392	12	6
397	...	24
401	...	25
402	...	17
404	...	15
406	...	30
407	...	43
410	...	23
412	12	...
413	...	41
414	...	47
416	...	179
417	1	12
418	...	16
422	2	349
423	...	200
424	...	35
425	...	52
426	...	36
427	...	39
428	1	13
429	...	212
430	...	70
431	...	29
432	...	40
434	...	30
436	...	8
437	31	10
438	...	22
440	1	68
441	2	46
443	...	34
444	...	21
448	1	67
450	3	5
451	...	78
453	...	34
455	...	13
457	...	319
458	...	32
459	...	40
461	...	61

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against
464	7	79
465	...	38
467	5	35
468	1	29
469	...	38
470	...	30
471	226	1
472	...	11
473	...	77
474	...	25
475	...	8
476	...	192
478	288	...
479	...	13
481	...	20
482	...	42
483	...	212
484	...	23
487	...	43
491	...	16
492	...	56
496	...	44
497	...	100
499	1	10
500	...	17
501	...	14
504	400	3
506	...	14
509	33	3
511	...	14
512	15	...
513	...	48
515	...	38
516	...	12
517	1	24
518	...	22
519	...	16
520	...	16
521	...	69
522	80	...
523	...	36
524	...	27
525	...	15
526	...	51
532	5	7
534	...	8
535	...	35
538	...	15
540	...	31
542	...	12
543	...	7
545	...	8
546	...	8
547	4	6
549	...	15
550	1	34
551	2	49
554	19	...
557	1	17

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against
559	1	39
561	5	35
562	...	63
563	...	22
564	...	61
565	...	25
566	12	...
571	10	...
572	...	12
574	1	71
575	...	63
576	...	14
578	6	76
581	...	24
586	7	50
587	...	11
589	...	65
591	...	28
592	...	55
593	17	13
594	...	10
595	...	126
597	...	12
598	...	25
599	57	...
600	17	4
601	...	40
602	2	14
603	...	42
604	...	18
605	...	14
606	...	34
607	17	1
610	...	21
611	...	22
613	...	59
614	...	15
615	...	12
616	3	28
620	30	...
621	40	3
622	...	109
623	...	14
624	105	...
625	...	23
626	...	28
628	33	9
629	...	17
632	2	8
633	...	37
635	...	20
636	15	...
637	...	76
638	42	3
639	...	14
640	...	39
641	...	15
642	...	31
644	...	16

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against
645	...	8
648	...	14
649	...	12
650	...	19
651	...	57
653	...	14
654	...	7
656	9	17
657	...	80
658	3	4
659	...	18
661	...	85
664	...	14
666	11	...
667	...	59
668	...	25
676	...	21
678	1	52
679	...	32
680	...	21
682	...	22
687	...	28
689	...	15
691	2	11
692	1	45
693	...	25
696	40	1
698	...	42
699	...	14
700	...	29
701	...	220
707	3	90
708	...	59
711	...	14
712	...	65
713	39	...
714	17	4
716	...	43
717	12	...
719	59	1
720	...	51
723	...	76
725	...	10
729	...	16
730	44	...
731	...	22
733	...	18
734	...	10
736	27	3
737	...	10
738	...	36
741	...	11
742	...	26
743	10	9
745	...	16
747	23	16
750	...	48
751	...	29
752	...	10

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
755	...	152
756	...	15
759	17	2
760	...	27
761	...	25
762	...	55
763	...	18
764	...	69
765	...	12
766	1	21
767	...	18
768	...	15
769	42	1
771	...	28
773	...	7
774	...	160
776	...	55
777	...	13
778	2	18
779	...	53
780	...	27
781	...	33
783	10	9
784	1	7
790	...	22
791	...	7
798	...	12
799	...	9
801	...	44
802	1	14
803	7	...
804	...	15
806	...	21
810	1	77
811	...	25
813	...	31
815	...	8
817	...	23
819	20	5
821	...	19
822	...	9
824	...	124
826	5	1
829	7	10
830	5	9
831	...	12
835	...	20
836	...	16
841	...	9
842	...	20
843	...	9
844	...	17
846	...	16
847	25	...
848	...	15
849	15	2
850	7	1
851	...	11
852	10	2

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
855	...	18
857	...	18
858	12	1
859	3	24
861	...	27
864	...	26
865	2	8
866	...	8
868	...	14
876	...	20
877	...	77
878	1	42
883	...	28
884	6	14
885	...	20
887	...	21
888	...	25
889	5	4
890	9	...
891	...	23
892	...	15
893	5	9
895	1	30
898	...	11
900	...	8
901	...	62
903	7	...
904	8	16
907	...	20
909	...	10
910	1	7
911	...	18
912	...	14
913	...	26
914	...	25
917	...	16
920	6	25
922	6	10
924	...	12
925	7	...
926	4	15
927	...	26
928	...	11
930	...	32
932	...	9
935	...	20
936	...	12
938	6	11
939	...	10
940	...	17
941	1	30
943	13	19
944	2	11
945	...	39
946	...	77
947	...	46
948	...	36
950	12	...
952	...	21

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
953	41	6
955	...	44
956	...	11
957	20	5
958	...	39
959	...	17
961	2	41
963	...	8
964	...	16
965	...	30
966	...	8
967	...	8
968	6	3
972	7	6
973	...	24
976	...	11
977	...	12
979	11	...
984	...	11
985	46	...
986	...	9
987	2	10
988	...	18
989	...	17
991	...	23
992	...	19
993	...	82
994	13	...
996	...	13
997	...	15
999	...	12
1001	...	13
1002	...	33
1005	...	18
1006	...	4
1008	25	500
1011	...	44
1015	13	59
1016	2	50
1019	...	13
1020	...	12
1021	...	43
1022	...	27
1023	...	16
1024	4	37
1025	...	14
1028	1	16
1029	...	10
1030	...	8
1033	...	14
1034	...	21
1035	...	19
1040	28	...
1042	20	1
1044	...	25
1045	...	33
1046	13	1
1048	...	11

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1049	...	13
1051	1	88
1052	...	9
1053	2	38
1055	27	5
1058	...	21
1059	...	9
1061	3	8
1062	...	21
1063	...	9
1065	...	19
1067	...	20
1068	...	14
1069	...	50
1072	...	57
1074	37	...
1075	...	21
1076	...	15
1077	...	21
1080	...	18
1082	...	67
1083	...	18
1085	3	7
1087	...	10
1089	...	35
1091	...	17
1093	...	28
1094	...	14
1101	...	15
1105	...	29
1107	...	30
1108	...	62
1109	7	...
1110	32	...
1111	...	28
1112	...	19
1116	17	...
1117	20	...
1118	2	13
1119	...	12
1123	...	8
1125	3	117
1127	...	38
1132	...	30
1134	...	9
1136	...	11
1138	...	9
1140	...	12
1142	...	9
1144	...	37
1145	...	15
1146	...	48
1148	3	8
1151	...	43
1157	2	36
1158	1	39
1161	...	16
1164	...	10
1166	...	19

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1172	17	...
1176	...	41
1177	...	10
1179	...	50
1182	...	12
1186	...	22
1188	...	24
1189	...	12
1191	1	56
1192	9	...
1194	7	...
1197	...	6
1198	...	23
1203	7	2
1207	6	20
1208	2	8
1209	...	76
1210	...	51
1211	...	16
1212	...	25
1214	...	17
1217	...	7
1218	...	18
1224	...	14
1229	...	15
1236	...	23
1237	...	7
1238	...	9
1240	...	18
1242	...	28
1245	...	16
1246	...	21
1247	...	10
1248	...	22
1255	...	13
1257	...	10
1260	12	8
1261	...	16
1263	...	15
1265	...	10
1268	10	36
1269	14	...
1271	...	23
1272	4	12
1275	13	1
1283	5	68
1284	...	12
1289	...	9
1292	...	35
1293	...	23
1295	...	10
1296	...	43
1305	8	23
1307	96	...
1313	...	28
1317	29	2
1318	...	9
1319	2	24
1320	1	8

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1322	...	12
1323	...	15
1325	2	56
1327	...	29
1328	...	7
1329	22	4
1330	39	2
1331	...	11
1332	3	14
1335	...	9
1338	25	5
1340	...	12
1341	...	17
1343	...	9
1345	2	51
1347	...	51
1351	19	...
1352	...	164
1354	...	27
1358	11	9
1361	9	...
1363	...	8
1364	...	21
1365	2	54
1367	375	10
1369	...	80
1373	7	...
1377	2	35
1379	...	33
1380	...	14
1381	30	...
1382	...	13
1383	2	7
1384	...	37
1386	17	12
1392	...	13
1393	...	38
1394	9	...
1399	...	18
1400	...	15
1401	...	100
1403	...	47
1405	2	16
1407	1	6
1410	...	32
1412	...	18
1413	...	14
1414	...	15
1415	...	24
1417	15	...
1419	...	15
1420	...	8
1423	21	14
1425	18	...
1426	...	8
1428	...	12
1429	...	11
1430	...	24
1433	...	11

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1434	...	32
1436	...	48
1437	...	7
1439	...	20
1441	...	26
1444	1	10
1445	...	12
1447	...	35
1449	...	31
1456	...	12
1457	12	...
1458	...	20
1464	...	20
1465	...	19
1469	...	8
1472	...	10
1473	...	42
1475	...	12
1477	...	22
1480	...	8
1484	...	18
1491	...	10
1495	1	26
1496	...	47
1499	...	7
1500	2	13
1505	...	9
1507	...	9
1508	8	1
1509	1	9
1512	...	14
1515	1	11
1517	...	24
1518	...	17
1519	31	4
1522	...	21
1523	26	5
1524	...	13
1525	9	...
1526	...	58
1527	...	30
1530	10	...
1531	...	15
1532	...	18
1536	...	16
1543	17	1
1546	1	38
1551	...	13
1555	15	...
1558	...	14
1561	...	42
1562	...	10
1565	...	210
1567	...	7
1568	1	35
1569	...	23
1570	1	8
1572	15	1
1576	...	26
1577	...	21
1581	...	22
1582	...	81
1586	18	...
1588	6	31
1591	...	25
1593	...	24
1595	...	29
1596	41	350
1598	...	27
1599	...	12
1602	...	33
1606	...	20
1615	...	28
1617	...	20
1620	9	...
1621	...	15
1626	...	17
1628	...	10
1629	10	...
1630	...	12
1632	...	18
1633	...	26
1635	...	45
1636	27	...
1639	...	16
1640	...	31
1642	...	25
1643	15	2
1646	...	16
1649	1	10
1652	...	28
1653	...	43
1654	9	...
1657	...	14
1659	...	27
1660	...	14
1663	8	...
1664	...	15
1665	...	21
1666	...	8
1667	6	11
1668	...	26
1670	...	11
1673	...	20
1675	...	12
1680	10	...
1681	...	19
1683	...	14
1689	15	4
1691	...	19
1692	...	12
1693	1	74
1695	...	50
1697	9	15
1699	29	30
1704	...	31
1705	...	21
1709	...	24
1710	...	12
1712	...	24
1714	...	11
1717	49	...
1719	12	...
1722	9	1
1725	...	30
1726	...	10
1730	...	12
1731	...	16
1738	...	10
1741	...	17
1742	...	30
1743	...	22
1747	...	164
1748	15	31
1750	...	17
1751	...	9
1754	...	24
1757	...	65
1762	10	3
1763	1	14
1764	...	22
1766	...	23
1767	7	5
1768	...	17
1774	1	20
1777	...	7
1779	21	41
1784	1	116
1785	...	22
1786	40	75
1787	8	24
1793	...	96
1797	10	...
1799	...	26
1800	...	23
1804	...	7
1809	19	...
1813	37	...
1817	...	13
1820	...	22
1824	13	52
1832	...	22
1837	9	...
1845	12	...
1850	...	4
1851	...	10
1853	...	8
1859	...	11
1866	2	14
1867	9	4
1868	30	...
1872	...	10
1873	...	9
1874	1	23
1879	...	10
1880	9	1
1881	19	...

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Amendment to Sec. 44 Against
1882	...	10
1883	...	8
1885	...	20
1886	...	16
1887	...	9
1891	...	19
1895	...	15
1897	...	7
1898	12	...
1907	...	8
1908	...	23
1909	17	...
1913	6	1
1917	...	7
1921	...	18
1922	...	42
1924	...	12
1925	5	3
1927	...	18
1928	5	...
1931	...	12
1932	19	2
1933	18	...
1942	...	40
1943	...	17
1944	...	13
1947	7	4
1949	2	5

Total votes in favor, 7,236; opposed, 34,646.

Report of Committee on Compilation of Vote on Amendment to Section 44 of General Constitution

Indianapolis, February 21, 1912.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, your committee appointed to count and tabulate the referendum vote on the amendment to Section 44 of the General Constitution, recently submitted to our membership, beg leave to report as follows:

The committee met at the General Office Monday, February 12, 1912, at 10 a. m. as per instructions. The members of the committee present were.

Wesley C. Hall, L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Paul, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Wm. Daniels, L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Richardson, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. Taylor, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

The committee organized by electing Brother Wesley Hall chairman and Brother H. M. Taylor secretary.

The committee received from General Secretary Duffy returns from 1,127 Local Unions.

Total number of unions tabulated	1,061
Total number of unions not counted for reasons specified	66
Total number votes counted	41,882
Total number of votes in favor of amendment	7,236
Total number of votes against amendment	34,646

We find the amendment defeated by a majority of 27,410.

The following returns were received too late to be tabulated:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 63,	Bloomington, Ill.	Local Union 383,	Bayonne, N. J.
Local Union 178,	Montreal, Can.	Local Union 488,	Mounds, Ill.
Local Union 330,	Roselle, N. J.	Local Union 493,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Local Union 363,	Elgin, Ill.	Local Union 537,	Rahway, N. J.

Local Union 617, Vancouver, B. C.
Local Union 619, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Local Union 655, Key West, Fla.
Local Union 703, Lockland, Ohio.
Local Union 796, Rock Island, Ill.
Local Union 908, Ramsey, N. J.
Local Union 933, Montmorency, P. Q., Canada.
Local Union 951, Brainard, Minn.
Local Union 1014, Warren, Pa.
Local Union 1027, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Local Union 1460, Columbia, S. C.
Local Union 1476, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Local Union 1603, Anadarko, Okla.
Local Union 1715, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, Canada.
Local Union 1802, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Local Union 1810, Orofino, Idaho.
Local Union 52, Charleston, S. C.
Local Union 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass.
Local Union 1736, Valleyfield, Canada.
Local Union 1888, Chico, Cal.
Local Union 1474, Yauco, P. R.
Local Union 1226, Manistee, Mich.
Local Union 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Local Union 1253, Peapack, N. J.
Local Union 1336, Cape May, N. J.
Local Union 1424, Elmhurst, Cal.
Local Union 1131, Waycross, Ga.
Local Union 1472, Hendersonville, N. C.
Local Union 1573, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Local Union 1350, Nashville, Tenn.

Total returns too late to be counted..... 40

The following returns bore no seal:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 52,	Charleston, S. C.	Local Union 514,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Local Union 189,	Quincy, Ill.	Local Union 573,	Rye, N. Y.
Local Union 279,	South Omaha, Neb.	Local Union 1003,	Britton, Okla.
Local Union 315,	Boone, Iowa.	Local Union 1610,	Lowell, Mass.
Local Union 323,	Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Local Union 1684,	Sherbrooke, Canada.
Local Union 327,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Local Union 1835,	Waterloo, Iowa.

The following Local Unions had no vote recorded on their returns:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 190,	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Local Union 975,	Benton, Ill.
Local Union 485,	Cureo, Texas.	Local Union 1267,	Worden, Ill.
Local Union 553,	Berlin, Ont., Canada.	Local Union 1920,	Newnan, Ga.
Local Union 652,	Elwood, Ind.	Local Union 1611,	N. Brattleford, Canada.
Local Union 690,	Little Rock, Ark.	Local Union 1623,	Marlin, Texas.
Local Union 746,	Norwalk, Conn.	Local Union 1844,	Slater, Mo.
Local Union 869,	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Total	13

Your committee also finds that of the eleven Local Unions endorsing the proposed amendment only one voted in favor of same.

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY C. HALL, Chairman, L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. M. TAYLOR, Secretary, L. U. No. 67, Boston, Mass.
JAMES L. PAUL, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
CHAS. RICHARDSON, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
WM. R. DANIEL, L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

If the capitalist is entitled to his profits because he "risks" his property, what, then, should the worker be entitled to who risks his life in applying his labor to that property? A pauper's grave is the answer of the thousands who annually reap this reward in factory, mine or railroads, etc.—Ex.

Union Labor Forward Movement

Editor The Carpenter:

With the launching of the Union Labor Forward Movement the unions of Minneapolis, Minn., have begun one of the most stupendous undertakings ever planned by labor organizations anywhere. The Union Labor Forward Movement is in reality a contemplated campaign of organization for the purpose of forming new uions, rehabilitating those that are weak and strengthening the whole union movement in Minneapolis, as well as scattering the gospel of unionism to the uninformed and thus interesting them to a greater extent in the cause of the toilers.

The idea originated in the Minneapolis Trades Assembly and was quickly taken up and discussed there. Afterwards it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of entering upon such a campaign. Later this committee reported, recommending that steps be taken by the Trades and Labor Assembly to start the movement, and that the committee be instructed to solicit the assistance and co-operation of every central body and as many locals as were willing to take part.

The movement has grown to such an extent in two months that practically every labor organization in the city is represented on the general committee, and plans for the campaign, which is to begin on Sunday, April 21, are maturing rapidly.

Under the plans so far adopted, it is the intention of the promoters of the movement to seek the assistance of national and internatioal unions. Requests already have been sent to many for the services of organizers during the two weeks the campaign will last, and the expense of sending these organizers is to be borne by the international organization furnishing them. Many have sent word they will have representatives here.

Money to finance the campaign is being raised through the sale of buttons bearing the inscription, "Union Labor Forward Movement, April, 1912." Five thousand of these have been sold at 10 cents each, and the ways and means committee will place 20,000 of the buttons in the hands of officers and members of the unions and they will be sold.

The program for the two weeks includes more than 1,000 meetings in all parts of the city. For these meetings arrangements are being made to secure the use of schoolhouses, churches, one municipal hall, and halls and auditoriums in all sections of the city.

Up to this time those in charge have not decided just who the outside speakers will be, but they will be selected from those who attend. Invitations will be sent to Samuel Gompers and all other members of the executive force of the American Federation of Labor, and every union official of a regularly constituted national or international body will be cordially welcome. A resolution passed early in the history of the movement by the general committee limits the speakers to actual members of labor organizations. Many local men will take part and the general committee will embrace at least 150 members before the campaign starts.

As an evidence of the popularity of the Union Labor Forward Movement, it may be stated that St. Paul also has begun preparations for a campaign similar to the one proposed for Minneapolis, to begin immediately at the close of the first one. Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly has taken the matter up and steps are being taken to launch a joint campaign in that city and Superior. Many of the smaller cities in Minnesota and the northwest

have asked for particulars in regard to this movement and the information sought has been sent.

WILLIAM IVES, Chairman,
THOMAS E. LEES, Secretary.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Differences with Schlitz Brewing Co. Adjusted

Editor The Carpenter:

We desire to hereby notify the brothers of the U. B. that our differences with the Schlitz Brewing Company, mentioned in a communication from our business agent, published in the January Journal, have been satisfactorily settled.

Fraternally yours,
LEONARD DORN, Secretary.
For the Milwaukee (Wis.) County District Council.

An Omission in Statement Accounting for Grand Rapids Strike Donations

Editor The Carpenter:

In the November issue of the Journal the list of Local Unions who donated toward the support of our members out on strike last summer was published at our request.

Looking over our accounts, we find that the following Local Unions and the amount they donated were omitted under date of June 13:

Local Union 886, Delhart, Texas, $1.00; Local Union 1508, Antigo, Wis., $5.00, and Bay City (Mich.) District Council, $10.00.

Please publish this statement in the next issue of The Carpenter for the satisfaction of the Local Unions mentioned.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) District Council,
LOUIS VAN DYKE, Sec.-Treas.
Fraternally yours,

Pause and Consider

Editor The Carpenter:

The past year has been a trying one in many localities, especially where unscrupulous employers were eager to drive the labor unions out of existence. In this design they have utterly failed, however. The methods used and tactics adopted by these employers, their abusing the working men because of their organizing for their own protection and benefit have produced the opposite effect, and so far have resulted in cementing the bonds of brotherhood more firmly together than ever. Yet, while organized labor has a right to be proud of having repulsed this onslaught and may be proud of the good work accomplished, we have to be ever alert to our interests and always be mindful of the tremendous responsibility resting upon each and every one of us. We must ever bear in mind that we are closely watched from without and within, that we are accused of everything imaginable, and also that in our struggle for right and justice we can not rely for assistance on anyone else—that we have to fight the battles for the emancipation of the toiler ourselves.

When Abraham Lincoln wrote the emancipation act proclaiming the abolishment of slavery, he made the statement that it would only be a short time before the white race would be fighting for their freedom. The time to fight is ripe now.

When the civil war was ended, most people supposed that slavery was actually abolished in both north and south, yet an investigation of industrial conditions will disclose the fact that in many towns, cities and states slavery is still in full swing, and more so than before the civil war. There are thousands of men, let alone women and children, working for six or seven dollars per week, and whose condition is inferior to that of the slaves before the war.

The old masters took interest in the physical welfare of their slaves; they were cared for when sick, they had plenty to eat, and their food was not adulterated, neither—they had a place to sleep. The slave was well cared for because he or she were the master's property and to lose them and buy others would cost the master some money. Hence, it was to his interest to take care of his slaves. The only difference between the slave before '61 and the worker of today is that our masters can not buy us at auction, but

still in a number of our industries the employer owns his employe, body and soul. He compels them to work for starvation wages, to work on machinery speeded up to the limit, and if, through no fault of theirs, they become injured, they are thrown aside like so much rubbish. He can afford to do that because he has no trouble finding a substitute—he can hire labor free of cost. He has more consideration for his machinery than for human labor, for, as he formerly had the slave, he had to buy it and pay out money.

In this glorious twentieth century, men employed in the woodworking factories in certain cities and towns are working ten hours per day for the paltry wage of seven dollars per week, living in a hovel surrounded by filth and trying hard to bring up a family of good Christians—on the wages they receive they can eke out but a bare existence at the best. They are unable to secure decent clothes for their children to send them to school, and if they do, their children, poorly clad as they are, are laughed and frowned at by their more fortunate schoolmates, and yet the parents are found fault with if they keep their children at home. What kind of citizens will the children of these poor parents be when they grow up to manhood and womanhood; and is it not the duty of some one to better their condition and alleviate their suffering?

It is organized labor that has undertaken this noble work; organized labor that is scorned at and persecuted by greedy capital and its hirelings.

It is the union that looks after the welfare of the laboring men and women and children; it is through the efforts of our organizations improved working conditions have been secured for the laboring people; it is in the union where they become educated and thus become better citizens.

No fraternal or charitable organization has ever done nor will do what the unions have done for the uplift of the toilers, and, therefore, for the benefit of entire humanity. No fraternal society pays the amount of benefits the unions pay for the same amount of dues. No charitable society comes near the unions in their charitable work. The unions do not appropriate $10,000 for charity and spend $9,500 of that amount in investigating the various cases to ascertain whether or not the claimant is needy and worthy of relief.

Wages have been increased from $1.00 to $2.50 per day in some towns and cities, and from $2.40 to $4.00 per day in others. In some cities even higher wages have been secured, while the hours of labor have been reduced from sixty per week to forty-eight and forty-four in a large number of cities and towns, and all these improvements have been obtained through the efforts of the unions.

Education is the thing most needed among the unorganized workers and among the organized as well. The large majority of the organized must learn more of the ethics of unionism. They admit that the union is a good thing for the securing of higher wages or shorter hours, but that is as far as they will go in acknowledging the unions' usefulness. They forget that every labor measure on the statutes of the different towns, cities, states or nation was put through because the trade unions devoted considerable of their time and spent considerable money in an agitation in every place possible for the enactment of laws for the protection of the toilers.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the brothers of our U. B., let us all renew our obligation and pledge ourselves to bring in during 1912 one new member each. There are at least 200,000 more carpenters in the United States and Canada than we have today in our organization. By each member bringing into our fold one candidate, we would only fulfill what we promised to do when, with our right hand on our hearts, we agreed to help in the upbuilding of our organization.

New blood must be infused into our organization; our members are getting along in years; we can not always have them with us; we must prepare for the future and make conditions better for those who follow us; we must act, so we may answer the last roll call of the Master Carpenter

with a clear conscience and it may be said of us, they have well done their duty.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. POTTS, L. U. 33,

Boston, Mass.

Condemn Unlawful Acts in McNamara Incident

Editor The Carpenter:

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of a set of resolutions adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Edwardsville, Ill., with a request to publish same in our official journal:

Be It Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Council, in regular session, that we as representatives of the different crafts of organized labor in the city of Edwardsville and vicinity, do hereby condemn the actions as set forth in the recent outrageous conditions as have been created in Los Angeles, Cal., in the destruction of property and the killing of a number of men by the horrible crime as acknowledged to by the McNamara brothers; be it further

Resolved, That we, as union men, do hereby condemn the said McNamara brothers for the terrible crimes committed by them and insist that their punishment for the said crimes should be the limit of the law and in such cases no compromise should be granted when the death penalty can be used; be it further

Resolved, That this council does at all times maintain and believe in the enforcement of the laws of our country which are made to protect this great and grand country, and we at all times, as organized men, do believe that all such work as has been done by the McNamaras should be investigated by our government and if any parties are found guilty of such crimes, whether they be union men or the representatives of some corporation or otherwise, we condemn such action and ask for the punishment of such offenses as the law may give; be it further

Resolved, By this council, that we condemn the action of any state or countries in allowing the law of kidnapping to be violated, by any persons until the said parties shall be given the authority by the proper trials as are granted by the states when the said parties are to be tried, and we believe from the evidence as has terminated by the confession of the said McNamaras of their guilt, we do not approve of the allowance in any state of the violation of the kidnapping law without a trial; be it further

Resolved, By this council, in regular session, that we hereby indorse the action of the National Officers of our different organizations in calling upon the organized men for assistance to protect any union man until he has been found guilty of any crime; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the above resolutions be published and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to each craft represented in the Central Body and to our National Officers.

B. C. STABEN, Pres.

E. A. RHORKASTE, Sec'y.

Central Trades Council.

The action of the council in adopting the above resolutions has been approved by Local Union 378.

Fraternally yours,

EDW. HOBSON, R. S. L. U. 378.

Edwardsville, Ill.

National Injunction League

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, and the Public:

In view of the fact that the courts have usurped the rights of the people by unwarranted "injunctions," the above named organization has been launched.

Some years ago the Sherman law was enacted by Congress to prevent large corporations from monopolizing the industries of this country for the protection of the smaller capitalists and the middle men, but the growth of the power of a comparative small class of men through their immense riches, is every day creating new conditions.

The large corporations not only are in full control of most of the means of production, distribution and transportation of the necessities of life, but they also are in control of the government. Money influences not only control our legislative bodies, but also the holy temples of justice, so in order to beat labor into submission, whenever they resent an attempt of oppression and greed, to wrench their weapons from them, some counterfeit judge is ever ready to grant an injunction to help crush labor. These injunctions are not granted for the purpose of gaining any speedy redress, but solely to deplete the treasuries of labor organizations by engaging them in a continual warfare. The American Federation of Labor, the hatters, garment workers, carpenters and numerous other trades have spent thousands of dol-

lars in legal fights against injunctions, and in spite of all efforts labor has been unable to convince the judiciary that they have nothing in common with trusts.

It is very evident that under the present existing conditions, while capital controls the political machinery, the legislature and judiciary, and has also at its disposal unlimited resources, this fight before the courts will always be decided in favor of big interests.

It is therefore the purpose and intent of the National Anti-Injunction League to acquaint the interested public of the evils produced by these conditions. Since the courts have gone on record by proclaiming that it is illegal for a labor organization to fight against apalling conditions, that labor must not discriminate between fair products and products that are being manufactured under conditions which are a stain and stigma upon our so-called civilization, the Anti-Injunction League holds that not the courts, but the people, and especially the laboring class, must and will decide the right side of this unequal combat; but they have to be educated and trained as to the one sided attitude of the courts, and to successfully resist all attempts of organized capital to curtail in any way our rights to organize for the purpose of benefiting our conditions.

Here are some expert opinions on injunction by men who know the meaning of class struggle.

Governor Sadler of Nevada: "The tendency to have the courts enforce law by injunction methods, are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

Governor Pingreé of Michigan says: "I consider government by injunction, unless stopped, the beginning of the end of liberty. Tyranny on the bench is as objectionable as tyranny on the throne. It is even more dangerous, because judges claim immunity from criticism and foolish people acquiesce in their claims."

Judge John Gibbons, of the circuit court of Illinois, declared that: "In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they, (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr. of Massachusetts said: "The courts have gone too far. It is impossible for them to go on in the course they have taken and retain the confidence of the people or preserve their own powers. It is idle to say that the popular complaint on this subject means nothing, or that as one judge has said, 'Nobody objects to government by injunction except those who object to any government at all.' It does mean much. It means that the courts have, in the judgment of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, exceeded their just powers, that they have, by the so-called exercise of the equity power, practically assumed to create and to punish offenses upon trial by themselves without a jury, and with penalties imposed at their discretion."

In October, 1897, Hon. W. H. Moody said: "I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our commonwealth (Massachusetts) have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

J. Reid, secretary of "Nail" says: "If judicial boycotting of the people's freedom is essential in the interests of capital and fundamental laws of the land are transgressed, the oppressed must fortify themselves against the modern evil, 'government by injunctions' by removing the cause."

Such are the object and principals of the "N. A. I. L." to fortify the wage-earning class with that most effective weapon of all "knowledge." A true spirit of trade union principles and universal brotherhood will hasten the emancipation of man.

All labor organizations, political and educational associations are eligible to become affiliated. The initiation fee shall be five dollars ($5.00) with monthly dues of one dollar ($1.00) per local.

An Agitation Committee, consisting of five (5) members, shall have the power to arrange meetings, issue circulars and to visit organizations to urge them to cooperate.

All revenue shall be used for agitation and educational purposes only.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. REID, Secretary.

That a nation of people considering themselves enlightened, informed, alert to the interests of the hour, should be so generally and so profoundly ignorant of the daily occurrences in the labor world, as the people of the United States are ignorant of the present existing conditions, due to the exploitations of a few non-producers, can be due only to profoundly and generally acting causes.

The present unrest of the world in its economic relations, as manifested from day to day in the opposing combinations of men and money, in strikes and bread riots, in literature and movements of all kinds demanding a readjustment of the whole, or of parts of our wealth—owning and wealth-distributing system, this unrest is the revolution of our time, the economic revolution, which is seeking social change, and will go on until it is accomplished despite all unlawful tactics and unconstitutional methods on the part of the political representatives of the wage-slave owners.

To all who regard trade unions as agencies for working class inprovement in present conditions, there is nothing of greater importance than the question of our present position in relation to the law.

"Unity is strength" ceases to have any meaning when united numbers are shorn of all power of action, and workmen are prevented by legal restraints from giving effect to their unity. Slowly, but surely, in the past few years, the restraints have been imposed until our position now is this:

Whilst we may strike, we can do nothing of any value to make the strike successful.

Whilst pursuing our interests in a peaceful way by boycott, we risk proceedings for inflicting injury on the employer and manufacturer, and must pay for legal services with the money subscribed to support our men in the fight against him. While the average workman is fully aware that all lawyers are but the tools and mouthpieces of organized capital, it stands to reason that the ultimate decisions of the courts will find the opposition with depleted treasuries. But the social conditions of today, will tomorrow, through economic revolution, change, when our legislature and Congress will no more be composed of aspiring lawyers, our schools' text books be composed of sentiment in fairy tales and patriotism, and our churches headed by professors whose whole life is devoted to the interests of their owners in grafting the skin of ignorance over the eye and brain of the world's disinherited.

Why are the weapons used in industrial warfare so unequal?

Strikes are not meant to injure employers, but to benefit workmen. Trade unions wish to avoid strikes. Strikes in themselves are not illegal, and acts done to make strikes a success should be permitted when they are free from violence, intimidation or threats. When a fight is entered into and conducted on peaceful lines, the law should remain impartial; it should not come down on workmen for using moral pressure and persuasion, and freely permit the employer to boycott, bribe, deceive and threaten in pursuing their interests.

Where there is no intention to injure, there is no conspiracy or crime. If trade unions are liable to be perpetually harassed by actions at law, and their funds depleted by lawyers' fees, it will eventually make trade unionism impossible for any but the most prosperous and experienced artisans. But the great labor organizations are, or should be composed of all producers of wealth, and their objects and principles not directed toward the experienced mechanic alone, but to the uplifting and education of low-grade wage slaves. Trade unionists feeling keenly the risks and dangers resulting from the various recent judical decisions, are making efforts to obtain, through legislation, measures to prevent workmen being placed by judge-made law in a position inferior to that intended at that memorable meeting of July 4, 1776.

Injunctions then were unknown, though the class struggle was in every way just

as acute. Today they are an every day occurrence with only one purpose; not only to interrupt the unions business, but to altogether destroy the spirit in which trade unions have been governed.

The great charter of human liberty, the Magna Charta of Great Britain, the basis upon which British and American freedom rests, in clause 39 declares:

"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

The Declaration of Independence declares: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, but whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it."

Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. The original purpose for which injunctions were issued was to restrain parties to any dispute about the title or damages to property from interfering with the property in question until the courts had determined the property rights involved.

These restraining orders were made returnable at the next term of court, or at the session of court when the cases were to be heard and determined, and consequently were never permanent, expiring by their own limitations when the court had convened to determine the questions at issue.

That they are clearly intended to protect property rights and property rights only is demonstrated by the fact that the courts invariably insist upon a bond being furnished by the parties suing out the writ to indemnify the parties enjoined for any loss that may accrue to them by virtue of the writ having been issued. When such an order of court has been violated it is not a difficult matter for the court to determine the actual damages, if any, that have been sustained through the issuance of the injunction, thereby protecting the restrained parties against any unwarranted invasion of their rights, but when the court issues an injunction in a labor dispute, restraining persons in controversy with employers from doing those things that they have a legal and moral right to do, and as a result of that injunction the contest is lost to the workers, there is no court on earth that can determine the damage that has been sustained by the persons enjoined, and consequently they cannot recover from the bond. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, it departs from the domain of property rights and invades that of personal rights in a manner for which there can be no excuse, except that the court thereby becomes the sole judge of the law and the fact, and, if the parties enjoined are declared guilty of contempt, the extent of the punishment. All of which is in direct violation of the fundamental laws of the land, and the Anglo-Saxon concept of human liberty. Judicial jugglers will always find some method of restraining the silent and effective weapons of the oppressed. The opposition to the boycott, when it takes its legal form, is really intended to cover the economic iniquities of affected capital, to withdraw the attention of the public from the labor exploitation and center it on the ethics of the boycott, as wrongfully expounded to becloud and befog the real issue, so that the unfair producer, the enemy of his own class as well as of the wage-earner, may be free to continue his industrial piracy while the consumer is sent chasing false gods and exploded economic theories.

The protection of the law is sought by skillful pleaders for special privilege in order that the rottenness, the tyranny and the horrible working conditions associated with the boycotted manufacturing plant may be obscured to the public gaze. If, in instances where the boycott is now necessary, the right kind of publicity could be had the boycott would be unnecessary

for an aroused public conscience would speedily compel the manufacturing and the selling malefactor to put his establishment in industrial order, or to go out of business. But under present conditions the boycott is a necessary, legal and moral weapon, and one that there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail, and the occasion demands the unusual and drastic antidote.

All forms of combined human endeavor, resort to the boycott to achieve their legitimate, and in some instances, illegitimate ends. Then why should not the labor union have that right, with its cause a just one, and its desire the betterment and uplifting of those who follow the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread."

Such are the objects and principles of the "N. A. I. L." to fortify the wage-earning class with that most effective weapon of all, "Knowledge." A true spirit of trade union principles and universal brotherhood will hasten the emancipation of man.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been directed by the above League to request you to print the foregoing circular and article in our official journal; both are being sent to all labor organizations in New York State and in time we will be able to send them to other states.

Fraternally yours,
C. ROMANELLO,
Secretary Pro. Tem.

Will Aid Textile Workers

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Executive Board of the United Textile Workers of America has decided to give all assistance possible to the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., and has issued a statement and appeal for aid. The Executive Board requested the A. F. of L. to indorse its appeal. In answer thereto the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor wired John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers' Union, as follows: "The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. approves the statement issued in regard to the Textile Workers' strike in Lawrence and gives its hearty endorsement to the appeal for funds in the aid of the struggling men and women and their dependents of Lawrence. It is earnestly hoped that labor and our friends will promptly respond. May success attend the protest, the strike and the movement. You may use this endorsement on your circular appeal." All funds should be sent to James R. Menzie, Treasurer, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass. Money thus forwarded will reach the duly accredited headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America, and expended exclusively in aid of the strikers.

The Same Old Story With a Warning

There was a young man
(At least I've heard say),
Who never got sick,
So he worked every day.

He built houses fine,
And shingled them, too,
And he shingled so well
That leaks were quite few.

But he once shingled one
That leaked just a drop;
Then he said: "Just watch me!
I'll make that leak stop."

So upstairs he went
To look for the leak;
Way up 'mong the rafters
He went for a peek.

Then out in the rain,
Without any coat,
And he caught a sad tickling
Down in his throat.

Now he is sleeping
'Neath six feet of dirt.
In an oak suit of clothes,
And a plate glass shirt.

—The Warning—

Now, shingler, take warning,
Whatever you do
Don't have leaks in your roofs,
Whether many or few.

But if you should have one
That leaks just a bit,
Wear your coat and your hat
When you go looking for it.

P. C. GAMBLE
L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal.

News Notes from Local Unions

Wheeling, W. V.—Trade in this district is very dull at present, probably 50 per cent of our men are idle, which, however, is to some extent due to several weeks of very cold weather.

✣ ✣ ✣

Fort Wayne, Ind.—This is to warn all brother carpenters to stay away from this city, as work is very dull here at the present time. We trust that migrating brothers will take heed of this warning and shun this place until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Evansville, Ind.—While we have at this time nothing to brag about trade conditions, the outlook for spring and summer does not look so bad. Nevertheless, it seems an uphill work and it is a hard struggle with us, but we are making some gains right along.

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Miami, Fla.—Trade in this city at this time is in a deplorable condition. Work has seriously fallen off these past few months, causing some thirty of our best mechanics to be walking the streets in search of employment. All migrating brothers are warned to shun this city until spring trade opens up.

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Fishkill Landing and Mattewan, N. Y.—There is quite a lull in building activity in this vicinity; trade is very quiet in both these places and as a result we have a large number of brothers walking the streets idle. In view of the adverse circumstances we would advise all traveling carpenters to stay away from here for the present.

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Rock Island, Ill.—Work in the carpenter trade having been very slack the past season in this district, and as it is especially so at this time of the year, and as a result many of our home members are walking the streets, we would advise all traveling brothers to correspond with our secretary or our business agent before coming into this district.

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Mason City, Ia.—There is scarcely any sign of building activity in this vicinity. Work is very slack and the outlook for the spring season very gloomy, and as we are making a demand for shorter hours and more pay, we would urgently call on all migrating brothers to give us a show by staying away at this time and until further notice.

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Coffeyville, Kan.—As a result of very unsatisfactory trade conditions and business in general being very dull in this city, many of our home men are either out of employment or working short time. There is absolutely no chance for any newcomer to secure a job at this time and we would advise all migrating carpenters to give this place a wide berth until further notice.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—The daily papers having spread the news of a new Pier and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel being constructed and erected here had the effect of attracting many floaters and our town is filled with them, while at the same time one-third of our own men are out of work. As there is no chance for any newcomers to secure employment at this time, we would advise migrating carpenters to avoid this city until further notice.

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Streator, Ill.—This is to remind all traveling brothers that we have made a demand for improved working conditions. We therefore urgently call upon them to stay away from this city pending a settlement. We have a large percentage of our home men out of employment at the

present time, hence an influx of idle carpenters would seriously aggravate the situation and be a menace to the success of our movement. Give us a lift by keeping away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bellingham, Wash.—Trade in this vicinity is in a deplorable condition. Work has been very slack for the last two years and as a consequence half of the carpenters had to leave town and seek employment in other places. We would warn migrating brothers to place no credence in the statements they may find in pamphlets which are distributed all over the East by the Chamber of Commerce here, in an effort to boom the city. This part of the country is a good place for mechanics to stay away from.

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Huntington, L. I., N. Y.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from this place at this time and the coming spring. We have been on strike here since May 1 last year, for an increase in wages and the union shop, and while the bosses do not make any great objection to the demanded increase, they will not recognize our union and stubbornly refuse to concede the closed shop. We expect to fight them to a finish this spring and trust that traveling brothers and all union carpenters will help us by staying away from this locality.

✣ ✣ ✣

Norfolk, Va.—This city is at present in bad condition as far as work, unionism and the closed shop is concerned. Many floaters are dropping in here daily, as members traveling southward are stepping off here. We are having a hard struggle for existence and likewise to keep up the union scale and hours. We have had to prefer charges against several members who were working without depositing their cards and for less than the standard rate of wages. Norfolk should absolutely be avoided by migrating carpenters at this time.

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St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.—Last spring the Local Unions of these two cities asked for an advance in wages against which many of the contractors took a positive stand, thereby forcing the unions into a prolonged strike during which the contractors imported large numbers of non-union men and strike-breakers. This has caused as many union men to be idle ever since the strike began, and no settlement of the difficulty having as yet been effected, we would urgently request all carpenters to give the twin cities a wide berth until our trouble has been overcome and the differences satisfactorily adjusted.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.—As the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Merchants' Association of this city have been and are now doing extensive advertising all over the country, telling of the great opportunities for people coming to Chattanooga to live, we think it necessary, in justice to the carpenters everywhere, to notify them that this city is a splendid place for a man to come and invest. Brother carpenter, if you are looking for work, you had better stear clear of Chattanooga, Tenn. A great many of our men are walking the streets looking for work and we ask you not to swell the number of unemployed here.

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Columbus, O.—Members of the U. B. deciding to make a change in location are hereby warned not to be misled by advertisements and newspaper accounts of the alleged enormous amount of work to be done in this city this coming season, basing their statements on the celebration of the Ohio State Centennial. The show will last but eleven days, which should convince any one that there will be but little work in connection therewith. At present most of our men are idle and we are informed by architects that the prospects for the season are not encouraging. Hence, Columbus, O., is a good place for traveling carpenters to avoid.

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Portland, Ore.—Industrial conditions on the coast have been going from bad to worse the past year. A multitude of skilled and unskilled workmen, many with large families, have been lured to this sec-

tion of the Pacific Northwest by the cunningly written advertisements in the eastern dailies, placed there by the open shop advocates of this and nearby cities. Keep away from Portland! Ten thousand men, unemployed and starving, are here now only waiting, scarcely existing, until the spring work opens. Even then there will not be enough nor near enough work for all. City and county officials are besieged daily by half-starved men and women begging for enough bread to keep their loved ones from the tortures of a slow death by starvation. Thousands of families, new arrivals, have insufficient food and clothing; have no means to secure return passage to friends and plenty. Make a thorough investigation before coming to the coast. Make sure you have enough to tide you over many a rainy day—you'll have lots of them. This is not a knock but a plain statement of facts as they are and a warning to you and your friends of the conditions prevalent here.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—The furniture workers of this city, affiliated with the U. B. of C. and J. of A., on Thursday, February 1, held an open meeting, which was largely attended by non-union men. Many ladies were present. The meeting was presided over by Brother John Timmer, Jr., president of the D. C. Brother Hyle, the general organizer, addressed the meeting in a very complimentary manner. The principal feature of the meeting was the address made by Brother D. A. Post, a member of the G. E. B. His remarks were very interesting. He held the audience in close attention for over one hour, explaining the benefits derived in organization. He was given rousing applause. The meeting as a whole was a decided success, of which the committee in charge and the entire membership may well feel proud of.

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San Francisco, Cal.—In view of the fact that hundreds of building mechanics are coming to San Francisco with the expectation of going to work, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of San Francisco and vicinity desires to explain the true condition in San Francisco and vicinity.

Advertisements are being inserted in the papers throughout the country that building mechanics are needed here. There is but one object in view on the part of those who are instrumental in having these advertisements inserted, and that is to glut the labor market in San Francisco and thereby whip the unions.

The union busters, who have placed these false advertisements have been successful to the extent that they have flooded the city with idle men. Every day brings more. There is at this writing (Feb. 8, 1912) over 3,000 idle carpenters in this district.

Most of the carpenters coming here believe that work is being rushed on the Fair Grounds, and that hundreds of men are needed. Such is not the case. Up to the present time not a spade full of earth has been turned in the Fair Grounds and not one laborer or mechanic has been employed. If work were to start on the fair tomorrow there would be more men to do the work than there could be work for.

Brothers, there is no selfish movement back of this statement. Conditions as explained here are only too true. San Francisco vicinity is at the present time facing a crisis in its industrial progress. If the unoin busters and haters with their M. & M. and Citizens' Alliance are successful in their plans, of which the flooding of this district with thousands of idle men is but a part, we here on the Pacific Coast will be forced to fight for very existence. If there were work here for more brothers we would not send out this appeal for you to stay away. We believe that we are but doing our duty in informing you of the conditions here. San Francisco is not situated as are the cities of the east, being only removed from each other by short distances. We are hundreds of miles from any large cities, and the railroad fares are vastly different. Traveling from the east to San Francisco the rates are cheap; but traveling from San Francisco it is another story. Where $30 will take you

from the east to San Francisco it will take $60 to return back.

In justice to yourself and in justice to the brothers on the Pacific Coast, we earnestly request you one and all to avoid this part of the country.

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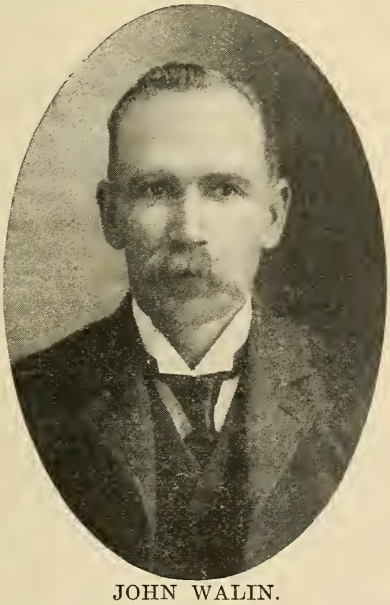
Information Wanted

August Neuberger, present occupation not known, who left his home fifteen years ago, is anxiously sought for by his father, a member of Local Union 1748, Milwaukee, Wis. He is 33 years of age, height about 5 ft. 10 in., weight about 160 pounds, brown hair and blue eyes. Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts is requested to kindly communicate with Michael Neuberger, 783 Twenty-eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Walin, the subject of the sketch below, a member of Local Union 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., on December 9, 1911, disappeared from home and has not been heard from since.



JOHN WALIN.

Height 5 ft. 5 in., weight 130 pounds, age 56 years, heavy mustache, blue eyes. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with his wife, Mrs. Johanna Walin, 518 Third avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D., or Joseph McEwan,, R. L. 1013 West Fifth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Robert Little, about two and a half years ago a member of Local Union 1281, Abilene, Tex., is sought for. Age between 30 and 35, height about 6 feet, weight about 150 pounds, complexion more brown than dark, brown eyes, upper front teeth gold. Any member or reader who can locate him will please notify at once H. C. Snodgrass, F. S. L. U. 752, Box 584, Sweet Water, Tex.

The Lawrence Strike

Washington, Feb. 24.—In a communication just received from Lawrence, Mass., the statement is made that the strike is still effective. It is said that the manufacturers begin to feel that it has been an unwise move in the past to fight the organization of their employes. John Golden, president of the Textile Workers' Union, is assisting in every way possible in the strike and reports progress being made. The American Federation of Labor has approved the appeal for funds, and James R. Menzie, treasurer, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., has been authorized to receive and receipt for all money sent to him. This money will be used exclusively in aid of the strikers.

A Miracle of Change

The poor and the needy rebuke all wealth,
  Said a philanthropist—wretched am I;
In Mammon's service were spent youth and health
  Now age lacks the peace no money can buy.
A living wage was withheld by my greed.
  I knew no mercy while the gold piled high:
The toilers wrought still through increasing need,
  I cared not nor heeded their pitiful cry.

When the hours of toil were cruelly long
  For the poor, little child-slaves weak and small,
Then conscience was stifled to sin and wrong
  And my wealth was tainted beyond recall;
Now I admit—success is only good
  Under clean conditions and brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.—Our present working hours still being nine per day, we have decided to make a demand for eight hours to constitute a day's work on and after June 1, 1912, with no reduction in wages, which are $3 per day. This town being well organized and trade conditions good, we expect to have our demand granted without any or much opposition.

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Local Union 584, Augusta, Ga.—Our working hours still being ten per day, we feel that we are entitled to a reduction in working time and we have decided to make a demand for the nine-hour day, to take effect April 1, 1912. We do not expect any trouble arising from our reasonable and timely demand.

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Local Union 1313, Mason City, Ia.—The antiquated ten-hour work day still being in vogue in this city, we have notified our employers that on and after April 1, 1912, we shall demand that nine hours constitute a day's work and our minimum rate of wages be 40 cents an hour. Our present scale of wages is $3.50 per day.

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Local Union 945, Jefferson City, Mo.—At a meeting held December last, we adopted a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1912. This means an increase of 10 cents per hour. We have notified the contractors of our action and not a single one of them has protested against the increase so far. Prospects for winning out are good. Our working time is eight hours per day.

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Local Union 996, Pen Yan, N. Y.—Pursuant and in accordance with amendments to our trade rules recently adopted, we are asking for a nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of $2.75 per day, the new schedule to become operative on April 1, 1912. Our present schedule is ten hours and $2.50 per day. Prospects of the employers granting our reasonable demand without opposition are fair.

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Local Union 965, DeKalb, Ill.—After due consideration of the wage question as regards the coming season, we have decided to make a demand upon the bosses for a minimum rate for journeymen carpenters of 47½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. We are thus asking for a raise of 5 cents per hour to take effect April 1, next. All our employers are union and there is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 877, Worcester, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of mill men, has decided to enter into a movement for better conditions and the employers are now being notified that on and after June 1, 1912, fifty hours shall constitute a week's work. At present the working hours in mills are fifty-three per week, wages ranging from $2.70 to $3 per day. Our demand has received the indorsement of the Worcester, Mass., D. C.

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Local Union 798, Salem, Ill.—We have unanimously voted to amend Section 4 of our trade rules to read: "The minimum compensation for a journeyman carpenter shall be 40 cents per hour," and we have made a demand for the above rate to go into effect April 1, 1912. We are working eight hours at $2.80 per day at present. There will be no trouble on account of our demand whatever; the contractors are all favorable to it.

Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—All our contractors are being notified that we are asking for improved trade conditions and we have submitted to them for their signature a new agreement which specifies that on and after May 1 next, our minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, and that work on Saturdays shall cease at 12 o'clock noon. At present we are working eight hours straight per day.

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Local Union 1743, Wildwood, N. J.—An agreement entered into with our employers in March, 1911, provides that after the second day of September, 1911, our minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour. This agreement, however, not being lived up to by some of the contractors and in order to remove all misunderstanding, we are now making a formal demand for the establishing of the rate of wages on March 15th next. At present our schedule is $3.40 per day of eight hours.

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Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—We have unanimously voted to demand the nine-hour day, a reduction of one hour per day and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour in all mills of our city, to go into effect April 1, 1912. At present we have no set scale of wages for mill men. We are also asking that all mills use the U. B. label. For the outside men we are demanding a 5-cent raise per hour. We have the situation well in hand and anticipate no trouble in getting our demand acceded to by the employers.

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Local Union 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Our this year's trade demand is the following: On and after April 1, 1912, fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, nine hours the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday, all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half, except Sundays and Saturdays after 12 o'clock noon, and all holidays, when work shall be paid at double rate, the minimum rate of wages to be 45 cents per hour. Our schedule at present is $3.15 per day of nine hours, fifty-four hours per week. We are also demanding the observance of a series of rules governing apprentices.

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Successful Trade Movements

Racine, Wis.—Our grievances with the firm of Holm Brothers of this city have been satisfactorily settled. They agree to employ union labor exclusively and under union conditions. Local Union 91 has recognized them as a union firm.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Kresge Company of this city, a merchandise concern, which is constantly opening more 5 and 10 cent stores all over Greater New York, has changed its hostile stand against unions and signed an agreement with the Joint D. C. For a long time a fight has been carried on against this firm because it did not install union-made fixtures. The company agreed to work its carpenters not more than forty-four hours per week, to pay the wages as stipulated for the five different boroughs and to employ union men exclusively. With the signing of this agreement we have indeed won an important victory.

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Fresno, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a decided success and the differences between the union and the mill owners have been satisfactorily settled. With the exception of two, all mills had signed our agreement January 1; these latter two signed up January 22. The minimum rates of wages agreed upon are as follows: Moulding sticker, frame man, bench men, scroll bandsaw, shaper, turner and carpenter machine man, $4 per day; stock cutter, feed rip sawer, planer man, sash sticker, layerout of old sash door and glazier, $3.50 per day; tennoner machine man and drum sander, $3.25 per day; frame nailer, chain mortiser, panel raiser, sash and door clamp, sash and door put-up man, screen man and frame machine man, $3 per day; department foreman, $4.50 per day; apprentice, $2 per day. All men work eight hours per day.

A pessimist by any other name would be a faultfinder just the same.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1912 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen obiger und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. die Mitglieder der Amalgamated-Wood-Workers in Chicago in ihrer Gesammtheit aufnehmen zu dürfen. Wurde unter den, am 23. Oktober 1911 festgesetzten Bedingungen, gewährt.

Der New York City D. C. ersuchte um Genehmigung eines allgemeinen Ausstandes welcher erklärt werden solle im Falle die Metal-Trim Frage nochmals einem Schiedsgerichte unterbreitet werden sollte. Der Board verweigerte die Genehmigung weil die diesbezüglichen Konstitutionsbestimmungen nicht eingehalten wurden; doch sollen die Mitglieder der V. B. fortfahren in der Frage die Stellung einzunehmen wie sie unsere letzte Konvention vorgezeichnet hat.

Mit den Advokaten Beattie & Maloney in New York wurde ein Vertrag bezüglich Führung des Bossert'schen Einhaltsprozesses eingegangen.

8. Januar.

Der Board tritt an diesem Datum in Indianapolis in Sitzung, dieselbe wird vom Vorsitzenden Connolly eröffnet und sind die Mitglieder Baufher, Post, Potts, Walquist und Martel anwesend.

Der Bericht des G. P. für das am 1. Dezember 1911 beendete Vierteljahr wird verlesen, über einige darin enthaltene Empfehlungen soll nach Eintreffen des G. P., der außerhalb der Stadt ist, beraten werden.

Der Bericht des Delegaten zum Canadian Labor Kongres wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellatin Wm. Monica's von L. U. 509 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Greensburg und Mt. Pleasant D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird nicht berücksichtigt weil die Appellation nicht während dem in Sektion 158 der General-Konstitution festgesetzten Zeitraume eingereicht wurde.

Appellation O. S. Custer's von L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Kansas City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen weil das Vergehen dessen Appellant beschuldigt ist in einer Konstitutions-Verletzung besteht, dessen Ahndung dem D. C. nicht zusteht.

9. Januar.

Alle Boardmitglieder außer Cole sind anwesend.

Appellation Sam Minkowitz's von L. U. 1008 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird auf Grund der Sektion 158 der G. K. nicht berücksichtigt.

Appellation W. R. Robison's von L. U. 1399 Okmulgee, Okla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1943 Henryetta, Okla., gegen Appellanten. Da keinerlei Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird der Fall an den G. P. behufs Wiedereröffnung zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 291 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Joseph Strohschnitter's gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 158 Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Los Angeles D. C. Der Board findet, daß der D. C. nicht berechtigt war eine Ausnahme zu machen die es Mitgliedern erlaubt unter dem Lohnsatze zu arbeiten der durch Urabstimmung festgesetzt wurde und stößt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

Gesuch des Rochester, N. Y., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Gewerksbewegung im Interesse der Carpenter sowohl wie Schoparbeiter. Wird an den G. S. behufs Erlangung näherer Auskunft verwiesen.

10. Januar.

Mitglied Cole ist anwesend und der Board vollzählig.

Appellation A. J. Emmerton's von L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 112, Distriktgesetzveränderungen betreffend. Da die Appellation nicht innerhalb der in Sektion 158 der G. K. festgesetzten Frist eingereicht wurde, wird dieselbe nicht berücksichtigt.

Appellation Felix Esbauer's von L. U. 1367 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1367 gegen Appellanten. Die ganze Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. behufs Vornahme einer Revision der Bücher der L. U. und einer eingehenden anderweitigen Untersuchung des Falles, zurückverwiesen.

Appellation John F. Carlson's von L. U.

147 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 147 gegen Appellanten. Wird aus den, den G. P. in seiner Entscheidung leitenden Gründen abgewiesen.

Appellation W. R. Yaeger's von L. U. 1 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Cleveland, Ohio, D. C.'s gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet Unregelmäßigkeiten in dem Prozeßverfahren fraglicher D. C. wird daher angewiesen den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und dem Angeklagten einen vorschriftsgemäßen Prozeß zu gewähren.

11. Januar.

Appellation Frank Westland's von L. U. 1596 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 311 Joplin, Mo., gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 273 Yonkers, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Anklagen betreffend die die L. U. bei dem G. P. gegen Wm. J. Byrne erhoben hatte. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Die Entscheidung des Richters Core in New York in einem Falle in dem Mitglieder der Mißachtung des Gericht angeklagt waren wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 15 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Philadelphia D. C.'s gegen Appellanten, in dem es sich um ein Assezment handelt. Wird auf Grund Sektion 158 der G. K. abgewiesen.

Von Architekten und Bauunternehmern in New York sind mehrere Schreiben und beschworene Aussagen über die Aufstellung von Stahltrim eingelaufen, welche verlesen werden, und wird der G. S. ersucht dieselben im offiziellen Journal veröffentlichen zu lassen.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter" einzufordern.

12. Januar.

Gesuch des Portchester, N. Y., D. C. um nochmalige Untersuchung der, zwischen ihm und der L. U. 196 Greenwich herrschenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten. Wird an den G. P. mit der Empfehlung verwiesen einen Deputirten nach beiden Orten zu senden um die Streitigkeit zu schlichten.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten A. F. of L. Konvention wird verlesen, und besonders die Maßnahmen letzterer bezüglich der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und der Am. Wood Workers, werden diskutirt und schließlich der Bericht den Akten einverleibt.

Die Exekutive der A. F. of L. teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß die letzte Konvention der A. F. of L. die Kopfsteuer von ½ auf 2/3 Cents per Monat erhöht habe.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 701 Fresno, Cal., 1288 Lisbon, Ohio, und Guelph, Ont., Can., werden genehmigt. Betreffs finanzieller Unterstützung soll später Stellung genommen werden, wenn sich dies als notwendig erweist.

Da die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., bereits fällig ist, wird der G. S. angewiesen Information über den Verlauf der Bewegung einzuholen.

Appellation des L. U. 22 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der es sich um eine Forderung für Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle George Clark's handelt, welcher angeblich bei dem Erdbeben im Jahre 1906 umgekommen sein soll. Wird abgewiesen.

13. Januar.

Appellation Michael Oswald's von L. U. 10 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Die Forderung des Appellanten für Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung zurückweisend. Da aus dem Beweismaterial hervorgeht, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht durch Unfall entstanden ist, wird die Appellation in Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 96 der G. K. abgewiesen.

Appellation Wm. M. Langan's von L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der derselbe dem Appellanten Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation John Bennett's von L. U. 103 Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung betreffend. Der G. Sch. hatte die Forderung auf Grund der Sektion 98 der G. K. abgewiesen und der Board billigt dieses Handlungsweise und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 115 Bridgeport, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes James Wheeler auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung nicht anerkennend, weil nicht im Einklange mit Sektion 98 der G. K. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. an und weist die Appellation ab.

15. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 134 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Lozotte betreffend. Der Board mißbilligt die Gesetzesauslegung des G. Sch. in diesem Falle und letzterer wird angewiesen den Anspruch nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Appellation der L. U. 432 Atlantic City, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Isaac Parks zurückwies. Wird abgewiesen.

Der L. U. 104 Dayton, Ohio, werden $300.00 und der L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., $50.000 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die Gesuche um ähnliche Bewilligung folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden abgewiesen: Providence, R. J., D. C.; Wor-

cester, Mass., D. C.; Kennebec Valley (Me.) D. C.; L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., und L. U. 1209 Newark, N. J. Die von sämmtlichen hier angeführten D. C.'s oder L. U.'en gestellten Gesuche um Entsendung eines Organisators werden an den G. P. verwiesen.

Der New York Joint D. C. berichtet über das Erlassen eines Einhaltsbefehles auf Veranlassung der Anti-Boycott Ass. und die Uebertragung dieses Falles an Advokat C. M. Beattie. Letztere Maßnahme wird gutgeheißen.

16. Januar.

Die auf Veranlassung der Anti-Boycott Ass. erlassenen Einhaltsbefehle und die hierdurch in New York geschaffene Situation, wird unter Anwesenheit eines vom Joint D. C. entsandten Komites diskutirt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. L.'en erhalten Genehmigung: L. U. 243 Tiffin, Ohio; 314 Madison, Wis.; 459 Bar Harbor, Me.; 1666 Kingsville, Tex.; 741 Beardstown, Ill.; 860 S. Framingham, Mass.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 779 Waycroß, Ga., wird zurückgelegt und der G. P. ersucht ein Mitglied des Board nach dem Orte behufs Ermittelung der Situation zu entsenden.

17. Januar.

Die Situation in New York wird abermals diskutirt und die Erwägung derselben nimmt den Vormittag in Anspruch. Rechnungsausweis und Advokaten Rechnungen liegen vor. Dem Joint D. C. wird die Summe von $4,974.49 bewilligt womit alle Ausgaben bis zum 10. Januar 1912 gedeckt sind. Da die Situation in New York unsere Gesammt-Brüderschaft in Mitleidenschaft zieht und es deren Interesse erheischen, beschließt der Board, daß die G. O. für alle derartige, in New York entstehenden Prozeßkosten aufkommen soll und das Boardmitglied des 1ten Distrikts wird instruirt sich mit dem Joint D. C. in Verbindung zu setzen, gemeinschaftlich vorzugehen und in den Sitzungen des Board über seine Tätigkeit und die Sachlage zu berichten.

Von der L. U. 15 Philadelphia, Pa., laufen Amendements zu den Sektionen 105 und 106 der G. K. ein mit dem Gesuche der Board möge dieselben indossiren. Indossirung wird verweigert.

Von dem Sekretär des Internationalen-Holzarbeiter-Verbandes in Berlin, lauft eine Aufforderung zum Anschluß an diese Organisation ein. Wird an die nächste Konvention verwiesen.

Ein stenographischer Bericht über die Verhandlung der Konferenz zwischen den Vertretern der V. B. und der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, welche am 19. September 1911 in Manchester (England) stattfand, ist eingelaufen und wird den Akten einverleibt.

L. U. 745 Honolulu, H. J., wünscht Auskunft über die Aufnahmebedingungen denen Bewohner des hawaiischen Territoriums unterworfen sind. Der Board entscheidet, daß, da betreffendes Territorum ein Teil der Ver. Staaten ist, Bürger desselben, wie in Sektion 57 der G. K. spezifizirt, aufgenommen werden können.

18. Januar.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., wird derselben das 50 Cents Assessment auf weitere 60 Tage gestundet.

Der Vorsitzende des Board wird ermächtigt die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. für den Betrag von $50,000.00 für ein weiteres Jahr erneuern zu lassen.

Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen liegen vor von L. U. 541 Washington, Pa., und L. U. 180 Valejo, Cal., und werden dieselben gewährt.

Bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. Pascoag, R. J., wird Beschlußfassung vertagt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Dem Montreal, Can., D. C. wird die Summe von $180.00 und dem Toronto, Can., D. C. $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

19. Januar.

Der L. U. 84 Akron, Ohio, wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1321 Ballston Spa, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes Myron L. Brazee's auf Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung abweisend. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit des Ablebens seiner Gattin nicht gutstehend war, wird die Entscheidung des G. Sch. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 509 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Wm. Ragan, in dem es sich um Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung handelt. Da weiteres Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall an den G. Sch. zurückverwiesen.

Appellation Fannie M. Hale's, Gattin des verstorbenen Chas. L. Hale, Mitglied der L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld-Schenkung nicht anerkannte.

Wird, aus den, den G. Sch. leitenden Gründen, abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 125 Utica, N. Y., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen Louis Hebrun von L. U. 337 Whitesboro, N. Y. Der Entscheid des G. P. wird umgestoßen und der Board erklärt, daß L. U. 125 das Recht hatte die, wegen Konstitutions-Verletzung

auferlegte Geldstrafe, einzuziehen. Das Vergehen dessen das Mitglied beschuldigt ist, wird nicht in Betracht gezogen weil dasselbe nicht an den G. P. gegen seine Bestrafung seitens der L. U. 125 appellirt hat.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 1947 Atchison, Kan.; 496 Kankakee, Ill., und 384 Asheville, N. C., werden genehmigt.

20. Januar.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., wird derselben das 50 Cents Assetzment auf weitere 6 Monate gestundet.

Gesuch der L. U. 986 McAlester, Okla., um endgültige Entscheidung im Streitfalle zwischen L. U. 1276 und G. M. Cagel und anderer Mitglieder der L. U. 986. Da L. U. 1276 gegen die Entscheidung des Board in dieser Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeit an die Konvention appellirt hat, ist der Board nicht berechtigt weitere Schritte in der Sache zu tun und das Gesuch wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder liegen vor vom Cleveland, Ohio, D. C.; Detroit, Mich., D. C.; Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., und Wilmington, Del., D. C.

22. Januar.

Vollständige Rechnungsausweise eingelaufen von L. U. 1390 Saskatoon, Sask., Can.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C., und L. U. 281 Binghamton, N. Y., werden geprüft.

Teilweiser Ausweis ist eingelaufen von L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla.; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.; L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., und vom Boston, Mass., D. C. Der G. S. wird angewiesen von letzterem die Rücksendung eines nicht verausgabten Betrages zu verlangen.

Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter" sind von vier Druckerfirmen eingelaufen; das niedrigste derselben von der Cheltenham-Aetna Preß im Betrage von $2,116.50 für den Druck und Versandt einer monatlichen Auflage von 80,000 Exemplaren. Dieser Firma wird der Kontrakt für ein Jahr beginnend am 1. März 1912, zugesprochen.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen vom Holyoke, Mass., D. C. die Rücksendung eines nichtverausgabten Betrages ihm bewilligter Gelder zu fordern.

Rechnungsausweise über ihnen vom Board bewilligte Gelder laufen ferner ein vom Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; Macon, Ga., D. C.; L. U. 636 Troy, N. Y., und vom Duluth und Superior, Minn., D. C. Nur letzterer Ausweis ist vollständig und wird der G. S. instruirt von ersteren D. C.'s und L. U. 636 detaillirten und vollständigen Rechnungsbericht einzufordern.

23. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis ist eingelaufen von St. Louis, Mo., D. C.; Worcester, Mass.; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal.; L. U. 678 Dubuque, Ia.; L. U. 1207 Charleston, W. Va., und L. U. 1524 Miles City, Mont.

Da L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., der Aufforderung, einen nichtverausgabten Betrag ihr bewilligter Gelder zurückzusenden noch nicht nachgekommen ist, wird der G. S. instruirt die Aufforderung zu wiederholen.

John Mitchell, Mitglied der A. F. of L. Exekutive, erscheint vor dem Board und macht offiziell die Mitteilung, daß die letzte, in Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltene Konvention der A. F. of L. die Wiedereinsetzung der V. B. in das Bau-Departement angeordnet habe und ersucht um Vornahme der nötigen Schritte um den Wiederanschluß der V. B. vollständig herbeizuführen.

Von L. U. 104 Dayton, Ohio, ist teilweiser Rechnungsbericht über ihr bewilligte Gelder eingelaufen.

Der Bericht des Komites welches in Washington, D. C., mit einem Komite der Am. Society of Carpenters behufs Verschmelzung verhandelte, wird erörtert und der vom Komite der V. B. unterbreitete Plan zu obigem Zwecke, gutgeheißen.

24. Januar.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über vom Board bewilligte Gelder ist eingelaufen vom New York Joint D. C. und teilweiser Rechnungsbericht von L. U. 1474 Yauco, Porto Rico, und von L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.

Dem Montgomery County, Pa., D. C. wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszweck bewilligt. Gesuche um ähnliche Bewilligungen seitens des Birmingham, Ala., D. C.'s, und des South Shore, Mass., D. C.'s werden abgewiesen und ein solches Gesuch der L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can., wird zurückgelegt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt: Lowell, Mass., D. C.; Lynn, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 927 Danbury, Conn.; L. U. 1441 Canonsburg, Pa.; L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., und L. U. 1491 Spring City, Pa.

25. Januar.

Der Vorsitzende unterbreitet die ausgefertigten Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. und werden dieselben dem Vorsitzenden zur Aufbewahrung zurückgegeben.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt und nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

Les societies cooperatives de consommation en Europe

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Dans le numéro de decembre dernier le rédacteur de ce journal mentione l'action utile des société coopératives en Europe. Comme j'ai eu l'avantage de visiter bon nombre de ces sociétés cooperatives dans divers pays du vieux monde, et que j'ai même en été membre dans divers villes, j'ai cru la matière d'un intérêt suffisant pour pouvoir en parler à cette place.

L'utilité de ces sociétés est incontestable et les services qu'elles rendent sont en proportion de leurs grandeur, c'est à dire de l'importance, que la classe ouvrière sait leurs donner en participant et en travaillant ardement à leurs perfection. Dans nombre de villes les sociétés coopératives de consommation empêchent la trustification et exercent une grande influence sur le prix des vivres en générale.

En Suisse et en Belgique, où l'influence de la coopération se fait le plus sentir, il y a des villes où le commerce des vivres est entièrement controlé par elle; en dehors de la coopération il n'y a presque plus d'autres concurrents que les très petits commerçant vendant à credit aux consommateurs les plus pauvres, car la participation à la coopérative s'étend jusqu'aux classes les plus riches. En Angleterre, le pays classique de la coopération, le magasin du Gros, qui fournit la marchandise aux divers sociétés détaillants, le chiffre de ses affaires se monte à des millions de dollars par an. De même en Allemagne, et partiellement aussi en France, surtout à Paris et dans les départements du Nord de la France. En Angleterre, en Allemagne et surtout en Belgique, la coopération commence à s'étendre également à la production.

En dehors de la boulangerie, qui est adoptée par la coopération presque partout, il y a des brasseries, des fabriques de savon, en Belgique il y a des fabriques de chaussures, de meubles, des filatures, etc., à Gand, il existe même un atelier coopérative de sculteurs; les ouvriers maçon et les tailleurs de pierres ont une section coopérative dans leur chambre syndicale. Il y a deux ans, par suite d'une grève perdue, les ouvriers brasseurs de Lille, au Nord de la France, ont fondé une brasserie coopérative sous le contrôle de la coopération générale et aujourd'hui, après deux années d'existence, elle vient de terminer sa nouvelle construction, assez grande pour la mettre à la tête de toutes les brasseries françaises, tant comme capacité de production que comme vente de son produit.

Les sociétés coopératives d'ouvriers typographes, litographes, dessinateurs en général les travailleurs du livre et de publications périodiques, sont nombreuses et prospères. Dans le centre de la France, il existe depuis bon nombre d'années, une verrerie coopérative, qui, après avoir surmonté bien des difficultés, se dévelope fort bien en ce moment, vue que sa clientèle se compose essentiellement de sociétés coopératives ouvrières.

Si la coopération productive rencontre les difficultés, occasionés par concurrence du grand capital, cette concurrence n'est plus à redouter pour la coopération de la consommation; il faut bien que tout le monde mange! si les moyens font défaut à l'ouvrier pour acheter des meubles, de la sculpture, voire même suffisant de chaussures pour permettere l'existence de sociétés de production coopérative, le cas n'est plus le même en ce qui concerne l'achat des vivres en grande quantité; en effet, il n'existe nul part au monde des maisons de gros capables de concourir avec les maisons de gros de Manchester, de Hambourg, de Vienne en Antrich, ou de la Belgique.

Les magasins dictent le prix de la marchandise en une très grande proportion, ils exigent la qualité convenant à sa clientèle; sur tout elle empêche en une large

messure la fraude, que jusqu'à ce jour ni lois nationales, ni arretés des municipalités n'ont pu obtenir. Par ces moyens ils élèvent de beaucoup le "standard of life" de la classe ouvrière; ils protègent la santé de leurs clients, sans oublier l'influence morale qu'ils exercent dans les milieux de travailleurs en les habituant à l'economie, et en abrogeant la mauvaise coutûme d'acheter à la petite semaine, au livre et à crédit.

En Europe aussi bien qu'aux Etats Unis d'Amerique, l'usage établi veut que, plus l'acheteur achête en petites quantités, plus il paie chere, et plus il est volé et trompé sur la qualité et le poid. Dans les sociétés coopératives le prix reste le même ainsi que la qualité, et l'acheteur obtiendra pour son argent toujours le poid et la qualité demandé. Par le payment de son action, c'est à dire par sa part versé au capital général, il devient coproprietaire et jouit comme tel d'une certaine part de crédit.

Dans bon nombre de cas, des grèves ont été gagnés parceque les sociétés faisaient crédit aux camarades en lutte, et le patronat, comptant abuser de la faim et des ventres creux des grèvistes, avait trouvé une opposition capitaliste dès fois plus forte que la sienne, ce qui l'obligea à céder, bien malgré lui.

Chez nous, à Paris, les sociétés coopératives rendent encore un service signalée aux organisations ouvrières; le bâtiment que la ville de Paris a mis à leurs disposition, la bourse du travail, est de beaucoup de trop petit pour subvenir à toutes les organisations de Paris, et de la banlieue. De plus, en cas de grève, les divers secrétariats n'y sont nullement en sureté; la police est toujours prête à faire main basse sur les papiers des unions, aussi bien que sur les employés de ces derniers.

Dans plusieurs occasions, l'action des organisations a été empêché entièrement par la fermature de la bourse du travail, si bien, que bon nombre d'organisations furent forcés de se pourvoir d'autres lieux de rassemblement. On allait donc de chez un débutant de liqueur, d'une brasserie, ayant une salle assez grande pour y tenir des réunions, dans une autre; cela paralisait le mouvement, tout en le dégradant; mais voilà qu'avec l'agrandissement des sociétés de consommations on bâtissait de grandes salles de conférence, que l'on mit à la disposition des organisations ouvrières, et ceux-ci s'empressèrent de profiter de l'offre, si bien qu'aujourd'hui, la plupart des congrès ouvrières se tiennent dans ces salles appartenant aux sociétés coopératives, et pour la plupart des cas, à titre gratuit.

En Angleterre, en Allemagne pour une bonne partie des villes, et surtout en Belgique l'établissement des coopératives, appelé "La Maison du Peojle," forme le centre du mouvement ouvrier. Les chambres syndicales, le partie politique, les sociétés d'éducation populaire, de chant, de musique de gymnastique, de secours mutuel en cas de maladie, tous gravitent autour de cette maison centralisant ainsi tout le mouvement ouvrier dans tous ses détailles et toutes ses phases. Elle sert de lieux de rendez vous; si l'ouvrier veut chercher de la distraction après sa journée de travail, comme il s y rend s'il est à la recherche de travail, le bureau de placement de son organisation y étant installé. S'il est en litige avec son patron, il y trouvera le secrétaire ou "business agent" de son organisation, quelquesfois les Unions réunis engagent un homme spécialement à ce propos, et qui les défendra devant la justice. S'il est blessé, il y trouvera d'abord des soins de médecin et du chirurgien et ses intérêts seront défendu auprès du patron ou la justice. Si l'ouvrier veut offrir une petite distraction à sa famille, il trouvera, surtout le dimanche ou les jours de fête, un concert ou un ball, ou une conférence intéressante, organisée soit par une des nombreuses sociétés dérivant de la coopération, ou directement par un comité institué à cet effet.

N'oublionl pas, et c'est très important d'être rélat6, la maison du peuple est le point central pour toute agitation ouvrière, que l'on pousse la propagande vers le mouvement syndical, ou que l'on cherche à conduire le travailleurs sur la vrai voie politique, la seule voie qui convienne, c'est à dire celle qui lui démontre la nécessité de la lutte de classe contre toutes les autres classes qui vivent de la sueur et aux dépenses de la classe des travailleurs.

J'ajouterai encore, que si on peut trouver

(Voir la suite à la page 64.)

Claims Paid

DURING FEBRUARY, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16472	Mrs. Mary E. Baker	3	$ 50.00
16473	Geo. W. Cullum	79	50.00
16474	Mrs. Sarah C. Sexton	79	50.00
16475	Joseph W. Shord	117	200.00
16476	L. H. Orman	166	50.00
16477	Frederick Reichert	192	200.00
16478	Stephen Schmidt	782	200.00
16479	Mrs. Georgiana Racine	867	50.00
16480	August Fritz	1257	50.00
16481	Charles Gustavus	1747	200.00
16482	W. H. Glass	184	200.00
16483	Mrs. Addie E. Bellue	198	50.00
16484	Frank H. Short	200	200.00
16485	Mrs. Sarah E. York	878	25.00
16486	Wm. C. Parse	961	200.00
16487	Garrett V. Totten	1145	50.00
16488	Mrs. Maria M. Nazario	1283	50.00
16489	Mrs. Ellen L. Brown	1668	50.00
16490	Mrs. Phyllis Chambers	1874	50.00
16491	John Meyer	309	200.00
16492	Clem Coles	318	50.00
16493	Thomas N. Bull (dis.)	1072	400.00
16494	Mrs. Nettie A. Harper	1569	25.00
16495	Mrs. Katie Brown	52	50.00
16496	Joseph V. O'Hare	98	50.00
16497	J. H. Weathers	103	50.00
16498	Fred Barnes	183	200.00
16499	Joseph Eyrer	355	200.00
16500	Theodore Fix	419	50.00
16501	Mrs. Susana Thein	419	50.00
16502	Mrs. Rose Gilman	590	50.00
16503	T. L. Hunter	701	50.00
16504	Mrs. Sadie Wishon	943	50.00
16505	Wm. Hill	985	200.00
16506	Mrs. Marie A. Methe	1021	50.00
16507	Milton N. Rogers	50	100.00
16508	Mrs. Agnes Rogan	509	50.00
16509	Walter M. Bunnell (dis.)	7	400.00
16510	Mrs. Susanna Faust	37	50.00
16511	John Ostryeniewski	118	200.00
16512	Mrs. Ida S. Blanchandin	178	50.00
16513	Mrs. Sophie Brandle	299	50.00
16514	Edward Brehmer	299	200.00
16515	Mrs. Georgianna Kenyon	310	50.00
16516	August Kropke	375	200.00
16517	James Dunbar	387	200.00
16518	W. T. Sheward	592	200.00
16519	E. E. Knight	627	200.00
16520	Irvin Cowman	865	200.00
16521	Henry J. Gruber	1	200.00
16522	Christoph Lange	32	50.00
16523	Mrs. Addie S. Robbins	75	50.00
16524	Chas. Terpening	203	50.00
16525	Iver Hilsenhoff (dis.)	314	200.00
16526	George Green	509	200.00
16527	Mrs. Mary Stranberg	657	50.00
16528	Mrs. Anna Miller	727	50.00
16529	Peter Hansen	1367	200.00
16530	Alexander McDonald	1747	200.00
16531	Samuel Bennett	121	50.00
16532	Geo. E. Walling	811	50.00
16533	Mrs. Mary Renney	865	50.00
16534	J. W. Canning	213	100.00
16535	Herbert Harland	1	200.00
16536	Josef Cuchua	54	200.00
16537	Mrs. Kate Maschek	73	50.00
16538	Mrs. Katie Kappmeier	148	50.00
16539	Mrs. Nickoline Olson	277	50.00
16540	John Guyette	351	50.00
16541	Mrs. Louise V. Downs	438	50.00
16542	Frank Kilb	513	200.00
16543	John W. Logan	564	200.00
16544	Rudolph M. Klein	601	200.00
16545	Charles Askew	669	200.00
16546	Mrs. Ethel Lipofsky	1008	50.00
16547	Mrs. Margarett Zeidler	1051	50.00
16548	Mrs. Cassie S. Bell	1058	25.00
16549	John Perzentka	1367	200.00
16550	Mrs. Edouardina Descoteau	1610	50.00
16551	Philias Marceau	21	200.00
16552	Mrs. Abbie F. Dennis	931	50.00
16553	G. H. Piercy (dis.)	388	400.00
16554	Mrs. Catherine Lohans	612	50.00
16555	Joseph Shanahan (dis.)	774	400.00
16556	Mrs. Gina J. Williamson	58	50.00
16557	Mrs. Elizabeth Goldschmidt	464	50.00
16558	Jens Andreasen (bal.)	639	71.50
16559	Mrs. Emma M. Stauffer	1717	50.00
16560	Henry Oehrle	20	200.00
16561	Thomas Considine	97	50.00
16562	Charles Riss	416	200.00
16563	Richard O'Connell	478	200.00
16564	Mrs. Ida E. Siegars	517	50.00
16565	George Mayer	612	200.00
16566	Carl G. E. Gustafson	792	200.00
16567	Mrs. Lucy N. Tefft	818	50.00
16568	Herman Goering, Jr. (dis.)	1357	300.00
16569	Mrs. Sophia A. Krause	1840	25.00
16570	Steven Mueller	181	200.00
16571	H. C. Kellar	302	200.00
16572	Mrs. Louise Rauenbuehler	309	25.00
16573	Mrs. Addie Fisher	750	25.00
16574	Mrs. Anna Pearson Moody	1693	50.00
16575	Jerry Cregg (bal.)	318	150.00
16576	A. J. Johnson	783	200.00
16577	Mrs. Margaret B. Shanes	470	50.00
16578	Mrs. Corin Bergstrom	1	50.00
16579	John M. Blaich	1	200.00
16580	Mrs. Augusta Scheipel	1	50.00
16581	Ludwig VanKuc	32	200.00
16582	Jefferson A. Kirkland	288	200.00
16583	H. D. Titus	453	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16584	Mrs. Ada Hiers	584	25.00
16585	Chas. H. Rust	637	50.00
16586	J. S. Stewart	696	50.00
16587	Wm. F. Ehrcke	117	200.00
16588	John G. Bishop	374	200.00
16589	Mrs. Wilhelmine Mercier	390	50.00
16590	James Ginn	458	50.00
16591	T. R. Smith	14	200.00
16592	James W. Beck	17	50.00
16593	J. W. Simmons	106	200.00
16594	Wm. Ben Eppinger	120	200.00
16595	Mrs. Anna C. Elston	122	50.00
16596	Mrs. Julia Wibbelsmann	209	50.00
16597	Ewen MacPherson (dis.)	218	400.00
16598	Chas. E. Foster	613	200.00
16599	Mrs. Katherine Sack	774	50.00
16600	C. L. Pharr	923	50.00
16601	Alexander M. Mitchell	1874	200.00
16602	S. N. Hitchcock	1912	50.00
16603	Chas. F. Robinson	132	200.00
16604	David H. Skillman	167	200.00
16605	John Edlund	450	50.00
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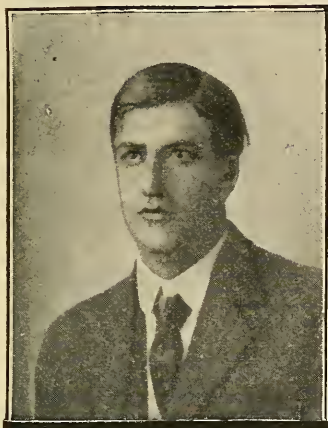

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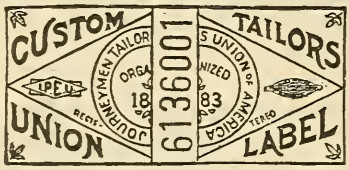

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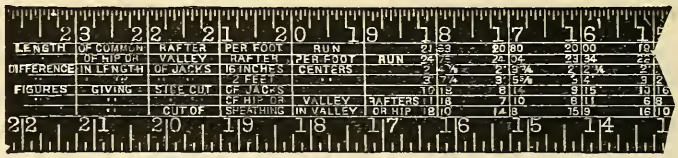

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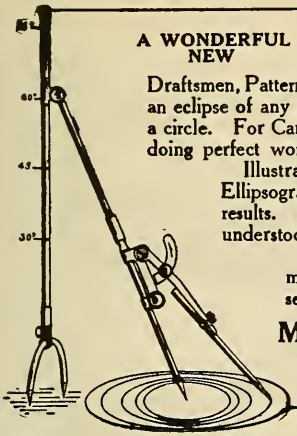

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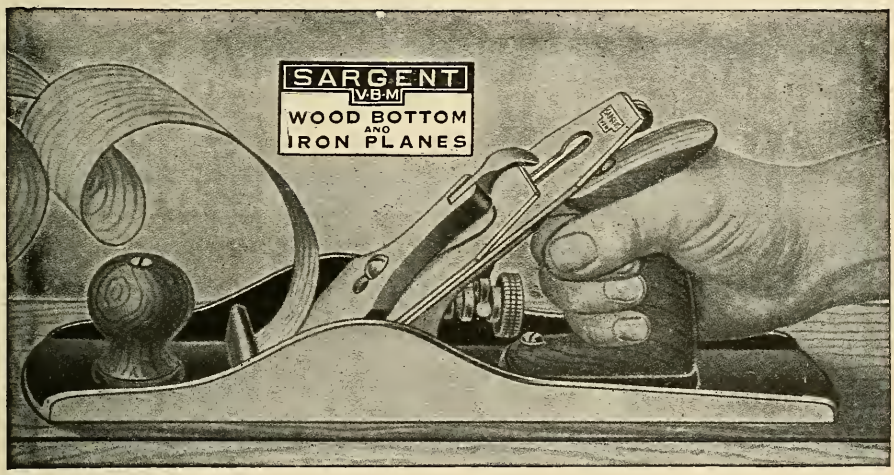

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(Suite de la page 53.)

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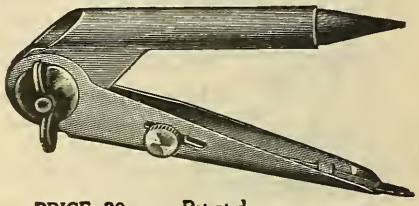

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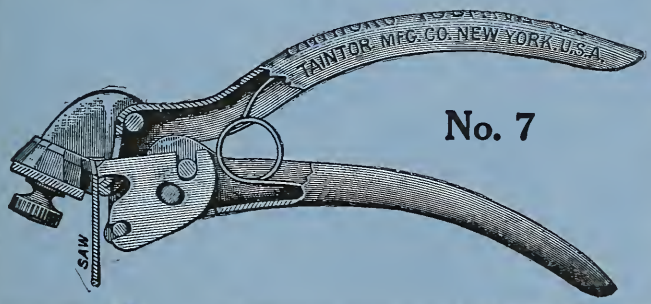

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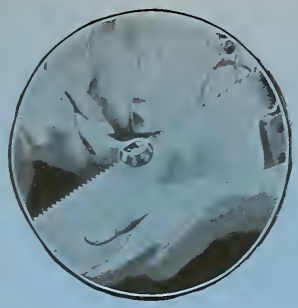

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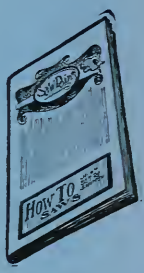

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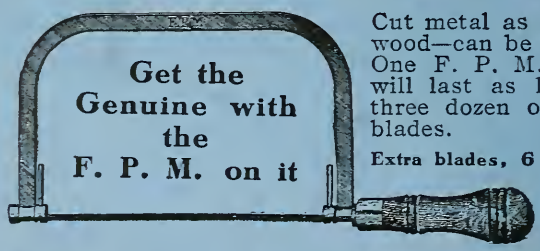

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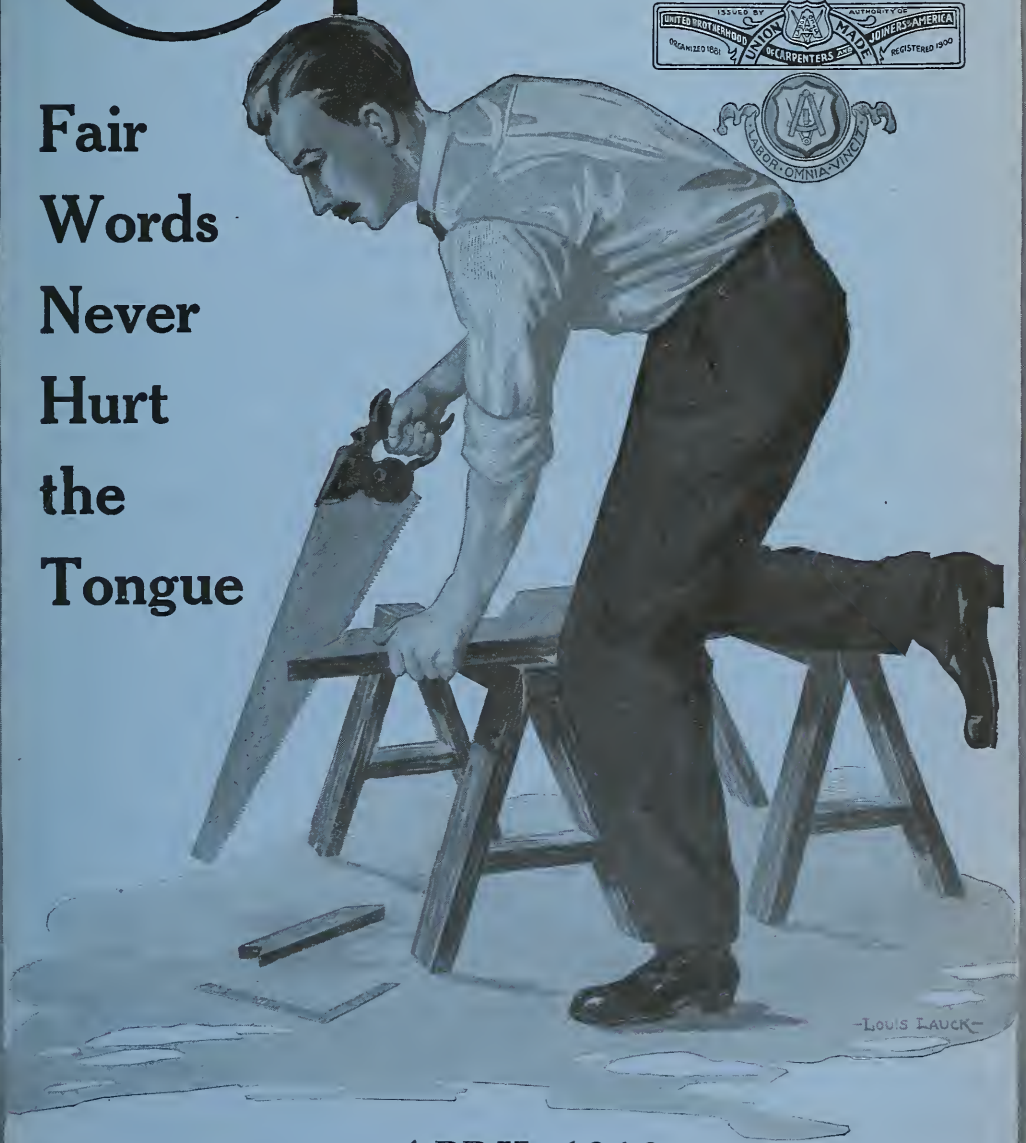

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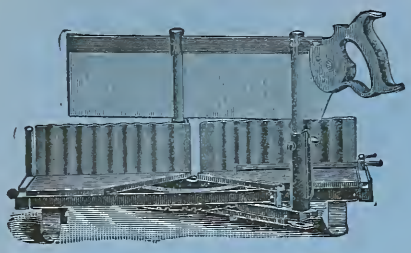

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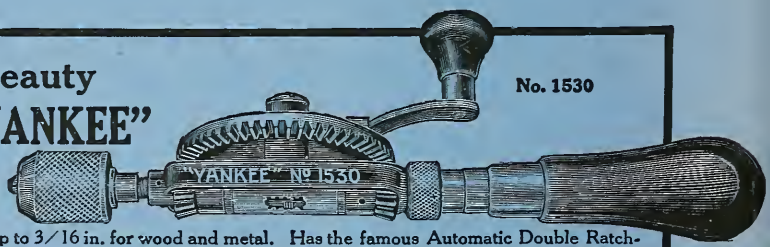

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SEND FOR CATALOG No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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IF

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

If you can keep your head when all about you
  Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
  But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting
  Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
  And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise.

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master,
  If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim.
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
  And treat these two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
  Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken
  And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
  And risk it on one turn of pitch-and toss,
And lose and start again at your beginnings,
  And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
  To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
  Except the will which says to them, "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
  Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
  If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
  With sixty seconds worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
  And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.

SLOWLY AND SURELY

(By John B. Powell.)

LOWLY and surely every person, wise to his or her own interest, and working to earn a livelihood at manual or mechanical toil, recognizes the fact that organized labor has, from its inception, always been healthy, honest and elevating in its ways, methods and means and most desirable and long needed.

As it kept on in its fair, open and straightforward course, not only the wage people but the shrewd, far-seeing employers and capitalists whose capital was a direct or indirect invested reliance, realized that such labor had a power certain to increase and become master of its own brain, its own arm, and its own moral, intellectual and financial elevation, with these and many other industrial benefits just as certain to secure consideration from all working for a wage.

Slowly and surely those employers and capitalists whose greed prompted them to throw aside all liberality and reason, began to search for, study and employ every possible way and means to overthrow the giant Hercules of the labor world, although they knew it was dependable, the making of their fortunes, reputations and success, and by its unity and unifying influences, certain to improve the mental, physical and moral social state of wage earners and all kinds of manual and mechanical labor. And they recognized the fact that it was high grade, possessed knowledge and experience which had theory, practicability and the very science of thought, action, correspondence, security and unity.

They knew that if they could overthrow the giant or replace it by the ignorant, uneducated kind that came floating in or could be induced from foreign shores, they might themselves become masters over all wage earners, the fixing of all wages, working conditions and even profits ensuing from all wage employments.

To them the fact was, however, apparent that the better grade was so instructive that the really aspiring element among the foreign ingress would be certain to seek the educating kind as something that would show the corrosive power of the employes and capitalists upon ambitious labor and the polishing effect which the latter found in the organized class; and well both capitalists and employers knew neither pupil nor instructor would submit to low wages, unreasonable demands upon mental and physical endurance and exertion, instead push on for the solid and secure comfort and prosperity in industrial life.

They did not want the begging and beggarly class. No, no; that they realized was the cheapest of cheap grades, ignorant, hazardous to trust or employ and only useful because pliant and willing to slave and subsist on crumbs and crusts, enough at least to keep soul and body together.

When, however, the standard, educating grade began to scatter its clean, clear and intelligent information and knowledge among the uninformed and unfortunates of home and incoming toilers, and to promise and fulfill every promise to provide better food, better raiment, better roof, better pay and better working conditions, the ire of the greedy and inhuman monsters rose to fahrenheit temperature.

In the vanity and viciousness of that ire, rose their annihilating determination.

It was a huge undertaking.

It always will be.

Plot and plan, money, method and conspiracy were absolute essentials. No matter what the cost would be, what methods should be conceived and utilized, moral, civil and legal rights must be nonenities and resort sought to accomplish their aim and purpose—that of checking, weakening, harassing and eventually and utterly destroying the great industrial power.

If they could fool the public, win its opinion, go before the country as noble patriots and publicists and make all believe that all union labor and union labor organizations, leaders and members, were a menace to all business employing man-

ual and mechanical labor, their hope was to become masters themselves.

Immediately they put forth extraordinary efforts toward increasing the importation of cheap labor. It did no good. Industrial education increased and broadened. But they struggled and hung on to the importing idea as life insurance companies cling to the system of infusing new blood among their numerical strength though the infusion be tainted and not in their power to purify.

Since then the greedy, tyrannical combine has spent millions of money to accomplish their perilous and pernicious pursuit, and the only good they have done to the country—a good that has benefited union labor and its organization—was to unearth and convict a dangerous and damnable conspiracy among men whose minds they themselves had by their insolent, arrogant, overbearing treatment of the working classes, so completely poisoned that some of those minds become hallucinated with the idea that it was right to return evil for evil, while others, more deeply conspirous, sold their souls for gold—for ill-gotten gains.

But who, of fair impartial mind, will charge that these demented and destructive so-called unionists and working people, acted, spoke for and represented the unionists of the country.

If, as Kirby, Post, the ancient Parry, American industries, the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Anti-Boycott and the Erectors' Associations, their allies and hirelings, would have us believe that labor unions and their members are a "curse in the industrial realm to all business," it is not impertinent but very pertinent to inquire whether such a charge does not assail and libel every home of every working person in the land?

For the present, let my pen promise more as in answer to the charge.

LANDMARKS OF LABOR

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The test of greatness is the way
One meets the Eternal every day.

EPOCHS in all great world movements are a part of the divine order and never purposeless and without meaning. Few of the great leaders of men and enterprises ever finished their careers, either in victory or defeat, who have not at some time met with treachery among their followers.

Religion has had its traitors. Even among the chosen twelve disciples, sacred records show a derelict. Politics has its poltroons and freaks, and commercialism, as well as industrialism, must have their pirates and conspirators on the program of destiny. Courage and cowardice march together and honor and dishonor are often times mess mates in the same camp. Every play must have its villain, for the sublime must be offset by the pusillanimous. Washington's immortal greatness shone out in clearer contrast beside the conduct of Benedict Arnold. The episode of treason was simply the inevitable villain's part in the drama of the times. "Thou, too, Brutus," fraught with supreme pathos, echoes down the ages only as a common human experience.

History repeats itself, and each crucial period in world movements is subject to its own peculiar phases of lights and shadows. The landmarks of labor are destined to leave a clear outline in the pages of United States history yet to be.

It has been well said that the international amity is dependent upon industrial equity.

Too many parasites guilty of the crime of idleness are absorbing the life and strength of the body politic. Ruskin's thought is most applicable in this connection, and we heartily agree that life without industry is guilt, and industry without art and education is brutality. The effects

of child labor in hideous maturity show that "Big Business" must have made some mistakes, prosperity at such a price is undesirable.

We have dodged the truth about the trust evil just so long as it has been possible to close eyes and ears to facts. Under existing financial systems, the inevitable rule has been that comfortable and prosperous citizens have suffered reverses, and find themselves in reduced circumstances.

The ranks of downright pauperism have rapidly increased, and oft times well meant charity is the death blow to self-respect and a sentence to final degradation. As the cruel lines of the monster—greed, have drawn tight about the industrial element of the country until the working people have found it well nigh impossible to earn an honest livelihood, the demands for better conditions have naturally become more insistent.

What for a time was heard as a murmur or a distant, rumbling growl of discontent, has become a clamorous calamity howl the country over.

The conflict is on between mammon and conscience. Money is in power, but men cannot endure such ignoble slavery without protest.

The continual grind for a pitiful existence will sooner or later incapacitate men for intellectual or spiritual development. Pauperized and brutalized humanity in wholesale bunches are the result of existing systems; then it is no wonder the call has come for a change. The reasonable demand for improved conditions is making itself heard, because the working people themselves are becoming educated and thoroughly in earnest as to the needs of the industrial situation.

The public in general have been reviewing the past economic tangle the better to intelligently act in the future.

Quoting from the excellent student of labor organizations—Thorwald Rodgers of Oxford—in Work and Wages, we find profitable food for reflection in the following paragraph:

"A long study of the history of labor organizations has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public; and to the extension of these associations, political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and difficult problems of our time." No teaching here of the advisability of the labor union's destruction.

Indeed, it is a different tune entirely from the hope of disintegration and annihilation of unionism that has so long inspired leaders of opposition theories. No doubt capital's side of the question claims competent and conscientious students of the industrial problem—all the difference lies in view point. These for the negative, represent for finance, all that is opposite to the methods and ideals of labor's organization. In street vernacular they are on to their job in trying to suppress the labor union. Financial monopoly has the reins and means to keep them. It has put the cost of decent living out of reach of the majority of the common American working people. The Lord only knows how the average wage earner manages to exist at the present rate of living expenses. Men, denied the chance for an honest livelihood, are driven by desperation to become rogues, paupers and anarchists.

Financial greed has been responsible for this, while organized labor in self-preservation, has protected the toilers' interests as best it might through the strength of union. Through education and co-operation, its work has been to protect the weak, uplift the lowly, promote justice, and overcome evil with good. Leaders of the labor movement through all the hard struggle have never swerved from their altruistic purpose—improved conditions for the people.

Noble, heroic men have given the best years of their lives, given the best of themselves for humanity in the championship of labor's cause. Now, at this crucial period in the industrial situation, monopoly hopes to retain its supremacy and appear clean and white if it can successfully blacken the reputations of all the brainy labor leaders it can by hook or crook involve in criminal scandal.

Labor's leaders invite investigation—

honest investigation—and consequent vindication from unjust suspicion and criminal reflection that has been cast upon their organization.

But commercial circles also have their knaves who would hesitate at nothing to defeat and destroy the labor union. They would stain, disgrace and trample under the golden chariot wheels of mammon all those rugged leaders of the the American Federation of Labor, if it be possible to find enough purchasable slander and persecution to do their dirty work.

They might satisfy their spite at the union and at the same time cover and excuse their own brutal design of enslaving the workers. Evidently monopoly is after the men higher up for its own private reasons rather than the dear public's safety!

The more intellectual men of the labor movement are the most dangerous to the trust crowd's interest.

But the public conscience and justice are aroused and henceforth labor's cause is secure.

Labor's brave and loyal leaders are true to its pure ideals. Misrepresent them as you may, stain their integrity, taunt, humiliate, libel them; bribe false witnesses to get them out of the path of monopoly—but the cause they represent will survive to find able champions. Fearless statemen who cannot be bought—men of courage and brains, soul and conscience, will take up the fight and carry it on to a glorious finish.

Verily, the landmarks of labor are being set in storm centers of well nigh impossible places.

THE TRUSTS AND LABOR AGITATION

(By G. H. Norie.)

AGITATION is the old reliable public exposer, criticizer and rectifier in all social, political and industrial movements.

In the near past the public has been well supplied with agitation fuel by congressional and senatorial vaudeville investigation into trust and labor operations in violation of law. Big doings, big business, attract attention. Big business requires big capital, large supplies and extensive markets for its sales. When large blocks of capital are merged to operate special industries which receive their supplies out of the natural resources of the country, the public has a right to regulate the operation and to eliminate all business methods or transactions that are injurious or burdensome to the public.

Investment of capital by individuals or corporations is a business and not a charitable proposition and the investors are entitled to returns or profit, but these returns and profits must be submissive to law and in keeping with ethics and honest business methods.

If three persons invest $100,000 to promote a certain industry and pay themselves as officers a salary of $75,000 out of the proceeds of that industry, they are certainly receiving lucrative returns on their investments, and it seems unreasonable to demand or expect a dividend of 5 per cent. on the entire capital invested over salaries and operating expenses. Yet, according to admissions of promoters, returns even a hundredfold greater have been the result and the public, and especially the workers in their capacity as producers as well as consumers, have paid the bill.

Such enormous profits cannot be continued without protest, and hence the trusts, big business, finds a way to conceal them and thus hoodwink the public and the law governing and restraining illegal business methods and usury.

The original capital of $100,000 is enlarged by the issue of millions of stock and distributed to each stockholder pro rata as what is known as liquid capital or watered stock, and the claim is made that because of the amount of capital invested and the amount of operating expenses, plus lucrative salaries, the industry is run at a loss or not affording reasonable interests and only 2 per

cent. is realized on invested capital. How does this figure out? Original capital of $100,000 inflated without cash to $75,000,000 at 2 per cent., gives a return of $1,500,000 on $100,000 actual investment.

Such, by the knowledge we receive from the congressional vaudeville investigations, are the modern, up-to-date financial and industrial business operations. Water, coal, ore, etc., are natural national resources, of which the public are partnership owners, therefore, in all industrial operations the public interests must be considered and safeguarded and oppression and robbery prohibited.

All dishonest valuation of manufactured goods and all dishonest investment returns are a tax on labor, because labor is the creator of all values and all capital is profit deducted from labor's production, therefore, labor is entitled to a voice in profit distribution.

Mr. Roberts made the statement to the senatorial committee that organized labor is a menace to all industrial operations because of their continuous agitation and incessant demands for wage increases and better conditions, which capital is unable to stand. He claimed that labor organizations should be under government control and one of our wise congressmen said that so should all values created by labor. Labor and labor organizations would welcome such government control, provided that value was assessed according to value production, for if such was the case the worker would be the highest paid citizen of the nation.

If labor organizations are a menace to obtaining industrial conditions it is because these conditions are unjust and oppressive to the toilers, the creators of wealth. It is these very conditions which have brought labor organizations into existence. It is the oppressors, big business, and not labor organizations that are responsible for existing industrial evils. Labor organizations, through agitation, are striving to remedy these evils. They are schools for the study of the causes of disharmonious and disquieting conditions and the means for their removal. They are institutions for the uplifting, morally, physically and intellectually, of the toiling masses and the agitation carried on by them is therefore benefiting all mankind.

Many of our labor organizations are now considering the plan of establishing homes for the aged and infirm, the providing for them would reduce taxation by relieving poorhouse guest congestion and pauper burial. And as to agitation for increased wages the higher the wage scale paid the greater the circulating capital per capita and the greater the nation's wealth, the greater industrial activity and progressive civilization. Good wages mean prosperity, and as poverty and want breed and foster crime, prosperity eliminates crime to a great extent.

Labor organizations, like all other combinations, political parties, professions and business concerns, have their bad actors, but they have their day before the insulted law. We have no use for criminals, they come and go, but labor agitation and labor organization will go on in their noble work, they will ultimately free the toilers from industrial dependence, they will survive the trusts.

HEED THE WORDS OF THE EMANCIPATOR

(By Alexander Law.)

IN the great conflict in which labor is now engaged to secure recognition—of its right to regulate the hours, wages and conditions of employment of those who toil for a living, and to bring industrial affairs in line with twentieth century civilization, it is well, on the anniversary of the birth of the great martyred president—Abraham Lincoln—to heed the words of wisdom in which he outlined the same conditions he was compelled to meet when he led the nation through the greatest crisis of its existence some fifty years ago, and met the onslaught of the slave-holding autocracy in their efforts to destroy this union of states, in their attempt to keep in slavery the black people of the south.

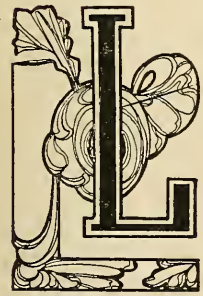
It is the white people of the nation who are now seeking to prevent the further extension of industrial slavery, and

who are seeking freedom from the land-holding oligarchy who monopolize the land and compel all who inherit it from the Creator, by right of birth, to pay them for the privilege of living on it, with the result millions are alien in the land of their birth or adoption, as the case may be. Freedom from the burdens of those who monopolize the resources of the nation and keep the masses poverty-stricken by compelling them to pay for the necessities of life prices that enable them to become millionaires, while millions are compelled to eke out a bare existence. Freedom from the exactions of those who, through the tariff, have remorsely robbed producer and consumer alike, and, while claiming the tariff necessary to enable them to pay high wages, work their employes at starvation wages —twelve hours a day, seven days a week —conditions that would shame a shark, let alone the "Christian men," to whom, according to coal baron Baer, "God, in His providence, has entombed the material resources of the nation." Freedom from the conditions that are rapidly concentrating the wealth of the nation in the hands of the few, who have as little regard for the principles of the Declaration of Independence as they have for the Ten Commandments, and who set themselves up as superior to the masses of the people, while lacking in the superior qualities that alone raise men above their fellows —honesty, and the disposition to do the square thing by all. Mr. Lincoln said:

"It is not needed or fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government; it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital. * * * That nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. * * * Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed; labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty. None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

ARE WE PROTECTED?

(By Flora S. Upton.)



LET us suppose that some congressman should introduce a bill providing that in the future no fireproof buildings should be erected, that through some oversight such a bill should become a law.

Would the people obey it, or would there rise such a vigorous protest that Congress would repeal the law? Perhaps if there was no attempt made to enforce it, the law might remain on the statute books and people build as they please, but if it attempted to enforce such a law there would surely be trouble.

Yet, a foreigner unfamiliar with our country, its customs and institutions; reading the papers for a time, might easily be led to think that fireproof construction was at least unusual for us, if not entirely unknown.

Sometimes it is the little things which bring terrible results as it was when just the throwing of a little match destroyed the Equitable building and upset the financial business of Wall street, besides a great

loss of property, not to mention the death of several people.

Again, when some one overturned a pan of grease in a Bowery restaurant on January 12, which turned 2,000 people out into the streets, tied up the traffic and did $20,000 worth of damage.

The very next day we read of two serious fires, one in Philadelphia, which damaged property to the extent of $200,000, the other in the county seat of Logan county, W. Va., in which there was a loss of $250,000. Still another on this day, when the printing machinery plant burned at New Haven, Conn.

On January 16, we read of a big fire in Boston, while on the 17th, we read of five more, two of which were in New York, the others in Akron, Elmira and Rochester.

In Newark, N. J., on the twentieth day of January, the whole business center of the city was threatened by fire, the heavy coating of snow on the roofs saved the city.

Look at the terrible conflagration at Coney Island, when a fire swept over fifteen acres.

If it were nothing else it would be ridiculous; this piling up of inflammable material, and burning it in the open air. Some one will say: "But this was insured." It might have been explained by the fact that we had unusual severe weather during some of these dates and certain sections needed warming up.

No nation on earth builds as much as our own. They don't have to. Nearly 50 per cent. of our buildings go to fill up the loss made by fires.

One man has figured out that in the last twenty-five years we have burned up $3,500,000,000 worth of property. Our fire losses are simply overwhelming. We do not properly protect ourselves and our homes against this terrible enemy.

While some might say it is better for the carpenters to have these fires, as it gives them work, yet this makes necesary the insurance companies which we must all support so the fact still remains that this awful, unneeded loss, falls back on the laboring class.

THE WORKER

(By J. Upton.)

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore;
Every chopper in the palm grove, every raftsman at the oar,
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor in the regiments of God,
March together toward His triumph, do the tasks His hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.

—Henry VanDyke.

THERE are many of our laborers, men, women, aye, even the children who have been so surrounded by poverty and squalor they have lived in it in a stolid sort of way, without any hope of anything brighter or better in life.

Where lies the responsibility for such conditions? What robs childhood of all its sweetness and joy? What makes him a thing that grieves not or ever hopes?

In all God's great plan are we anywhere taught that he who uses the spade, or plane, or hammer, is on a lower scale than he who wields the pen?

When parents are willing that their boys shall be trade seekers rather than office seekers a change will be brought about.

Some people in the old world of ours look at labor as if it were wrong sent upon mankind that they might suffer.

The world has need of just such service, and man should be glad that he is able to lift, to use the muscle, mind and heart, but it should be to serve the world with cheerfulness, content and strength of will and purpose which the idle never know.

God still watches over and cares for man, and life has been likened into wheat in the shock where the angels will lift the flails called toil and trouble, and beat out the golden grain.

To bring out the best in every one of us we need to look up, not down, to lift, and not lean and to lend a hand.

This is a gospel of labor;
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk,
The Lord of Love came down from above
To live with the men who work.

A world in which there is no labor to be accomplished, no burdens to be borne, no storms to buffet, would be a failure.

Work and the wind works with you,
And the rain in its time shall fall,
For nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God thru all.

Let us do our part to stop the robbery of the working classes.

Let us so work and act that the means of production shall be owned by all the people and created for their benefit, lifting the bondage of woman, prolonging the lives of the children and cutting out the lust and greed of men who live and thrive on the lives of others.

BE LIFTERS, NOT LEANERS

(By H. S. Levalley.)

Labor which has erroneously been ascribed as a child of adversity is in reality the progeny of joyousness, endeavoring to manifest in many fields, in varied ways the very lust for a life progressive. Prevention once considered a luxury is now a necessity. In fact we haven't wants enough; we should all work to make more necessary conditions and then fulfill them. Old mother earth with a calm and superior air of contentment looks at her offspring and smiles as it kicks its heels in her breast and tugs at fount of nourishment. So kick and tug and grow, its God's plan. Labor a curse! Why we need more of it, it is a blessing. Its only the hog who squeals at being rooted out of a stationary state. Capital once thought timid is bold as a lion. When it deals with known conditions of the game, its seeming timidity is but ignorance. As an illustration will state, the writer some fifteen years ago was floor manager in a large Syracuse, N. Y., retail drug store, having oversight of a $5,000 soda water plant. Noting the "hot waffle man," he proposed the, then, novel plan of ice cream cones, seeing big money in it as a leader. But the plan was turned down merely through ignorance, there being plenty of cash in sight to finance a scheme which since has spread over our whole nation. Now similar interests would politically rob the dead, attended with more risk, because rules of that game have been handed down from the ages. When labor unionizes its spirit as capital has incorporated its means, then the lever to move the world so long sought is found. Jesus Christ when he said, "True marriages are made in heaven (harmony)" referred to harmonious union of body and spirit, labor and capital. Labor is the wife, not slave, of capital, and as long as he stays out late at night flirting with the "scarlet woman of greed," just so long will she rightly wield the broomstick over the head of unworthy hubby. The issue of this union, as now, is always a misfit, and will be as long as body hangs crosswise of true spirit of fellowship. So be a lifter not a lopper or loafer.

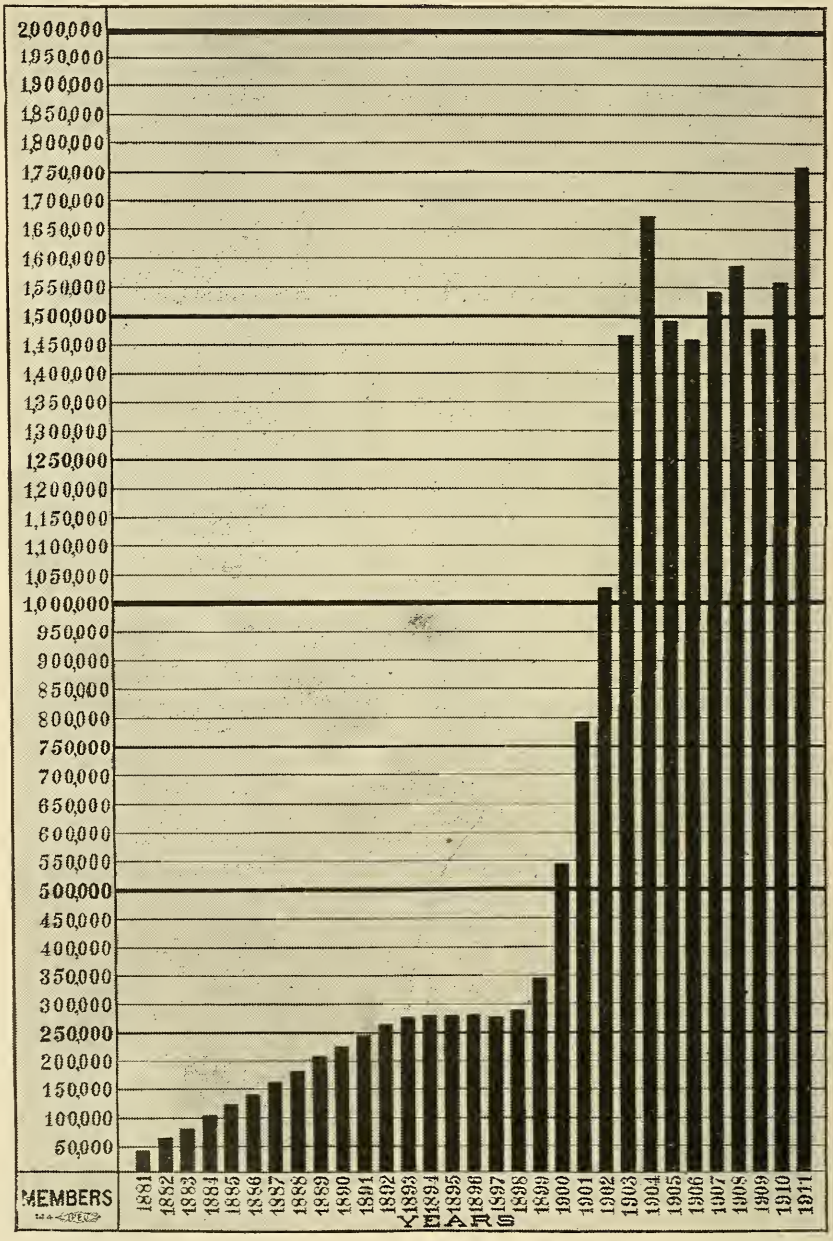
Leaners having put the cross out of plumb, let lifters square their lives by coalescence of arms of cross, perfect unions, harmony. Although heaven has an intake pipe, it as well has one of discharge for those who scale its walls, not entering by the gate. So agitators may be "agey-'taters," small, few in a hill and fit only for garbage can. We demand less emotional feeling and more of motion of fealty. Let us feel less the tie that binds and use it more, heal our own wounds, fortify not crucify.

The mammae that gave succulence to some are of "Siberian crab apple" kind and size. Many have gone to the glass blower and rubber tree for medium of nourishment, succor, but meaning sucker. Their fount of milk of human kindness is on a strike. When you lift your mentality see that your heart is in tow, not on lee shore, anchor gone. Perseverance is per-severance of old ties and binding on of new, so if you are to be a "loaf-er," snatch the whole batch, and then divide, don't all, but crust, hide.

Get into the lifter class or you'll become a leaner.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, Nov. 13.—A resume of the growth of the American Federation of Labor, (numerically) during the past thirty-one years, shown in the accompanying half-tone, cannot but encourage the trades unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize and federate the wage workers of the world. The increase in membership, with the addition of 51,300,



(Continued on Page 14.)

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1912.

The question of reaffiliation of our U. B. with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. is now before our membership for a referendum vote. In a special circular sent our by our General Secretary, under date of March 19, 1912, calling for a vote on the proposition, he relates the action of the A. F. of L. convention creating this department, the affiliation of our U. B. in 1908, and the incidents which led to its illegal suspension. He says in the circular:

"At the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Norfolk, Va., November, 1907, it was decided to form a Building Trades Department, to which all building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must be attached. The object in view was to unite the scattered forces of the building trades under one head, and thereby avoid much of the friction and misunderstanding that existed in the past. It was further demanded that building trades matters, affairs, controversies, disputes, claims, etc., be referred to said department to be dealt with by men who knew and understood the nature of these difficulties.

"On May 8, 1908, the question of affiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was, by orders of our General Executive Board, submitted by special circular to referendum vote of our entire membership and was carried by an overwhelming majority. From that time until November, 1910, when the Fourth Annual Convention of the department was held in St. Louis, Mo., we held full membership in the department.

"At the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Des Moines, Ia., in September, 1910, it was decided that, besides the jurisdiction already claimed by us, the manufacture and erection of all metal-covered trim, hollow sash and doors and hollow steel trim also belonged to us. This was submitted to referendum vote and was concurred in, and is now part of Section 56 of our General Constitution. We officially notified the Building Trades Department of this action and we were forthwith suspended, as the department ruled at the Third Annual Convention, held at Tampa, Fla., that the work herein referred to belonged to the Sheet Metal Workers. The Executive Council of the department further demanded our suspension from the American Federation of Labor. This the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor would not grant, but on the contrary informed the department that we were illegally suspended and therefore we must be reinstated, as the department had no right or authority to suspend us and has no right to suspend any organization affiliated therewith. The department claimed that it could not comply with

these orders; that it was a convention that suspended us and that it must be a convention to reinstate us. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported these facts to the Thirty-first Annual Convention of that body, held in Atlanta, Ga., last November, and recommended that we be reinstated in the Building Trades Department. This recommendation was concurred in without opposition, and at the convention of the department, held in Atlanta immediately following the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor Convention, we were reinstated unanimously. We are now called upon by the American Federation of Labor to return to the department, where we rightfully belong, but in order to give every member a chance to express himself on the matter of returning to the department, while the decision of the Tampa convention giving jurisdiction over steel trim to the Sheet Metal Workers has not been reversed by the Building Trades Department or the American Federation of Labor, the G. E. B. ordered me to submit the question to referendum vote of our membership.''

In a subjoined note the General Secretary states that per instructions from the G. E. B. General President Huber and himself met the officers of the Building Trades Department on February 1, in New York City, in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the dispute over the steel trim question, and obtained the assurance from these officers that, while they did not have authority to settle the matter, they would use every means in their power to bring about a satisfactory settlement as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the General Secretary adds the following remarks, which are deserving of the most earnest consideration by our membership:

''We realize that to get this question settled in our favor we must be affiliated with the Building Trades Department. We can never expect to get it adjusted while we are on the outside. Besides that, the laws of the American Federation of Labor require us to affiliate with the Building Trades Department. Under these circumstances, we have no hesitancy in saying our place is in the Building Trades Department, where we rightfully belong, and we hope when our members are voting on this question they will take these matters into consideration.''

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We take pleasure in calling attention to the impending visit to this country of Carl Legien, the President of the Federation of Labor Unions of Germany, and Secretary of the International Secretariat of the Trade Unions of the World. He has been invited by the A. F. of L. to deliver a course of addresses on trade union work, its struggles, its history and its future. He is due to arrive at the port of New York about the 14th of April, and will deliver these addresses in a number of our labor centers between the above date and May 19. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has prepared a route for Brother Legien, and has written to the central bodies and other labor organizations in the cities where he is to speak, requesting to make arrangements for meetings for that purpose.

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Cries of alarm coming from wage workers suffering from the consequences of enforced idleness, may be heard every day, but a cry of alarm from the ranks of the idle rich is a rather uncommon occurrence. Such a cry, however, raises Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin in his new book, ''The Passing of the Idle Rich.''

Here are some of Mr. Martin's warning words to high society which he himself, being a man of wealth, he knows well and has lived in all his life:

''For thirty years, since 1880, we have been piling up wealth in the hands of men who do not work. In almost every year there has been pouring from our mills a steady grist of idlers. It has gone so far that today, in every city of the Union, the class of the idle rich has reached proportions that to the thoughtful student of events are alarming. The millionaire habit has spread until today men of millions are far more numerous than were men of one-tenth the wealth twenty years ago. * * *

''I agree thoroughly with Mr. Carnegie, and with much older economists, in the opinion that any arbitrary distribution of wealth, or any arbitrary assignment of the sources of wealth, would be but temporary and would be followed by another period

of adjustment which would end with the reappropriation of wealth and the reassignment of the sources of wealth into the hands best qualified by nature to hold them. * * *

"Yet I confess the terrific sweep of industrialism across this land throughout the past century appalls me as I study it from records written and unwritten. I cannot go down through the crowded tenement sections of our great cities without having it borne in upon me that we as a nation pay a fearful price in human blood and tears for our industrial triumphs. I cannot see the poverty, even the degradation, of the wives and children of the wage-working class in many cities, and even in many rural districts, without being visited by the devastating thought that surely, if the principle of the thing be necessary and right, there must be fearful errors somewhere in the application of the principle.

"For the grim fact stands out beyond denial that the men who are the workers of the nation, and the women and the children dependent upon them, are not today given the opportunities that are their proper birthright in free America; and that, struggle as they will, save as they may, lift their voices in protest as they dare, they cannot obtain from our industrial hierarchy much more than a mere living wage.

"And, on the other hand, it is equally true that the wage of capital is high, that the class of idle rich has grown out of all proportion, and that it has taken upon itself a power and an arrogance unsurpassed in the industrial history of the world.

"Somewhere there is something wrong. I speak as a rich man. I speak as a representative of the class of which I write and to which in particular I address myself. We can no longer blind ourselves with idle phrases nor drug our consciences with the outworn boast that the workingman of America is today the highest paid artisan in the world. We know those lying figures well. Many a time I myself, in personal argument, have shown that the American workman receives from one and a half to three times as much as his English cousin at the same trade; but we know now that it means nothing.

"We are learning (instead of envying the American workingman his lot) to pity more deeply that English cousin. We are learning, too, that what we give our workers in wages we take back from them in the higher cost of necessities, in food, in clothing, in medicine, in insurance—in a hundred devious ways, all with one tendency—to keep the living margin down.

"Many centuries ago two great Greek philosophers, Aristotle and Plato, predicted that the time would come when the tools of wealth production — machinery — would have reached such an advanced stage of development that it would become unnecessary to enslave anybody for the sake of allowing any one class to devote itself to the pursuit of culture.

"Aristotle and Plato were no visionaries. Their dreams, so far as the methods are concerned, are today realities; but, also, how different the result! Instead of emancipation we have welded about the necks of the people the chains of industrial slavery. It is true that the form of slavery, the direct exploitation of the bodies of men has been wiped out in every civilized nation, but it is not equally true that since our great struggle for freedom from the pollution of chattel slavery we have but stepped out of a process of direct exploitation of a few enchained slaves into a a process far more expansive and embracing far more people—namely, the indirect exploitation of wage-workers for the benefit of capital!

"The fruit of the genius of the inventors of the world is plucked not by the hands of the workers, but by the hands of the comparatively small and personally insignificant class who, by virtue of the genius of their fathers, or by virtue of mere chance, adminster the tremendous power of capital.

"The evolution of the ages, then, has brought about this strangely ironical condition. Humanity is face to face with a God-given opportunity to acquire and apply knowledge. The wealth-producing machinery of the world has the capacity to give to all men the opportunity of enjoying leisure. Knowledge and culture are

the proper birthright of humanity today. Even in the face of obstacles, knowledge and culture spread among the people. Only one great obstacle remains to block the fulfillment of the prophecy of the great philosophers. That obstacle is the idle rich. It is the leisure class that today destroys the spirit of our dream.

"It cannot be for long. We in America are moving fast toward social revolution."

No labor agitator could more drastically depict existing industrial conditions or forecast the danger to the entire commonwealth these conditions involve, than Mr. Martin does in his new book. But will the warning note he is sounding be heeded by the exploiters, the idle rich? We know it will not.

The unscrupulous exploitation of the toiler will go on as fervently as ever; no assistance in an equitable distribution of the wealth created by the toiler will come to him from any class outside of his own. The emancipation of labor must be achieved by the workers themselves.

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The assertion of Brother Potts, of Boston, in last month's Journal, and a like assertion of Brother Adkins, of Nashville, in this issue, that the slave of old was better off than the free wage laborer of today, seems to be well borne out in a news item recently appearing in the daily papers.

A negress died in Bloomington, Ind., at the age of 124 years. She was sold seven times into slavery and had seventeen children. It was from the records of the slave owners that her age was obtained.

Statistical researches have shown the age of the average worker, including, of course, children who died after birth or at a tender age, to be thirty-three years. Cases where a woman or man wageworker, under the most favorable circumstances, attained the age of 90, are extremely rare, but a wageworker, under our modern industrial system attaining the age of 100 years or over, is something unheard of and would be a phenomenon.

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The co-operative society of Zurich, Switzerland, whose members are mostly workingmen has decided to build a department store. This department store is to be located in the heart of the business district and to be run on strictly capitalist lines, with this difference: That the profits will go to the members of the society in the shape of semi-annual dividends instead of to idle stockholders.

For the site, 562 francs per square meter was paid, requiring an outlay of 1,900,000 francs. But the society with over 21,000 members has the confidence of the buying public, and sees in the the department store a good investment, because it means a step in the right direction and in line with the evolution of the co-operative stores.

Every member of this co-operative society has a voice in the management of the store and can get the best possible goods at the lowest market prices and then on July 1 and January 1, gets from 10 to 15 per cent. back on the amount purchased in dividends.

Growth of the American Federation of Labor

(Continued from Page 10.)

which came with the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners, forced the average paid up and reported membership for the fiscal year of 1911, up to 1,756,735, which is an increase of 194,623 over the membership of last year, and 80,535 members over the high water mark of 1904. That the membership of the affiliated unions is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid up and reported membership for the month of September, 1911, is 1,763,614, which indicates that notwithstanding the hostile forces that are working against the labor unions, that the coming year will show an increase over the membership reported upon this year.

So that it may be seen at a glance the marvelous growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor, the following chart has been prepared to indicate the membership for each year since 1881 up to and including 1911—thirty-one years. The column for 1911, as stated above, represents 1,756,735 members.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

To all Local Unions, District Councils and State Bodies of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

The Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open on Monday, September 16, 1912, in Washington, D. C., and will continue in session from day to day until all the business placed before it is completed. Matters of vast importance to the welfare of our organization and its members will be considered and acted upon. It has been acknowledged many times that our laws are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions to the same section. They should be so plain, clear and simple that anyone can understand them. Now is the time to begin to find what changes are required. Under the head of "Good of the Order," matters of this nature should be discussed. After action is taken all propositions, changes, alterations, amendments or proposed new laws should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, in accordance with section 238 of our general constitution. That section reads as follows:

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee, other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from

the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.''

We respectfully request our members and Local Unions to attend to the suggestions herein contained, while there is plenty of time. Do not delay until later, it may then be too late. Send all changes, amendments, alterations and proposed new laws for submission to the convenvention to us without delay so that they may be published in the coming issues of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of March 27, 1912, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of this U. B. his quarterly circular covering the second quarter of 1912. The circular contains the quarterly password; accompanying it are two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer and six blanks, of which three are to be used for the monthly reports of the financial secretary for the months of April, May and June, 1912, the extra ones to be filled out in detail and kept on file for future reference; also six blanks for the treasurer's use in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

''Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof.''

Amalgamation Agreement Between U. B. and A. W. W.

This agreement entered into this 10th day of January, 1912, by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, in compliance with the action of the American Federation of Labor convention held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911.

Article I. All beneficial members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union in good standing at the time vote is taken on this amalgamation agreement shall be placed immediately in full beneficial standing on the books of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as provided for in the general constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood governing the payment of benefits and donations.

It is agreed that all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union thus becoming members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be entitled to all rights and privileges accorded members of the United Brotherhood.

Article II. For the purpose of these articles all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers who joined under sixty years of age, and are at present in good standing on the books of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall be placed on the books of the United Brotherhood as full beneficial members.

Article III. Any apprentice over seventeen (17) years of age at the time of initiation into the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union shall be classed as a semi-beneficial member and shall be entitled to the donations specified in Section 89 of the United Brotherhood Constitution, and he shall, upon attaining the age of

twenty-one years, and proving himself otherwise qualified, as per Section 55, be transferred to the full beneficial class and be immediately entitled to the donations enumerated in Sections 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 of the United Brotherhood Constitution.

Article IV. In cities or districts where two or more locals of factory wood workers and carpenters are located a joint council shall be formed.

Article V. It is agreed that the forming and maintenance of separate local unions shall be optional to the factory workers, subject to the approval of the Joint District Councils where District Councils exist.

Article VI. It is also agreed that the United Brotherhood will issue charters to all Local Unions of the Amalgamated Wood Workers if so desired.

Article VII. The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union membership is composed of men employed at the following branches of the wood working trade, and it is understood that continued effort will be exerted to organize and improve the conditions of these workers, namely: Employes in building material factories; special furniture shops; piano factories; planing and flooring mills; box factories; market furniture and picture frame factories.

Article VIII. It is further agreed that at the next general convention of the United Brotherhood, after the consummation of the merging of the members of the two organizations a committee shall be appointed, composed of delegates representing locals of Factory Wood Workers.

This committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code of laws and methods by and through which the Factory Wood Workers affiliated with the United Brotherhood can vote on and decide on questions directly affecting the interests of the Factory Wood Workers.

Article IX. In case any differences arise relative to the provisions of this agreement that cannot be settled by the representatives of the organizations in interest, then the question in dispute shall be referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

Article X. It is further agreed that the foregoing agreement shall be submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union immediately upon the signing of this agreement for their ratification, according to the law of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Respectfully,

Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

(Signed) WM. D. HUBER,
THOS. NEALE,
CHARLES FIESELER,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
WM. J. KELLY.

Representing the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

(Signed) D. D. MULCAHY,
JOHN G. MEILER,
JOHN F. LEE.

Endorsed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor this 10th day of January, 1912.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JAS. O'CONNELL,
DENIS A. HAYES,
JAS. F. VALENTINE,
WM. D. HUBER,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
H. B. PERHAM,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Anniston, Ala.	Montgomery, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Bend, Ore.	North Plains, Ore.
Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	Perry, Ia.
Chariton, Ia.	Prier, Utah.
Cincinnati, O., (2).	Quincy, Ill.
Deer Park, Wash.	Seadrift, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacksonville, Ind.	Sylvester, Ga.
Lawrence, Mass.	Tracy, Cal.
	West Chicago, Ill.

Total, 22 Local Unions.

Expulsions

A. A. Bristol of Local Union 246, New Brighton, has been expelled by the Local

(Continued on Page 37.)

Referendum Vote on Amendments to Sections 24 and 20, and and on New Section 32a General Constitution

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	52	2	228	4	312	1
2	....	84	....	84	....	84
3	24	7	....	31	17	13
5	61	....	....	68	....	76
6	....	34	....	34	....	34
7	....	62	....	62	28	28
8	49	....	....	49	49	...
9	....	78	....	104	....	104
10	345	....	....	345	....	345
11	44	....	....	50	....	45
12	155	....	....	197	198	...
13	515	....	....	515	....	515
14	12	9	....	25	....	26
15	45	....	....	45	1	41
16	....	69	....	59	....	58
17	17	1	1	17	2	16
18	18	....	....	21	15	4
19	160	....	....	155	3	134
20	26	....	20	4	23	...
21	....	60	....	60	60	...
22	128	3	....	131	3	128
23	....	19	....	32	2	31
24	24	1	2	24	27	5
25	98	....	....	98	....	98
27	25	13	2	41	34	...
29	47	....	9	33	13	25
30	8	2	....	15	....	20
31	....	188	....	188	....	188
32	236	....	....	271	270	...
33	79	....	3	37	....	27
34	53	....	46	....	56	...
36	24	....	26	....	19	...
37	37	....	41	....	....	38
38	31	5	....	36	34	2
39	28	....	5	29	28	6
41	39	....	....	35	....	32
42	20	....	....	17	....	18
43	83	....	83	....	....	63
45	....	27	5	28	....	27
46	13	....	....	13	1	14
47	40	3	64	5	73	...
49	28	5	....	39	....	36
50	63	....	....	70	....	47
51	17	29	....	109	....	112
52	125	8	12	121	33	100
53	....	59	60	....	60	...
54	174	....	174	....	174	...
55	20	18	....	42	....	44
57	....	13	....	13	....	13
58	762	....	....	762	....	762
59	55	....	....	55	....	55
60	32	....	....	34	....	34
61	1	177	....	214	....	187
62	282	....	....	285	6	309
63	32	5	....	47	....	35
64	....	69	....	77	....	66
65	233	....	....	237	....	237
66	177	....	....	177	3	174
67	....	23	....	23	....	24
70	35	5	9	19	....	...
71	63	2	....	70	....	69
72	94	....	....	101	....	98
73	62	14	1	105	1	109
75	101	....	....	124	....	109
76	48	....	....	60	....	59
77	....	42	46	....	47	...
78	5	54	....	101	....	100
79	195	....	....	193	....	208
81	13	1	....	17	8	9
83	53	....	....	53	4	49
84	....	100	....	100	100	...
87	101	....	1	95	90	...
88	23	3	26	1	28	...
89	11	....	....	11	....	11
90	39	....	2	56	....	56
91	105	....	....	106	3	109
94	19	....	1	16	....	17
95	75	....	28	85	....	95
96	....	162	....	162	....	162
98	5	37	....	42	13	17
99	....	63	....	63	....	63
100	36	....	35	1	20	6
102	....	7	....	7	....	7
103	21	35	....	63	45	...
104	56	2	....	114	....	114
105	54	....	....	56	....	51
106	30	2	2	24	....	21
109	....	240	240	....	240	...
110	....	15	....	20	....	20
114	14	3	9	8	15	2
115	78	....	....	71	....	77
116	10	1	....	16	16	...
117	376	....	20	362	12	370
118	....	39	....	39	....	39
119	....	41	....	41	....	40
121	9	....	....	9	....	8
122	32	....	2	34	30	...
123	17	1	....	18	18	...
125	7	98	2	100	....	97
126	95	....	....	99	....	103
127	16	....	....	20	....	21
128	9	....	9	....	9	...
129	17	....	....	17	....	17
130	1	20	2	19	....	21
131	11	....	....	21	....	20
132	31	4	2	25	18	1
133	....	47	4	47	5	22
134	212	....	....	212	....	212

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
135	27	....	....	25	....	25
136	16	....	....	15	....	16
137	29	....	17	10	27	...
138	1	28	....	3	4	11
139	15	....	....	15	....	15
141	36	24	....	52	35	1
142	84	1	2	96	49	...
143	14	....	....	13	....	12
144	8	....	8	3	14	...
145	8	....	....	8	....	8
146	49	....	....	48	....	52
147	87	....	....	84	....	82
148	65	....	....	116	....	120
149	16	....	....	16	....	16
150	11	....	....	11	3	8
151	16	....	....	16	....	16
153	....	57	....	42	5	21
154	....	16	1	14	....	14
155	38	....	....	38	....	38
157	13	....	....	13	13	...
158	45	2	....	98	87	2
159	9	....	8	1	9	...
160	35	....	....	36	....	36
161	51	....	7	38	66	...
162	23	....	18	2	22	...
163	14	....	14	....	14	...
164	35	2	....	37	....	37
165	71	....	47	4	41	...
166	8	7	6	13	25	...
167	261	....	....	261	....	261
168	16	....	....	15	8	...
169	2	23	....	61	....	65
171	38	1	....	31	28	1
172	38	....	....	52	....	28
174	....	21	....	41	....	31
175	50	....	18	24	50	...
176	30	....	21	3	29	...
177	74	....	....	78	1	75
178	10	....	....	10	....	10
179	40	1	2	27	....	41
180	8	....	10	2	1	...
181	17	9	....	206	405	1
183	77	4	....	83	....	83
184	12	6	....	17	....	23
185	....	9	9	....	9	...
186	15	17	....	34	....	27
187	21	....	....	21	....	27
188	51	....	....	61	27	16
189	41	....	....	51	....	51
190	14	....	....	14	....	14
191	1	5	....	12	....	13
192	19	....	....	19	19	...
193	15	....	....	16	....	16
194	17	....	....	17	....	17
195	....	35	....	35	....	35
196	....	50	....	49	....	43
199	137	....	....	137	....	137
200	17	25	....	73	1	70
201	24	....	....	26	....	27
202	1	49	3	57	7	40

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
203	31	....	1	26	19	1
205	....	7	....	7	....	7
206	18	....	....	17	....	18
208	9	....	....	9	1	8
209	3	120	....	123	....	123
211	....	106	33	96	178	...
213	47	4	5	56	....	36
214	344	....	....	344	....	344
215	19	....	....	19	13	6
217	20	....	5	15	4	16
218	26	....	....	25	....	30
219	115	....	....	125	62	5
220	7	3	8	3	14	...
222	16	....	1	12	14	...
223	29	1	2	24	1	23
224	28	1	....	29	....	28
228	4	25	1	28	1	26
230	14	....	....	22	....	27
231	43	1	1	28	1	24
235	15	....	....	15	....	15
236	19	....	....	18	....	18
237	15	9	4	20	20	1
238	39	....	....	44	....	45
239	32	....	....	34	....	34
240	100	....	8	100	103	5
241	52	....	1	49	44	4
242	230	....	240	....	238	...
243	5	11	....	16	....	16
244	....	18	....	18	....	18
246	19	....	....	22	....	22
247	....	283	285	....	287	...
248	1	7	1	7	1	7
249	24	2	....	26	....	26
250	15	....	15	....	15	...
251	14	1	....	26	....	26
252	....	23	....	23	....	23
253	23	1	....	28	....	29
256	....	23	....	23	....	23
257	35	1	....	42	34	...
258	1	54	70	1	70	...
260	....	19	....	20	....	20
261	....	23	....	23	....	23
262	19	....	....	34	24	5
263	....	8	....	10	....	8
264	14	....	11	1	11	1
265	....	36	....	36	....	36
266	79	....	2	82	7	51
268	11	....	8	4	1	11
271	11	....	11	....	11	...
272	....	35	....	35	35	...
273	25	34	3	48	13	42
275	36	....	1	36	3	33
276	20	12	....	42	2	46
277	13	5	....	22	10	7
279	16	....	....	19	12	...
280	....	13	....	13	....	13
281	44	1	44	1	47	...
282	90	....	....	90	....	90
284	50	....	....	51	....	51
286	46	....	1	48	1	46

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
288	3	20	....	23	6	6
292	10	....	....	10	....	12
293	10	5	3	9	....	15
294	....	7	....	7	....	7
296	....	31	....	31	31	...
297	12	....	....	12	....	12
299	175	....	....	175	....	175
300	65	....	2	63	43	22
301	37	....	2	14	25	...
303	29	....	....	36	33	1
306	....	44	....	42	....	42
307	5	14	29	....	21	...
309	1130	....	2	1128	1130	...
310	37	....	27	5	17	15
311	25	....	2	20	....	22
314	40	4	....	53	46	1
315	....	12	....	12	....	14
316	4	37	....	47	....	44
317	8	....	....	8	....	8
319	9	....	....	10	....	10
320	....	10	5	6	....	12
321	9	....	9	....	9	...
322	55	1	....	96	....	107
325	63	165	....	230	....	228
326	....	21	....	21	....	21
327	....	67	3	54	....	59
328	....	28	1	24	....	25
330	12	1	....	16	....	16
331	28	2	....	34	27	...
332	5	11	5	11	5	11
333	17	....	....	17	....	17
334	70	....	....	70	....	70
335	82	....	....	82	....	79
336	5	22	1	26	....	27
337	....	15	....	15	....	14
340	99	....	6	66	94	2
341	85	1	85	1	86	...
342	1	23	1	27	....	32
343	45	....	....	64	52	1
344	12	....	1	11	11	...
345	....	62	....	59	....	63
346	14	....	....	15	....	15
347	10	....	9	1	10	...
348	8	8	....	14	....	9
349	17	33	....	85	....	85
350	12	1	....	14	....	13
351	....	16	....	21	....	19
352	13	5	13	5	16	...
355	71	....	....	74	....	80
357	17	....	....	16	....	16
358	12	4	....	18	....	18
359	200	....	....	200	....	200
360	24	5	2	33	3	28
362	....	23	....	27	....	27
363	43	....	1	42	....	43
364	26	6	1	49	7	33
365	....	18	11	5	4	10
367	....	9	....	11	....	11
369	52	....	....	52	....	54
370	19	1	1	19	1	20

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
371	7	....	....	7	7	...
372	20	....	....	20	....	20
374	3	15	....	39	....	53
375	180	....	....	193	197	...
378	25	....	....	25	25	...
379	....	17	....	17	....	17
380	24	2	....	25	....	12
381	10	25	....	55	42	2
382	....	19	....	19	....	19
383	7	85	12	80	5	87
384	....	35	....	36	....	36
386	18	....	25	2	25	...
387	206	....	1	214	206	...
388	1	226	....	227	....	227
389	19	....	....	19	....	18
391	....	65	2	63	....	65
392	10	2	....	15	....	15
395	16	....	....	16	16	...
397	....	13	....	13	....	13
398	4	7	12	....	13	...
401	16	....	....	16	....	16
402	34	1	4	23	7	16
406	....	16	....	16	....	16
407	17	....	....	24	....	33
410	20	....	....	20	....	20
413	22	3	....	25	25	...
416	....	184	....	184	....	185
417	10	1	3	8	....	11
418	17	....	....	17	17	...
419	291	....	....	298	278	...
421	14	....	....	14	14	...
422	315	....	....	315	....	315
423	55	....	....	55	....	55
424	20	1	....	22	....	20
425	....	58	50	5	58	...
426	....	34	....	30	....	30
427	109	....	....	157	157	...
428	9	....	....	10	....	10
429	....	240	....	240	....	240
430	40	....	14	8	36	...
431	22	....	5	17	22	...
432	25	1	....	25	....	26
433	9	....	11	....	11	...
437	34	....	....	30	....	34
438	8	46	1	59	1	49
440	1	70	....	71	....	78
441	46	....	....	56	1	52
443	44	....	44	....	....	44
444	....	24	....	22	....	22
447	27	....	....	27	27	...
448	16	53	21	51	....	61
450	11	....	....	11	....	11
451	56	....	....	56	57	...
453	42	....	....	42	....	36
454	6	5	12	....	12	...
455	20	....	....	21	....	21
457	284	....	1	264	....	254
458	12	....	....	12	....	12
459	19	....	....	23	....	24
460	16	....	....	16	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
461	58	....	11	28	36	...
462	11	....	....	11	....	...
463	11	1	1	14	....	8
464	3	201	....	242	191	1
465	3	48	....	80	....	80
467	....	24	....	24	....	24
469	40	2	....	42	....	42
470	15	....	15	....	14	...
471	....	295	306	....	320	...
473	35	31	1	65	....	59
474	15	....	....	17	....	17
475	....	7	....	7	....	7
476	96	4	2	113	....	139
478	5	136	1	149	154	...
479	9	1	....	10	....	10
482	26	2	5	11	11	3
483	....	215	62	74	108	2
484	16	....	....	17	....	10
486	....	54	....	54	....	54
487	....	39	....	39	....	39
488	7	....	....	7	....	7
490	64	18	....	83	....	93
491	20	....	....	20	....	20
492	5	51	....	62	....	62
493	99	2	....	101	100	1
495	20	....	....	23	....	23
496	....	34	....	36	....	36
497	82	....	....	88	54	6
498	7	1	8	....	7	1
499	7	....	1	7	....	5
500	11	1	1	11	1	11
502	17	....	....	17	9	8
504	195	....	6	187	197	...
505	12	....	13	....	13	...
507	....	25	26	....	30	...
509	....	63	68	....	69	...
511	27	5	1	31	....	32
512	9	....	9	....	9	...
513	37	....	....	70	....	71
514	44	....	....	40	....	42
515	33	....	....	45	32	...
516	10	....	....	13	....	10
517	13	....	....	17	....	16
518	....	11	....	17	17	...
519	14	1	1	14	1	12
520	11	....	....	16	16	...
521	56	....	....	85	34	12
522	48	....	....	49	49	...
523	....	42	....	42	....	42
524	11	....	....	14	15	...
525	....	21	....	21	....	21
526	37	....	....	37	....	30
530	10	....	10	....	11	...
534	15	....	17	....	14	...
535	17	....	....	17	....	17
536	1	14	....	18	....	14
537	45	3	....	48	....	48
538	7	2	....	12	....	12
540	35	1	....	35	....	35
541	16	1	....	21	....	21
542	....	12	....	12	....	12
543	9	....	7	....	9	...
545	7	....	....	7	....	7
546	6	12	2	14	6	8
548	7	3	8	1	10	1
550	....	103	....	103	....	103
551	14	1	1	20	15	2
554	21	....	1	19	....	22
557	17	....	1	16	....	17
559	37	1	....	38	....	38
561	22	9	....	31	1	30
562	....	28	....	28	....	28
564	49	....	....	49	....	49
565	19	....	....	19	....	20
567	9	3	....	20	....	21
568	....	19	....	19	14	5
571	9	....	....	12	....	13
572	14	....	....	14	14	...
573	13	....	13	....	13	...
574	26	....	....	28	1	28
575	59	8	60	3	72	1
578	6	37	....	43	25	2
580	12	....	....	13	....	13
581	14	1	1	14	....	15
586	4	63	....	72	67	1
587	5	2	....	7	....	6
589	29	....	....	29	....	29
592	....	33	....	32	1	26
593	70	....	....	70	70	...
594	14	....	....	14	....	14
595	5	60	....	68	....	63
597	18	2	1	19	20	...
598	....	8	....	8	....	8
599	52	....	53	2	52	...
600	1	26	....	27	....	27
601	53	....	....	53	....	53
603	18	....	....	28	....	26
604	....	9	....	12	....	8
605	20	....	....	20	....	20
606	....	42	....	42	....	42
610	23	1	3	18	....	23
611	18	....	....	18	....	15
612	45	....	5	43	4	48
613	57	....	1	59	4	52
616	16	....	....	35	....	35
617	53	1	23	7	55	1
619	24	10	....	31	2	28
621	34	....	....	30	24	1
622	9	1	3	10	1	16
624	....	20	....	21	....	24
625	15	....	5	12	5	2
626	11	....	....	8	....	5
627	50	....	....	55	....	55
628	47	2	....	53	....	53
629	10	7	3	9	11	...
630	11	....	11	....	11	...
632	71	....	1	70	1	70
633	28	....	....	34	18	5
635	....	11	25	....	22	...
637	46	....	....	48	....	47

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
638	23	....	....	22	....	17
639	144	....	146	2	148	...
640	....	30	18	5	35	...
641	2	24	1	28	1	28
642	35	....	37	2	39	...
644	16	....	....	16	....	22
646	26	....	24	1	26	...
648	16	2	2	16	1	17
649	14	....	....	14	....	14
650	16	....	13	3	13	3
651	21	2	....	37	....	37
653	9	....	10	....	10	...
655	30	20	....	55	....	55
656	34	....	29	....	....	35
657	52	....	....	56	....	63
658	9	....	2	6	6	3
660	19	2	....	21	20	1
661	27	....	....	25	27	...
664	32	....	1	29	....	29
668	8	2	6	3	3	4
669	1	22	....	23	....	23
675	7	....	7	....	7	...
676	35	....	....	36	....	34
678	5	39	....	47	6	44
679	22	2	....	29	....	31
680	21	....	....	22	....	24
682	....	15	....	16	....	16
683	....	92	....	91	3	84
689	2	7	....	9	3	6
690	41	....	41	....	41	...
691	14	....	....	14	3	11
692	23	6	....	35	1	34
693	16	....	....	23	14	...
696	2	22	....	33	1	36
698	20	....	....	25	23	...
699	8	3	8	6	9	5
700	8	1	....	12	10	1
703	39	....	34	1	6	26
704	1	13	1	12	1	12
705	12	....	....	13	....	13
707	2	75	....	79	79	...
708	27	....	....	27	....	27
710	3	53	....	63	....	63
711	10	....	....	10	....	10
712	4	33	....	50	....	47
713	20	....	21	....	....	15
714	12	....	12	....	12	...
716	29	3	2	30	17	8
718	4	....	1	12	12	...
719	39	1	....	40	....	36
720	3	20	....	23	....	23
723	52	....	....	107	....	95
724	....	64	....	64	....	64
725	....	8	....	8	....	8
729	....	15	....	15	....	15
730	68	....	....	68	....	68
731	15	14	27	1	1	12
737	11	....	....	11	11	...
738	55	....	....	74	69	1
741	33	....	33	....	33	...
742	1	19	....	20	11	7
743	25	....	....	29	....	25
744	8	....	....	15	9	...
745	11	....	11	....	12	...
746	40	....	4	36	....	42
750	63	....	....	75	....	75
752	11	....	....	11	11	...
754	12	2	....	13	....	15
755	72	....	1	71	....	72
756	10	....	9	2	9	1
759	12	....	....	11	....	11
760	....	16	....	16	....	14
762	31	1	....	57	....	47
764	20	....	1	19	....	17
766	10	4	10	4	1	9
767	22	....	....	22	....	22
768	12	....	....	12	....	12
769	28	3	....	38	....	37
770	....	25	....	25	....	25
773	7	....	....	7	....	7
774	123	....	....	192	....	192
775	17	....	15	1	16	...
776	....	14	....	14	....	16
777	11	5	14	2	16	...
778	11	....	....	11	....	11
779	36	....	....	40	....	44
780	14	....	22	....	9	12
782	37	....	40	....	35	...
783	18	....	....	13	....	11
784	8	....	....	7	....	8
790	13	5	....	20	....	20
792	98	....	....	....	98	...
796	7	....	....	8	8	...
798	5	7	....	13	4	6
799	....	19	....	19	....	19
801	....	40	....	40	....	40
802	21	....	....	14	....	14
803	7	....	....	....	7	...
806	6	11	1	18	....	19
808	17	69	....	98	2	67
810	28	....	1	33	25	5
811	8	5	....	18	....	18
813	20	....	....	21	....	21
817	21	....	....	21	....	21
820	17	....	17	....	15	2
821	7	8	8	10	12	5
822	14	....	....	13	13	...
824	52	22	....	93	....	98
826	13	....	....	13	....	14
829	....	5	6	8	3	7
833	8	....	23	19	27	3
835	12	....	....	12	....	12
836	14	....	....	14	14	...
838	8	....	8	....	8	...
841	8	8	2	14	1	15
842	24	....	....	33	....	41
843	11	....	....	11	....	11
844	10	....	....	10	....	9
845	11	....	12	....	12	...
846	15	....	....	16	7	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
847	30	....	....	32	26	...
848	9	2	7	4	6	5
849	27	5	30	2	2	30
850	7	....	....	7	7	...
852	13	....	1	11	....	8
853	....	16	....	16	....	16
855	....	13	....	13	....	13
857	35	....	....	35	....	35
858	22	....	8	13	4	...
859	38	....	....	70	....	67
860	10	11	1	27	3	8
861	....	28	....	28	....	28
864	....	34	....	34	34	...
867	4	6	....	10	....	11
868	13	2	15	1	9	8
870	8	....	8	....	7	1
871	11	....	....	11	....	11
876	10	2	10	2	10	2
877	....	37	....	34	....	36
878	13	20	1	54	....	45
879	18	3	....	30	....	32
883	52	....	....	43	....	41
884	....	22	....	22	....	22
885	28	....	1	30	....	30
887	5	7	9	7	11	6
888	3	11	35	....	36	...
889	24	2	....	26	26	...
890	11	....	....	11	....	11
891	8	16	....	25	....	24
892	7	2	7	1	6	1
895	4	39	....	43	....	43
898	16	1	5	21	26	...
900	....	7	....	7	....	7
901	....	84	....	84	....	84
905	9	....	9	....	9	...
907	27	....	....	26	....	25
909	11	....	....	11	....	11
910	8	4	....	22	....	16
911	15	....	....	11	....	10
914	18	1	....	34	2	32
915	....	6	....	6	....	6
917	....	7	....	10	2	4
918	11	....	11	....	10	1
920	43	....	....	43	....	43
922	2	8	....	10	1	9
924	15	....	....	13	1	...
925	6	2	....	8	5	4
926	26	....	4	17	22	1
927	36	....	....	30	....	38
929	1	12	13	....	13	...
930	....	20	....	20	....	20
931	....	22	....	22	....	22
932	....	8	5	3	2	6
934	7	....	7	....	7	...
935	....	9	....	9	....	9
938	21	....	....	23	20	...
939	....	20	20	....	....	20
940	24	....	....	24	....	24
941	....	20	....	20	....	20
943	19	....	....	20	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
944	13	....	....	14	10	2
945	17	....	17	....	17	...
946	85	....	....	85	....	85
947	49	....	....	49	....	49
948	30	....	....	35	....	35
949	14	....	10	8	17	...
950	4	7	....	11	....	12
952	12	....	....	11	....	12
953	43	....	43	....	43	...
955	21	....	....	21	....	21
958	42	....	....	42	....	42
959	14	....	14	....	9	3
960	10	....	....	10	....	9
962	15	....	....	12	....	15
965	22	....	....	22	3	10
967	....	7	7	....	7	...
968	9	....	9	....	9	...
971	21	....	....	21	....	21
972	28	....	2	26	1	27
973	14	5	....	24	19	2
975	9	....	....	9	....	9
976	9	....	9	....	9	...
977	16	....	16	....	....	16
978	22	....	....	22	22	...
979	5	....	....	6	....	8
985	67	....	....	67	4	45
986	10	19	....	20	20	...
987	16	....	15	1	16	...
988	....	....	....	13	....	15
989	16	....	....	16	....	16
991	15	....	2	6	....	10
992	21	....	22	....	22	...
993	....	45	....	47	....	40
996	16	7	....	23	....	23
1002	33	....	....	33	....	33
1005	7	....	1	4	....	6
1006	5	3	....	10	....	10
1008	485	5	....	476	....	475
1009	....	12	....	12	....	12
1011	13	12	....	25	....	25
1012	12	....	....	12	....	12
1014	14	....	....	16	3	6
1015	17	1	....	18	....	18
1016	35	....	36	....	....	38
1018	9	....	....	8	....	12
1019	8	....	8	....	10	...
1020	....	7	....	7	....	7
1021	1	35	....	39	....	39
1022	....	19	....	21	....	21
1024	2	39	....	48	32	4
1025	14	....	....	14	14	...
1026	47	....	2	45	3	44
1034	9	1	1	12	....	15
1035	9	....	....	9	....	9
1040	15	1	15	1	13	3
1042	18	....	18	....	18	...
1044	6	11	....	21	....	21
1045	25	....	....	26	....	22
1046	1	9	1	9	....	12
1048	7	....	7	....	7	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1049	12	....	....	18	15	1
1051	74	....	....	97	13	38
1052	....	8	....	8	....	8
1053	44	....	....	44	25	6
1055	30	....	....	29	....	29
1056	8	....	....	8	....	8
1058	11	....	....	12	....	12
1062	2	13	....	17	....	17
1063	7	....	....	7	....	7
1065	7	....	....	17	....	17
1067	30	....	....	30	30	...
1068	10	....	....	10	....	10
1069	....	30	....	30	....	27
1071	4	21	5	20	3	22
1072	25	1	....	24	24	...
1073	35	....	4	31	....	35
1074	....	16	....	16	....	15
1076	....	13	....	13	....	13
1077	17	....	....	17	17	...
1082	....	54	....	54	....	43
1083	....	11	....	11	....	11
1085	12	3	6	9	12	2
1087	8	2	2	8	....	10
1089	26	....	....	31	32	...
1093	43	....	1	42	....	43
1095	....	11	....	11	....	11
1096	22	6	....	32	....	31
1101	7	2	6	3	9	...
1105	18	....	2	18	....	2
1107	....	22	1	21	1	21
1108	....	52	....	52	....	52
1110	18	....	18	....	18	...
1111	20	....	5	18	1	19
1113	....	10	....	11	....	11
1115	....	20	24	....	14	...
1116	14	....	....	16	2	11
1117	24	....	1	22	24	...
1119	....	14	....	18	....	18
1124	....	7	....	10	....	6
1125	2	89	1	90	....	91
1127	25	....	....	25	....	25
1132	18	....	....	18	....	18
1137	19	....	10	9	16	3
1140	13	....	....	13	....	13
1142	....	12	13	....	13	...
1143	31	....	....	31	....	31
1144	....	9	....	9	....	9
1146	58	1	....	59	....	59
1151	41	....	....	47	....	46
1155	11	....	....	9	....	5
1157	29	6	5	30	9	21
1158	....	54	....	54	1	53
1159	14	....	....	14	....	13
1161	15	....	8	7	11	...
1164	14	....	14	....	14	...
1166	16	....	....	16	....	15
1172	37	....	....	35	35	...
1176	33	....	11	16	33	...
1177	8	....	....	8	7	1
1179	....	22	....	22	....	22

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1181	16	....	16	....	16	...
1182	....	13	....	13	....	13
1183	11	....	11	....	1	10
1186	22	....	....	25	....	24
1188	33	1	1	36	....	35
1189	12	....	....	12	12	...
1190	12	....	12	....	12	...
1191	36	7	25	18	40	3
1197	11	....	....	14	11	2
1198	10	....	....	10	10	...
1207	38	1	28	10	19	2
1210	....	38	....	35	....	37
1212	8	4	....	12	....	12
1214	....	9	....	9	....	9
1218	....	21	....	21	....	21
1219	....	9	....	9	....	9
1223	19	....	....	23	1	20
1224	12	....	....	14	14	...
1226	....	14	....	13	....	12
1229	13	....	14	....	14	...
1236	....	56	....	56	....	55
1242	18	....	14	....	18	...
1243	16	....	....	16	16	...
1246	....	18	....	18	....	18
1247	17	1	....	15	16	1
1248	....	20	....	20	....	20
1249	8	5	....	13	....	13
1252	15	....	....	10	....	10
1255	24	....	....	26	....	26
1260	12	....	2	8	11	...
1261	16	2	1	17	1	17
1271	14	....	14	....	....	14
1272	4	12	....	25	1	24
1282	10	....	8	....	5	3
1284	9	....	4	5	....	9
1288	....	7	....	7	....	7
1289	10	....	8	2	9	1
1292	16	2	2	24	30	...
1295	17	3	20	....	20	...
1297	41	....	....	43	....	43
1305	128	....	....	125	180	...
1306	13	....	....	13	....	13
1307	202	....	....	180	190	...
1309	11	1	8	3	....	11
1313	9	3	....	15	....	15
1314	17	1	....	20	....	20
1317	25	....	18	12	4	20
1319	25	2	....	26	....	25
1320	13	....	....	13	....	13
1322	11	7	2	16	....	18
1323	3	20	4	18	3	18
1325	50	....	....	50	....	50
1326	19	....	....	20	1	6
1331	11	....	....	11	....	11
1332	10	....	....	10	....	10
1335	7	....	1	6	....	7
1336	....	10	....	10	....	10
1338	26	4	20	10	20	10
1340	8	....	8	....	8	...
1345	27	....	1	26	9	18

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1350	32	....	....	38	....	36
1351	17	....	1	16	15	2
1352	42	....	....	42	....	42
1354	14	4	2	20	....	20
1358	22	....	....	22	20	2
1361	2	4	5	2	....	7
1363	5	5	....	10	....	10
1364	....	8	....	8	....	8
1367	287	....	5	275	270	...
1369	41	....	....	41	....	41
1376	10	....	....	10	....	10
1377	1	27	....	37	....	37
1378	....	13	....	14	....	14
1379	32	....	....	32	....	32
1380	7	9	....	16	10	6
1382	....	14	....	15	....	15
1383	15	....	1	13	13	...
1384	....	18	....	27	....	18
1386	12	....	1	11	....	12
1387	15	....	15	....	15	...
1393	....	39	....	39	....	39
1399	12	1	9	5	12	...
1400	15	....	1	16	....	17
1403	....	39	....	39	....	39
1405	....	14	1	7	1	3
1406	10	....	....	10	10	...
1407	2	5	7	....	7	...
1410	21	2	15	1	14	3
1413	2	4	....	12	1	9
1414	....	16	....	16	....	16
1415	9	....	2	7	9	...
1416	4	....	4	....	4	...
1417	14	....	....	16	8	2
1419	1	11	....	12	2	10
1420	18	....	18	....	18	...
1423	25	....	34	....	45	1
1424	11	....	1	8	10	1
1425	26	....	26	....	26	...
1426	9	....	....	9	....	9
1428	9	....	....	9	....	9
1430	17	....	....	17	....	17
1433	14	....	....	14	....	14
1434	2	18	....	24	....	25
1436	42	....	....	42	....	42
1437	8	....	8	....	8	...
1438	....	11	11	....	....	11
1439	12	....	....	12	....	12
1441	14	....	18	....	14	...
1444	7	5	....	12	....	12
1445	9	1	2	8	11	...
1446	7	....	....	9	....	9
1447	45	....	....	52	....	35
1449	....	32	....	32	....	32
1458	16	....	....	16	....	16
1460	....	14	....	14	....	12
1463	7	....	....	10	8	2
1464	....	19	....	17	....	17
1465	1	13	....	14	....	14
1472	....	21	....	18	....	17
1474	12	....	....	12	12	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1476	....	10	....	10	6	4
1477	14	....	....	12	....	14
1478	....	9	....	9	....	9
1491	16	2	11	2	9	3
1492	....	12	....	12	....	12
1498	13	1	1	10	....	8
1499	....	8	7	1	1	7
1501	8	....	....	8	....	8
1505	26	....	26	....	26	...
1508	4	7	1	11	....	11
1509	9	....	8	1	9	...
1512	1	9	....	12	13	...
1515	14	....	8	2	....	14
1516	18	....	....	15	....	10
1517	13	....	....	13	....	13
1519	24	....	....	32	28	...
1522	1	20	3	18	4	17
1523	....	26	26	....	26	...
1524	17	....	....	17	17	...
1525	9	....	....	10	6	3
1526	10	....	....	10	....	...
1527	23	....	....	24	....	26
1530	10	2	10	2	8	4
1532	23	....	....	23	23	...
1535	7	....	4	3	....	7
1539	16	....	4	12	3	13
1548	....	70	....	70	....	70
1553	15	....	1	15	15	...
1555	17	....	14	1	14	...
1558	10	....	....	10	....	10
1561	7	9	1	28	3	22
1565	200	....	200	....	27	177
1566	....	9	1	16	1	14
1568	....	17	....	22	19	...
1569	....	14	....	14	....	14
1570	16	....	1	12	....	17
1572	30	....	30	....	30	...
1573	....	16	....	14	12	...
1576	16	2	....	17	....	17
1577	30	....	....	30	....	30
1582	54	12	57	1	31	12
1584	35	....	....	35	....	35
1585	9	8	11	3	16	...
1586	21	....	....	23	22	...
1587	14	2	14	2	6	10
1588	3	7	....	12	1	12
1592	24	2	7	21	3	20
1595	....	31	....	31	....	31
1596	7	391	4	402	1	411
1599	10	....	....	10	....	10
1602	35	....	....	42	1	42
1603	9	....	9	....	10	...
1605	9	....	10	....	10	...
1607	27	....	....	27	....	27
1611	11	....	11	....	11	...
1612	13	....	1	12	....	13
1613	17	....	14	....	18	...
1617	15	....	....	16	16	...
1618	47	....	47	....	47	...
1621	16	....	....	17	....	17

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1626	13	....	....	13	....	13
1628	....	7	....	7	....	7
1632	14	....	14	....	3	11
1635	26	....	....	26	....	26
1636	12	....	12	....	12	...
1639	30	....	....	30	....	...
1640	....	59	....	59	....	59
1643	....	18	....	18	....	18
1646	10	3	....	14	3	4
1648	8	....	8	....	8	...
1653	29	....	....	29	....	29
1659	18	1	....	22	....	22
1660	22	....	20	2	17	...
1665	1	9	....	14	18	...
1666	20	....	16	6	19	...
1667	22	....	12	4	19	...
1668	1	12	....	21	....	17
1671	20	....	....	18	1	16
1672	7	....	8	....	9	...
1673	20	....	....	20	....	20
1675	9	....	....	9	....	9
1677	6	2	8	....	8	...
1680	....	9	....	9	9	...
1681	10	2	7	3	11	...
1684	....	25	....	25	....	25
1688	....	21	....	21	....	21
1689	24	3	....	27	....	27
1691	13	....	....	13	....	13
1692	....	9	....	9	....	9
1693	29	....	32	1	24	3
1695	31	....	6	32	47	...
1697	28	1	....	29	....	29
1699	46	....	40	3	47	...
1701	17	7	....	15	2	11
1703	8	....	....	8	....	8
1704	38	....	1	39	....	39
1705	16	....	....	18	....	18
1709	9	6	7	8	12	3
1712	12	1	5	6	1	11
1715	15	....	....	15	....	15
1717	139	....	....	149	1	152
1719	....	15	....	15	....	15
1722	23	....	....	24	....	23
1725	9	7	17	1	14	4
1726	....	12	....	12	....	12
1728	8	....	8	....	8	...
1730	11	....	....	11	11	...
1731	6	....	....	7	....	10
1738	13	....	2	12	....	14
1741	....	16	....	16	....	16
1743	....	20	....	20	....	20
1746	23	....	....	24	....	24
1747	359	1	....	361	365	...
1748	49	....	....	49	46	...
1751	11	....	....	11	....	11

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1753	15	....	1	16	....	15
1755	35	3	12	25	9	15
1757	....	35	2	33	....	35
1758	9	....	9	....	8	1
1762	11	....	11	....	11	...
1763	....	14	....	14	....	14
1764	18	....	18	....	18	...
1774	10	....	11	....	9	1
1777	7	....	....	7	....	7
1779	58	....	57	1	58	...
1783	7	....	....	8	8	...
1784	93	....	....	107	....	97
1785	....	14	....	14	3	3
1786	150	70	215	35	179	60
1790	1	40	....	48	....	49
1793	66	....	66	....	....	66
1794	14	1	....	22	....	21
1799	25	....	14	7	22	...
1802	42	....	....	42	....	42
1812	10	....	10	....	10	...
1813	35	....	....	37	40	...
1820	18	....	15	....	24	...
1824	45	....	14	....	14	...
1832	....	30	....	28	....	26
1835	51	....	1	48	41	3
1840	19	....	....	19	12	7
1848	49	....	49	....	49	...
1850	....	13	....	13	13	...
1856	11	1	11	1	12	...
1858	10	....	....	10	9	...
1859	7	....	....	7	....	7
1860	7	....	....	8	....	9
1866	11	3	14	....	14	...
1867	14	....	....	10	....	10
1874	28	12	....	45	....	44
1877	9	....	....	9	....	9
1880	....	9	....	9	....	9
1882	2	12	....	15	....	15
1883	....	9	....	10	....	10
1885	19	....	....	22	19	3
1891	27	....	27	....	27	...
1897	10	....	3	7	8	2
1898	13	....	13	....	13	...
1909	9	....	....	9	....	9
1913	13	....	12	....	15	...
1915	....	18	....	18	....	18
1920	11	....	1	8	10	...
1921	25	....	....	25	....	25
1923	7	....	7	....	7	...
1924	15	....	1	14	3	12
1925	....	10	....	10	....	10
1931	2	5	2	5	7	...
1943	14	....	....	14	14	...
1944	10	....	....	10	....	10
1947	....	14	14	....	14	...

Report of Committee on Compilation of Vote on Amendments to Sections 24 and 20, and on New Section 32a of General Constitution

Indianapolis, April 1, 1912.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother: We, the committee appointed by you to tabulate the votes cast on the following amendments to our General Constitution, viz., to amend Sections 24, 20 and new Section 32-A, beg leave to sumbit the following report on same:

1,110 Locals voted on the amendments.
45 Locals' votes were not counted for reasons hereafter specified.
2 Locals sent in blank returns.

—Returns Without Local Seal Attached—

Local Unions 111, 216, 274, 291, 614, 715, 903, 980, 1033, 1213, 1330, 1390, 1591, 1593 and 1868.

—Returns Received After Date Specified—

Local Unions 68, 210, 229, 308, 667 and 1145.

—Returns Received Without Being Properly Attested by the Officers of the Local Union—

Local Unions 267, 912, 1241, 1329, 1451 and 1899.

—Returns of Local Unions Without Any Votes Recorded—

Local Unions 113, 198, 259, 361, 747, 763, 1037, 1134, 1188, 1267, 1873 and 1918.

Two Local Unions sent in their returns without any votes, Local Union number, seal or officers' signatures attached.

Votes cast in favor of amendment to Section 24	28,856
Votes cast against amendment to Section 24	11,341
Total votes cast	40,197

This having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore carried.

Votes cast in favor of amendment to Section 20	6,492
Votes cast against amendment to Section 20	35,810
Total votes cast	42,302

This not having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore lost.

Votes cast in favor of new section known as 32-A	14,834
Votes cast against new section to be known as 32-A	26,755
Total votes cast	41,589

This not having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore lost.

HENRY W. BLUMENBERG, Chairman,
Local Union 724, New York City.

JOHN FLYNN,
Local Union 1693, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH L. CROWELL,
Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.

WM. B. MYLES,
Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAS. HANN,
Local Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y.,
Secretary to Tabulating Committee.

What our Organizers are doing

U. S. Berry

I wish to take up a little space in our worthy Journal, giving a condensed report of conditions and work pertaining to the U. B. movement in Texas. I have but little in the way of new work to report, since my last through our official Journal.

The greater part of my time having been taken up in adjusting differences, and looking after the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, in order to keep them from finding a roosting place in the Lone Star state.

I have succeeded in driving them out, or thwarting their plans of maintaining an organization. I have visited Temple, where Joseph J. Erklin, the disturber of peaceful conditions had organized a branch consisting of eleven members during the Waco trouble, but in talking to some of their members I failed to find one that would admit knowing where the place of meeting was.

So far as the Dallas proposition is concerned, they are a thing of the past, in spite of the fact that the building trade section is still guarding them jealously. And that Erklin has returned to Texas, and working under cover, in a way that he appears to be ashamed of his job. The carpenters of Texas are hoping that the first of July will put an end to this kind of work

Conditions of trade and organization generally are good, several places having secured within the last twelve months the 50 cent scale, the last one being Austin, Texas. At this place work had been tied up for some time. I have taken this matter up and succeeded in getting our men and the employers together by mutual agreement, and concluded the work with a social entertainment, under the auspices of Local Union No. 300, contractors attending and some very interesting talks from members of the Builders' Exchange Company. There is some difficulty in keeping some of our small locals together, however, I find that after the second effort many of them finally succeed. I am of the opinion that if our general convention could work out some system in handling clearance cards, that we would be able to save or hold intact the locals in our smaller towns. If it could be arranged so that men going out of their home town in dull seasons, would not be compelled to transfer it would be the means of preserving many small locals; as many of our men who are located and have families and do not move, but finally return.

I am of the opinion that state councils could handle this matter, making it apply to men of the state, if they were properly recognized as state central bodies, something after the order of the District Council of the cities.

A system of this kind would especially fit conditions in Texas, where the territory is so large, and with large districts, consisting of several good, thrifty towns where men work throughout the district, this would be a long stride toward extending our jurisdiction to the state line, thereby lending encouragement to our smaller towns to fall in line.

I sincerely hope to see these matters placed before our next general convention in a manner that they may be systematically worked out. But according to some of the amendments being submitted, and if carried, there would be no encouragement for a man who had any thought or care for his own welfare; or his future standing to serve the organization in the capacity of a general officer of any kind.

The whole thing, taking so many referendum elections between conventions for their face value, is a farce. It appears to a man who can read between the lines that the object is to make the administration an ex-

(Continued on Page 43.)

Keep Away From California

California State Federation of Labor,

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern:

During the past few months, San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men, who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise, the viciousness of the mammon-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

The truth is, that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-1895, seventeen years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone, there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens, to say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent. of the labor now here, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of post-card falsehoods throughout the world, in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness, hunger and misery.

This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

Gold is the only god these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they crave it, and would take it out of the palsied hand of advanced age or from the helpless fingers of puny infancy, without a pang of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from trustworthy sources that there is work for you here. Fraternally,

(Signed)
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary,
California State Federation of Labor.
(Signed)
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary,
League for the Protection of the Unemployed.

Notice—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, on March 4, 1912:

"Whereas, There are at present in San Francisco a large number of unemployed men and women, many of whom have been lured hither by false and misleading reports and advertisements published throughout the country, representing that there exists a de-

mand for labor in connection with the Exposition; and

"Whereas, This condition operates injuriously to the interests of our citizens, and will, unless corrected, prove a serious detriment to the city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the labor forces now available at a moment's notice are more than sufficient to meet any possible demand now or for a considerable time to come, and we would therefore warn all persons seeking employment against coming to San Francisco, since by so doing they are likely to be disappointed in their own hopes and certain to increase the evils of unemployment among the people already here."

Wage Slavery and Chattel Slavery

Editor The Carpenter:

While it is an indisputable fact that during the last three decades in cities and towns where labor is well organized, working hours have been reduced, wages increased and the condition of the worker generally improved, the fact remains that in many sections of this glorious country the condition of the toiler these present days is worse than that of the chattel slave of times gone by. It is not the shameful conditions in the Lawrence mills, brought to light during the strike, nor the inhuman conditions disclosed by the Steel Trust inquiries, which prompt me to make this assertion. I am living in the South, where I come daily in contact with colored people who were slaves in their earlier years and from the information I gather from them and from my own observation, I am well able to compare the days of slavery with the present days of so-called free labor.

The slave of old had the assurance of steady employment, of sufficient to eat and clothes to wear. The only thing in which he differed from the free laborers was that if he dared to disobey his master's orders, he received a whipping; but he being an ignorant creature, whose sense of dignity as a human being was rather undeveloped, this whipping was not felt by him as humiliating as the many humiliations the free laborers of today has to endure when out of work for any length of time and vainly searching high and low for employment.

In slavery times the master had but one class from which to choose his laborers, while the capitalist of today has all nationalities to choose his help from, and as the free laborer has to work or starve he is very often compelled to accept a remuneration for his services that does not permit him and his family to make a bare living. It would not be surprising if many of our free laborers of today would prefer the whipping the colored slave was subject to, to a condition where he finds himself unable to provide for his family and keep them from misery and want.

Wage labor is by no means free. The capitalist dictates to us in everything and the worker, unless he belongs to an organization that can protect him, must submit to his terms, and after he has given the best time of his life to the capitalist and he can no longer turn out the same amount of work that he did in his younger years, his wages are reduced or he is discharged. Just for illustration, let me tell the story of the laborer and the mule, which, by the way, is something of every day occurence.

Both had been in the employ of a manufacturing concern for sometime until finally the two became sick. The company then doctored the mule and docked the white laborer.

In slavery times the boss bought the slave, paid for him and held a property right in him. It is different today—the boss don't pay for the laborer, he pays him a wage for his services as long as he can profit by it and discharges him when he pleases. The boss claims he is giving the laborer a living, but, in fact, as the laborer produces much more than his wage amounts to, it is him who is giving a living to the boss. Chattel slavery has merely been supplanted by wage slavery and slavery is as yet not abolished.

It behooves organized labor to take another stand for the emancipation of the worker from wage slavery, and fight the battle through to the end. This is a subject which could be discussed at greater length, but a hint to the wise should be sufficient.

In conclusion, permit me to say that my home town, the city of Nashville, Tenn., is being advertised by real estate sharks as a paradise. Yes, it is a fine place for work, if work is all you want; but don't come here

with the expectation of gathering up the precious eagles, for wages are low.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. ADKINS, R. S., L. U. 350.

Nashville, Tenn.

How the Union Label Can Hire and Pay the Advertiser, the Manufacturer, Retailer and Consumer, and Help the Aged and the Sick

Editor The Carpenter:

The letter published by you in the correspondence column of the January issue (last month's Carpenter), over the signature of the member of L. U. No. 631, Spring Valley, Ill., is straight from the shoulder, every sentence to the point, and with few exceptions pertaining to the presiding officers, is the whole truth. And it must be discouraging to the earnest, able writers and the general officers, and to all members that are using their efforts to spread the light of demanding the union label everywhere on all manufactured products, also in the woodwork industry, especially what our U. B. claims jurisdiction over the carpenters' edge tool branches of our trade. There is no doubt about it, if the carpenters would unanimously make a demand for union-made tools some manufacturing firms would unionize their carpenters' tool plants, but if one carpenter in, say twenty, tells the hardware retailer that he wants union-made tools and the other nineteen laugh at the twentieth label crank, as he is termed in many Local Unions, and is often obstructed by "point of order" questions, entertained by the presiding officers, because a union "recruit that joined because he had to benefit himself by being inside the union" doesn't want to learn or know what the union label stands for, or is ashamed to be seen wearing or using or handling any articles of union make, bearing the union label. Other trades unionists are demanding the union label on their tools, why not the carpenters and joiners?

The International Machinists' Association is using union-made tools, produced by its own members. A tool factory in Fittsburg, Mass., is run on the co-operation plan by employer and employes, the Illinois Federation of Labor has gone on record demanding the label on tools, also Miners, and for the benefit of our rank and file, and to encourage the able and earnest writers on the union tools, the writers of this desire to state that we have in this city, Streator, Ill., a union blacksmithing firm, that are experts in the manufacturing of coal miners' union-made tools, and they are at present about to move into larger workshops, where they can manufacture a full outfit of handles and miner supplies, engaging members of the other five trades, which will include several members of the carpenter trade as hickory handle turners; and this manufacturing firm has offered the sale of all union-made handles used by members of the carpenter organization to be sold through the appointed agents of each respective Local Union of the U. B., and agree to pay 7 per cent. on all handles that may be placed in retailers' stores designated by the Local Union agents. The J. B. Pouk Bros. have a clear union, a reputation of honesty and fair dealing and will live up to their agreements. The senior partner, J. B. Pouk, was a resident of Spring Valley for thirteen years, and it is claimed he made several carloads of miners' tools in these years before moving to Streator. The great labor leader, John Mitchell, mined coal in the Spring Valley coal mines years before he started out in the miners' cause from the latter city, and with picks and sledges manufactured by Brother Pouk, and his make of tools in that line are highly recommended by Mr. John Mitchell to this day. A few members of L. U. 495, U. B., have investigated and accepted the Pouk Bros.' offer and intend to ask the approval of the other eighteen Local Unions located in seven counties adjoining this county of La Salle; to get this proposition before the rank and file of the U. B. members and general officers, for the purpose of devising ways and means of encouraging this firm, and pledge their handle patronage to them, and intend to enter into an agreement with the firm that all salesmen and jobbers' commissions be eliminated and such commissions be paid to the Local Union selling carpenters' tools, handles and other union-made handles for domestic use, the broom and mop handles, the garden and farm handles; and that one-half of the 7 per cent. be paid into a fund to help build a

home for our aged and sick members, as per endorsement of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, referred to the general officers (see printed proceedings of the Des Moines convention), and the other half of the 7 per cent. commission to be paid to the local agent. In conclusion, the writer desires to say that this proposition should appeal to each and every member of our U. B., as it is a new feature in advertising our label and getting paid for doing it, and will pay for a home for our helpless members. Let each presiding officer call the attention of the meeting to this and the members in turn instruct their recording secretary to write their approval and moral support to the firm address, J. B. Pouk Bros., West Main st., Streator, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
F. M. STAHL,
Delegate Illinois State Federation of Labor.
ARCHIE B. ROBB,
President Local Union 495.

Protest Against Frequent Referendum Proceedings

Editor The Carpenter:

At the regular meeting of the Monroe County Carpenters' District Council, of Rochester, N. Y., the question of the various amendments which have recently been sent to referendum vote was discussed at some length. While we realize the position of the General Office in being compelled to submit these amendments to a general vote, under the existing law, we do not believe these amendments are of sufficient importance to justify the enormous expenditure of moneys (both of the National Office and Local Unions), particularly at this time, when our general convention is so near at hand. It occurs to us that Section 237 of the general constitution needs amendment, as it is both possible and easy to get the endorsement of five Local Unions from five different states on almost any proposition, irrespective of whose personal purposes it may serve, or how ridiculous the amendment may be.

Many of our members do not realize the heavy cost of submitting the amendments, money which might well be used for bettering the condition of our members, and the upbuilding of our organization.

I have therefore been instructed by the District Council of Rochester to write a protest to The Carpenter, against the useless expenditure of money for this purpose.

We propose to offer an amendment to the constitution at the next convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which we believe will eliminate this evil.

Trusting that you may be able to find space for the above, and wishing continued success and prosperity to The Carpenter, we are, Fraternally yours,

MONROE COUNTY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Rochester, N. Y.
A. DEMALLIE, President.
GEO. H. WRIGHT, Sec'y-Treas.

From Lima, Ohio

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having seen anything in our Journal from Lima, Ohio, I would like to assure the brothers and readers that our U. B. is still in evidence in that city.

Our Local Union 372 was organized about two years ago and since that time we have succeeded in raising our wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour, and we have also established the nine-hour day.

We have decided not to ask for any change in our schedule of hours and wages this season, but instead, each one of us constituted himself a committee of one in an effort to induce outsiders to join.

By this means we expect to increase our membership at a rate that will place us in a position to next year make a demand for an eight-hour day and an advance in wages. In order to get in touch with the men still outside of our fold we have set apart one night of each month for an open meeting. At our last open meeting we had an oyster supper and several talks by able speakers. We invited the carpenters and their wives to attend, with the result that our hall was filled to overflowing and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, and went home well pleased.

Prospects for a busy building season this coming spring are good, and the Building Trades Council we are just organizing here, when established, will undoubtedly be of great assistance to each craft. Wishing the

U. B. the best possible success in the future, I remain Fraternally yours,

ORA GREEN,

Recording Secretary L. U. 372, Lima, O.

To All Laboring Men and Women in the United States

Greeting—Abraham Lincoln in his second message to Congress said: "Let them, the laboring people, beware of surrendering a political part, which, when surrendered, will be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities against them."

The message was very brief, and was devoted entirely as an admonition to the working people in matters affecting their individual political future.

As we look back over the past and recount what has taken place since the Great Emancipator wrote that simple message, we realize the importance of being more careful in the exercise of our rights of suffrage; believing that the time has come for all working men and women to lay aside their party affiliations and work together for the common good of all who work for wages.

The mere fact of going to the polls and casting your vote does not avail, but you must go into the primaries and work for the election of delegates whom you know will go into convention and nominate men for office who are friendly to your cause no matter to what party they may belong, and when elected, will carry out the will of the people and not the will of the trusts only.

The labor unions may be composed of "undesirable citizens," yet we appeal to you to muster all the courage and force you have in the coming national campaign to the end, that we receive more equitable and just rights in this "land of the free and the home of the brave." Fraternally yours,

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

L. U. No. 418, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

A Home for the Aged and Infirm of Seven Trades

Editor The Carpenter:

The joint production of seven trades, a union-made cigar box, manufactured in Streator, Ill., has created some favorable comment among the trades unionists in several districts of the state and at the Illinois State Federation convention, and now the agitation seems to grow into national fame in honor of the International Union of Cigarmakers, the father organization of the union label. The co-operation of the officers of seven International organizations will be petitioned to appoint a committee of at least one of their members to meet the officers of the Cigarmakers' Union in the near future, to take into consideration the joint establishing of a home for the sick and aged members of the seven trade unions. It is planned that sympathizers of these trades will assist in making the home self-supporting by occupying space in the buildings for factories, workshops and mills, each trade to control the manufacture and sale of its own respective product and to have joint ownership in ground, chattels, buildings, etc.

It is true the Typographical Union has a splendid home, also the Printing Pressmen's Union has about completed a fine home of their own; but the carpenters, papermakers, lithographers, photo-engravers and box trimmers (the latter members of the bookbinders), and cigarmakers have no home or sanitarium. Also the Tobacco Workers' International Union will receive an invitation to co-operate in the building of the home if they so desire. The carpenters' organization is large enough to build its own home, but as their union label is not receiving the recognition it should receive, and as the planned Seven Trades Home will be a booster for the union label, they will do well to interest themselves in this contemplated enterprise.

In this connection and for the information of all carpenters and readers of the journal, we wish to call attention to the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers, who use a little round label and claim to be the original cigar boxmakers.

This is wrong, as has been shown in an article appearing in the September, 1911, "Carpenter." The first cigar boxes were made by the carpenter at his wooden bench.

Now, we hope that the members of the U. B. will assist us in creating a still larger demand for this seven-union label cigar box. Let each member do his duty as prescribed in

the constitution relative to the union label, and be mindful of our pledge to demand the union label on all purchases. Let us be wholehearted trades unionists. It is pleasant memories for a union man to know that he is consistent and helpful to his fellow unionists.

Fraternally yours,

D. FARLEY,

Millmen's L. U. 796, Rock Island, Ill., and Other Original Promoters of the Union Cigar Box.

The Labor Temple and History of L. U. 586 of Sacramento, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you photo of our Labor Temple, a history of same by Alfred Dalton, Jr., its secretary, and also a brief history of Local Union 586 by Wm. Pook, one of our oldest members, for publication in our Journal. Hoping to see illustration of temple and histories in an early number, I am, Fraternally yours,

BERT DONALDSON,
R. S. L. U. 586,
Sacramento, Cal.

—Sacramento Labor Temple—

For many years the members of organized labor in the city of Sacramento, Cal., discussed the advisability of attempting to erect a home for organized labor, but it was not until April 4th, 1905, that anything of a definite nature was undertaken.

On this date a joint committee from the Central Labor Organization and the Building Trades Council, appointed at the solicitation of a few energetic members of organized labor, met and took steps to organize. Many meetings were held and the matter considered from every point of view, and appeals were sent out to all organizations asking for help and finances.

By July some $300 was pledged and those who were interesting themselves in the matter held a stockholders' meeting and resolved to incorporate. Alfred Dalton, Jr., a member of the Typographical Union, who had just been admitted to practice law, looked after the legal end, and the association was organized with the following officers: Alfred Dalton, Jr., president and attorney; L. A. Dudgeon, hod carriers, vice-president; P. T. Johnson (deceased), secretary; D. D. Sullivan, pressmen, treasurer, and J. R. Haggerty, teamsters, sergeant-at-arms. The other directors were: H. G. Frey, brewery workmen; George Duffy, carpenters; Geo. Best, bricklayers; Frank Cooke, bookbinders, and J. S. Adair, printers.

The time between July and November was devoted towards attempting to enthuse the members of organized labor in favor of the scheme, and on November 27, 1905, articles of incorporation were filed, the capital stock being fixed at $75,000, and shares were offered at $1.00 each.

The directors worked earnestly, but without much success, and it looked as if the scheme would have to be abandoned for lack of interest and support, but while discouraged, the directors were not quitters, but kept on with their efforts, which were at last crowned with success.

In 1906 it was decided to choose a site for the temple, and, after considering many tempting offers, the present one at the corner of Eighth and I streets was chosen, a ten-dollar piece securing an option thereon for one week. The price of the lot was fixed at $7,000.

Some little enthusiasm was created by the news that a site had been purchased for the temple, and the directors redoubled their efforts, now that they had assumed an obligation. Nightly appeals were made to the different unions to help, and a campaign of education was continued and inaugurated for several years, during which time the different unions subscribed for stock, some paying in cash, others in ten-month installments, and still others in sixty-month installments, with the result that in a little over a year the lost was paid for and the association had a deed on record for it.

In May, 1909, the directors decided to make an effort to erect a building, and while it had many promises to pay, had very little money on hand. The Sacramento Bank came to the association's relief and on its promise to pay, backed up by the promises of the different unions, agreed to loan $40,000 towards the project.

Soon after a contract was entered into with the Matthews Construction Company to erect the temple at a cost of $62,104. Extra foundations, etc., increased the cost however, to $64,436.00.

The work was inaugurated in May, 1910., and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and considerable enthusiasm on October 16, 1910. The temple was completed on March 15, 1911, since which time it has been the home for organized labor.

Sacramento Labor Temple.

The temple is a five-story and basement structure, with a steel frame and brick

walls. It has seven meeting halls, a number of committee rooms and a large assembly or dance hall, which is fitted with the latest up-to-date spring maple floor. There are also on the fifth floor a number of office suites and in the basement several offices for business agents and a large reading room. On the ground floor are five stores, all of which are occupied and are bringing in a good revenue. The building is warmed by means of an oil-burning furnace and is equipped with a large and spacious elevator.

The total cost of the temple, including lot, furnishings, etc., is about $95,000, and the property is today estimated to be easily worth $150,000.

Carpenters' Local 586 is about the largest shareholder and has been one of the most enthusiastic workers for the erection of the temple.

The temple is one of the finest edifices in this city, being a credit to the city, to organized labor, and to the individuals who, for the many years, worked untiringly and unselfishly for its erection.

During the month of October the meeting of the State Bar Association was held in social hall, and many of these gentlemen, who were from all parts of this great state, expressed their wonder and appreciation at the magnificence of the building and of the great work performed by organized labor in its erection.

—History of Local Union 586—

Local Union No. 586, Carpenters and Joiners of America, was instituted in Sacramento, Cal., by Frank Smith, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor, on May 14th, 1900, with fifteen members. Of that number six are still members of the union, one has become a contractor, two have passed to the Great Beyond, the other six have sought other fields of labor, some of them still retaining their membership in the brotherhood. Of the first set of officers installed, five are still in the union. At the time of the institution of the union the wage of carpenters in this city was $2.50 to $3.00 per day of nine hours. The first trade movement for better conditions was made on July 18th, 1900, when an agreement was made with a company about to erect a large building, and the contractors bidding on its erection that they should figure on a basis of eight hours per day for carpenters. Between then and August 1st, 1900, an agreement was also entered into with the builders providing that on the above date eight hours per day would be general. All of the builders except two signed the agreement. Later these two fell in line. In February, 1901, Local 586, in conjunction with four other unions, under a charter granted by the state building trades council, organized a local building trades council.

As the next movement for better conditions the union secured for its members a uniform wage of $3.50 per day of eight hours. Later they secured $4.00 per day with the half-holiday on Saturday. Since then wages have been increased until at the present time they are second to none on the coast, and all carpenters, as well as other craftsmen, must carry a union card to be permitted to work on any building or in any mill.

In conjunction with the mill mens' Union No. 1618, a district council is maintained, together with an apprentice system.

While in all trade movements for better conditions, Local 586 has not called a strike to obtain their demands. They have become involved in several lockouts in general trade movements.

In the erection of the Labor Temple, Local 586 has been a prominent factor, the first president and secretary of the temple association having been members of 586. The union is the largest stockholder, either as an organization or individual, holding 5,800 shares of stock, worth $5,800. In addition to this, a large number of the members are individual holders of stock. Local 586 has been liberal in its assistance to other organizations in times of trouble. During the recent struggle in Los Angeles they contributed about $8,000 to assist their brethren in the southern city.

The local maintains a sick benefit fund, paying $5.00 per week to sick or disabled members.

It is the largest union of tradesmen in the state north of San Francisco, its membership now being 566. It meets every Friday evening in Hall No. 1, the largest meet-

ing room in the Labor Temple. It is represented in the Federated Trades Council by ten delegates, in the Building Trades Council by eight delegates, and in the District Council by nine delegates.

The members' monthly dues are $1.25. Its funds are in a healthy condition, with a tidy bank account to draw upon should occasion require it.

Governor Refuses to Speak from Scab Platform

Editor The Carpenter:

Presuming that an incident which occurred here in Phoenix, Ariz., early in February, will interest the brothers of the U. B., I will here, upon request of the membership of Local Union 1089, describe the circumstances in connection with the above.

Admission Day (admission of Arizona to the Union as a state, February 14, 1912,) drawing near, the Phoenix Trades Council received an invitation to take part in a parade. We hustled around and got our banner ready when the subject of a platform having been built by one of the non-union contractors came up and proved a very serious stumbling block. The Governor (Hunt) declared that he was a union man, or had been one, and being in sympathy with organized labor, he would rather speak from a soap box than from a scab platform.

The boys then got together and our carpenters put up a platform for the Governor to review the parade.

The parade was a grand success, in which the Trades Council's and all other union banners were given the most favorable position, and were cheered by everyone. The boys turned out in full, headed by the local band.

We had a photo taken of the platform built by our members, with Governor and state representatives on it; also one of the members of the Trades Council with banner. A copy of each we will have enlarged to 14x 20 inches and present them to the Governor, who is a progressive man, and, as shown by his action in this incident, a friend of the laboring men.

We are now considering the matter of buying property and building a labor temple with a union co-operative store on the ground floor. In this undertaking we will probably be assisted by the Arizona State Federation of Labor, in which some 5,000 or 6,000 members, carpenters included, and miners predominating, are represented.

H. F. DEWINTON, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Expulsions

(Continued from Page 17.)

Union for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Beaver Valley District Council.

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H. S. Lightbody of Local Union 61, Kansas City, Mo., was expelled for the forgery of two checks against a brother member.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Akron, O.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Altus, Okla.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Alva, Okla.	Kenosha, Wis.
Asherton, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Ashland, Ky.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Tex.	Manhattan, Kan.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Madison, Wis.
Battlecreek, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Belleville, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.	New York City.
Boise, Idaho.	New Bedford, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	Norfolk, Va.
Cleveland, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Dubuque, Ia.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Fresno, Cal.	Sioux City, Ia.
Great Falls, Mont.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Greeley, Colo.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.

Consumers' League

Washington, March 30.—There is in this city an active Consumers' League that is doing things. Only recently a second exhibition of goods manufactured under sweatshop conditions was held. Owing to the fact that it created intense interest the exposition was continued several days longer than at first intended. As an educational feature it is par excellent.

News Notes from Local Unions

Pittsfield, Mass.—Trade conditions in this city are very unsatisfactory and we urgently advise migrating carpenters to avoid this vicinity. Most all big jobs are being let to non-union contractors and we have hard work to keep the union together.

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Ottawa, Ill.—Trade in this place just at this time is in a deplorable condition and no improvement in sight during the spring season. Many of our resident brothers are out of employment. Traveling carpenters are advised to keep away until further notice.

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Eau Claire, Wis.—Work is very slack here at this time and business in general very dull. Lots of our own men are out of employment and there is absolutely no chance for any newcomer. Traveling brothers are advised to avoid this city until spring trade opens up.

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Price, Utah—Trade is rather unsatisfactory in this vicinity. There are more carpenters on the premises than required to do all the work that will come up this coming season, and as we are trying to organize a Local Union in this city, we would request traveling brothers to give us a lift by staying away until further notice.

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Sioux Falls, S. D.—Carpenters contemplating coming to this city in search of work are hereby warned to keep away. We have, so far, been unable to obtain the signatures of the contractors to an agreement. We are already overrun with men from outlying districts and many of our own men have been idle half the time this past year.

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Kansas City, Mo.—There is quite a lull in the building industry in this city, trade is very dull and employment very scarce. As a result over half of our members are walking the streets idle and prospects of the near future are by no means bright. Traveling brothers are advised to steer clear of this city at this time pending an improvement in trade conditions.

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Phoenix, Ariz.—Local Union 1089 of this city is progressing nicely. We hope to have a closed shop in reality in the near future. One of our most active non-union contracting firms, who operate a mill, are seriously considering "the coming through" and apply for the union label for mill work. However, there is plenty of men here to handle all the work and then some.

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Huron, S. D.—This is to sound a warning to all carpenters thinking of taking a trip to this city and looking for work. Trade is very slack, most of our own men are idle. There is no show whatever for any newcomers and the outlook for the spring season is very gloomy. Migrating brothers, be wise and avoid this city until such time as we are prompted to report improvement of trade conditions.

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Schenectady, N. Y.—All union carpenters are urgently requested to keep away from this city at this time and until further notice. Advertisements are appearing in out-of-town papers for carpenters to come to Schenectady while, as a matter of fact, there is but very little work in the city at the present time and small prospects of any later in the season. Two-thirds of our membership are idle.

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Akron, O.—Although opportunities for employment are very scarce in this city at present, and we are already overrun with idle carpenters from outside districts, the rubber trust is advertising for men.

Traveling brothers are therefore earnestly warned to place no credence in newspaper reports or advertisements, stating

that carpenters are wanted here. Stay away from Akron, Ohio.

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Corsicana, Tex.—We desire to hereby notify all carpenters that work is very scarce in this place and no improvement of trade conditions in sight. Many of our home men are out of employment, or working on short time and there being no opening for any newcomer, we would advise traveling brothers to give Corsicana, Tex., a wide berth until further notice.

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Westfield, Mass.—On Tuesday, February 19, Local Union 222 of this city held a very enjoyable smoker. Brothers Hannigan and Kimball made very interesting talks; there was quite a delegation from Holyoke present, including Brother Provost. After the speechmaking, refreshments were served and all had a good time. We had a very good attendance of the membership, about forty being present.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Migrating carpenters will act wisely by avoiding this city, notwithstanding the statement contained in circulars sent all over the country by the Employers' Association, claiming that there is a great boom in the building industry of this city and urging mechanics to come to Poughkeepsie. Many of our resident brothers did not have enough work to keep them going this winter and the outlook for spring is very gloomy. Beware of misleading ads. and avoid this city.

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Augusta, Ga.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to stay away from this city, as we are engaged in a movement for better working conditions and there is scarcely an opening for any newcomer anyhow. We will welcome any brother to our city after our efforts in the above direction have been crowned with success, but at present an influx of carpenters in search of work would place our movement in jeopardy. Assist us in winning out by avoiding this city and vicinity.

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Henryetta, Okla.—We desire to call the attention of all transient brother carpenters to the adverse trade conditions existing in this locality. Work is very scarce and the outlook for the near future not encouraging. As a result, lots of our members are walking the streets. Pay no attention to newspaper statements in regard to the extension of the U. O. & G. railroad, as there is nothing doing at present. You will save railroad fare and disappointment by staying away from this place at this time.

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Kokomo, Ind.—Trade is very dull here and we would ask migrating brothers to stay away from this place for the present. The number of men idle exceeds that of men working and the outlook is not very bright. We have obtained the signatures of most of the contractors to our agreement for the current year, and we do not feel any uneasiness in that respect. After we had been granted dispensation for one month, permitting us to admit new members at reduced initiation fee, we have received twenty-five applications on four meeting nights.

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Medford, Ore.—Trade is very dull here at present and work very scarce. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of boosting done for this locality by the Commercial Club and real estate men. All reports of mechanics being wanted here are false and migrating brothers are warned not to place any credence in them. This place is one of the best places for a person with plenty of money, the climate cannot be beat, but we cannot live solely on the climate; in order to live we must have work and this, let it be said again, is very scarce here at this time. Stay away!

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Evansville, Ind.—While we would be exceedingly glad could we state that conditions here have improved and pleased to see brother carpenters come to this city, we must again advise them to stay away. There are at present, three carpenters here to every one man's job, and thus two-thirds of our membership are walking the streets. Pay no attention to newspaper reports, stating that help is wanted in this city. These reports are false and misleading and only intended to draw more idle men to

this place. Any carpenter coming here at this time will surely find himself stranded and without means to get away again.

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Macon, Ga.—We are now having the best chance we ever had to thoroughly organize this city. Three of the largest jobs in progress are strictly union, while last year we had lots of trouble with a certain contracting firm. Since we got rid of them we have succeeded in building up the organization here nicely. We have complete control over all city work and no one can work without being equipped with a card. A St. Louis firm started operations here and tried to make their men work 10 hours at $2.50 per day, but they soon came to terms and agreed to abide by our trade rules, which call for $3.00 per day of 9 hours and 50 cents per hour for overtime.

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Houston, Tex.—From October, 1911, to the present, our idle membership ranged as high as 65 per cent., and still 40 per cent. are out of employment at this time. The report of fire loss, going broadcast by the aid of newspapers, is false and misleading and no doubt is sent out for the purpose of attracting idle men to this city and then reduce wages and increase hours, which has already been attempted by some of our employers. We have carpenters here, through advertisements and otherwise, looking for work and begging for bread, from the authorities, as well as our organization. Migrating brothers are warned not to add to our misery and theirs by coming here.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The Contractors' Association of this city is advertising for carpenters though the supply is by far exceeding the demand and we have over 400 members out of employment. This advertising is obviously resorted to with a design to attract idle carpenters to this city and by still further overcrowding the labor market to frustrate our efforts to secure better conditions for which we are striving this very moment. Migrating brother carpenters are urgently called upon not to pay heed to advertisements for carpenters wanted in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., but to give that city a wide berth pending our trade movement and until we have reached a settlement with the contractors.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—The U. B. in this locality is making remarkable headway of late. The membership is being aroused to their interests and becoming more active. This favorable state of things is to a great extent due to the energy and zealousness of the general organizer assigned to this district.

He is up to his business, he is with our business agents on the jobs from morning to night, for the benefit of Jacksonville, and good results are not lacking. The work on the baseball grounds here will be strictly union and a number of other jobs of importance have been unionized. We are pleased to state that brothers coming from other places this winter have been more loyal than those who preceded them in former years; they have deposited their clearance cards and we hope that brothers coming this way at a later date will follow their example. We expect the city authorities to pass an eight-hour ordinance for the city employes, which will further our interests and our work here greatly. We hope to have this city thoroughly unionized in the near future.

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Oakland, Cal.—We desire to call the attention of brother carpenters and all classes of workers to the conditions obtaining on this coast, particularly in San Francisco and this city. Tens of thousands are walking the streets unable to secure work and in many instances without food. They are for the most part strangers in a strange land. Everywhere in this country and Europe the message has been sent by flaring, lying advertisements, and in the columns of the press that there is plenty of work here at high rates of wages. Men struggling for a living elsewhere have listened to the story and have flocked here in thousands and now starvation and misery is confronting them in order that a harvest may be reaped by transportation companies and the labor market flooded for the benefit of the labor crushing Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance. The lies of the prostitute press must be

met by the naked truth and it must be proclaimed far and wide that the Pacific coast and particularly San Francisco and Oakland are excellent places for workingmen to keep away from at present.

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Louisville, Ky.—Local Union 64 of this city desires to call the attention of all traveling brothers to existing trade conditions. We have experienced the most severe winter that has visited this section of the country in years, and as a result, most of the carpenters here have been idle most of the time since last fall. To aggravate conditions, the contract for the new City Hospital has been awarded to the A. Bently Sons Co., of Toledo, O., a notorious nonunion contracting firm. Aside from this many contemplated large buildings that have been advertised in the different papers throughout the country, have failed to materialize. In view of these advertisements we would warn traveling brothers not to pay attention to advertisements stating that building business is booming in this city. There are not only more than enough carpenters here to handle all the work, but there are numbers of both union and nonunion men, walking the streets in vain search of employment. Furthermore, Local Union 64 has made a demand for an increase in wages and while we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining what we are asking for, it is imperatively necessary that traveling carpenters give Louisville, Ky., a wide berth at this time.

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Beware of Him!

Chicago, Ill.—All Local Unions of the U. B. are hereby warned of one Frank Smith. Said Smith carried a millmen's card. He embezzled $28.00 initiation fee, which he collected in his capacity as steward for one of our mills here and absconded. He sometimes poses as a strong man, dresses flashy, weight about 170 pounds and can speak the Polish language, smokes cigarettes and has light blue eyes, also is minus forefinger on left hand. Beware of him!

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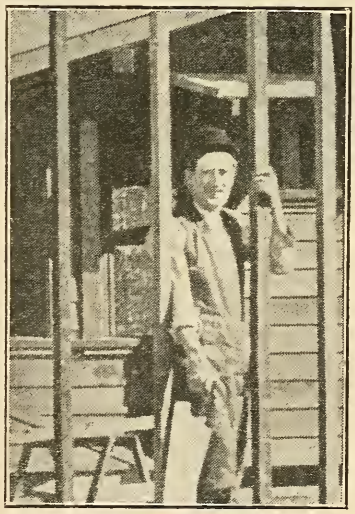
Information Wanted

Clyde H. Stafford is inquired for by his father, a member of L. U. 141. He was last heard from in Kansas City, Mo., in 1909; from there he was supposed to have gone to somewhere in Louisiana, working in a lumber camp. Age 22, slim build, light complexion, upper front teeth protruding a little, end of forefinger of right hand is gone. Any one who can locate him and will give information as to his whereabouts will receive pay for his trouble. Address

A. A. STAFFORD,
3726 Langley ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Albert Toll, a member of L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., deserted his wife and family, leaving them in stringent circumstances. He is an Englishman, and speaks with a strong accent; has red mustache, brown hair, fair complexion. Age about 40 years; height about 5 feet 6 inches; stoops when walking, and is a great talker, especially about himself.



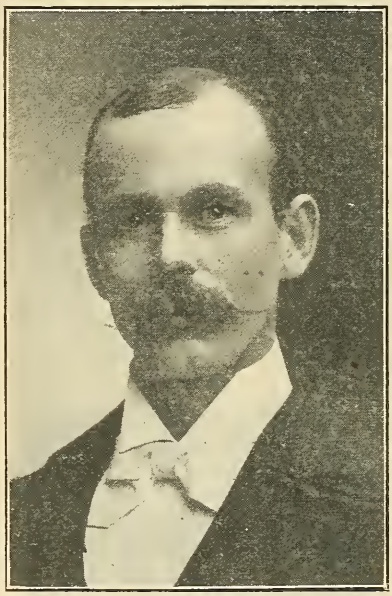
ALBERT TOLL.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

J. L. SULLIVAN, Rec. Sec'y,
1724 Sonoma, Vallejo, Cal.

George Gordon, a member of Local Union 80 Chicago, Ill., disappeared from his home February 21, 1912, leaving his tools at his work. It is feared for his

life. Age, 49 years; height, about 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, about 150 pounds; bald, gray at sides, gray mustache; grayish blue eyes; thin face; wearing a dark blue overcoat knee length; black suit; black cap; black lace shoes; black and white cotton socks. He carried an Elgin watch, gold



GEORGE GORDON.

case, dropped into pocket without chain or fob. Anyone who can give information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts, dead or alive, will confer a great favor on his griefstricken wife and two small children by communicating with

MRS. MARY W. GORDON,
4529 Jackson st., Chicago, Ill.

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Twenty-fifth Anniversary of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Local Union 247 celebrated its "Silver Jubilee," the twenty-fifth anniversay of its organization, by holding a ball, entertainment and reception in Saengerbund Hall. About 500 members of the union and their friends were present.

After supper there were speeches by the officers of the Local Union; by W. J. Shields of Boston, ex-general president of the United Brotherhood; J. R. Graw of Local Union 20, Camden, N. J., and Thomas Lineburgh, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and ex-president of the Local Union.

Brother Shields chose as his topic, "Shorter Hours and More Extended Wages." He said that shorter hours and higher wages are always an inspiration. This statement was greeted by prolonged and heary cheers. He said it has been the aim of the United Brotherhood to secure these benefits for its members, and outlined the work accomplished along that line by the organization. He discussed present economic conditions with particular emphasis on the increased cost of living without corresponding increase in wages.

President Ole Nelson outlined the history of the Local Union, telling of its foundation as the first Brooklyn branch of the Brotherhood, on February 25, 1887. He paid a tribute to Peter J. McGuire, the founder and first president, and to the seven original members. He told of the growth of the Local Union to its present membership and installation in quarters at Court and State streets. He said the aims of the union are organization, education and agitation.

The original charter was on exhibition and attracted a lot of attention.

The affair proved a great success and was one of the finest ever held in this vicinity by a labor organization. There was not an angry word and no drunks, and when at 4:30 a. m., the band played "Home, Sweet Home," all and every one agreed that the evening was delightfully spent.

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Seventeenth Massachusetts State Council Convention

The Massachusetts State Council of U. B. Carpenters held its Seventeenth Annual Convention February 19 to 22, inclusive, at the Franco-American Hall in the city of Lawrence. There were ninety-three delegates, representing sixty Locals Unions, and three fraternal delegates in attendance; the latter were James Plunket, of the Connecticut State Council; G. H. Wright, of the New York State Council, and Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the U. B.

The very interesting reports submitted

by the executive officers of the council showed that the interest in the State Council is growing among the Massachusetts membership and its usefulness more and more recognized.

Over two-thirds of the Local Unions of the state are affiliated; twenty-two Local Unions affiliated during the past year. John Hanigan, president of the council, occupied the chair during the entire four days' session. Samuel Botteril, general organizer for New Jersey, and N. Arcand, general organizer for Canada, addressed the convention at length on conditions in their respective states.

Among the resolutions of general interest adopted by the convention is the following:

Whereas, The different Local Unions throughout the United States and Canada are flooded with amendments to the general constitution at the present time, thereby causing unnecessary expense on the General Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Council protest against the sending out of any further amendments prior to the convention of September, 1912.

The following officers were elected:

President—John Hanigan.

Vice-President—James Donovan.

Secretary—P. Provost, Jr.

Treasurer—J. M. Hervieux.

Executive Board—E. Thulin, M. A. Lee, Walter Pratt, John Cummings, D. A. Houle.

Legislative Committee—D. S. Curtis, A. W. Clark, D. S. Fitzgerald, S. C. Smith, Charles Morrell.

U. S. Berry

(Continued from Page 28.)

pensive one. The Proposition No. 1, under date of February 7, they want all unused ballots destroyed, and in Proposition No. 2, they want all ballots, used and unused, sent in by registered mail. The same proposition wants the Locals who have a candidate to buy his job for $50.00 and then after he has bought and won a position, if it happened that any five Locals in as many states were not pleased with the man so purchased, they would set up a recall at the expense of the U. B. at large.

In the name of high heavens, where are we headed for? Are we going to turn the whole thing into a political machine. This is what it looks like to a man in Texas when reading between the lines. Recall! Go home from the convention and with a trifling percentage recall the man at a heavy expense—undo what has been done. Several of our states stand for initiative, referendum and recall, and Texas is now making an effort in that direction. The writer believes in it when used for what it is intended and in the right spirit. At Milwaukee convention we decided to elect our general officers by referendum vote. "There was a reason." (It failed.) Our obligation is that we will abide by the will of the majority; by referendum the majority has spoken. I fear that the amalgamation we are forming and trying to form is going to inject an overdose of this remedy we have been preparing and it is well that we be careful in the plan of amalgamation. A man who refuses to become a loyal citizen of this country will not make a loyal union man in this country. A man who is continuously registering a kick and never offers a remedy is a failure. In conclusion, let us remember our obligation to our trade union and handle our political affairs in a political organization. The idea of electing our general officers at the convention and then institute the initiative, referendum and recall at the same convention to get rid of them is ridiculous, and political rot, and not unionism. Texas feels a pride at not having but one Local which is infected. There is a reason!

British Coal Strike Nearing Close

Washington, March 30.—The British coal owners have finally determined to accept the minimum wage bill. Ballots have been forwarded to all of the miners' local unions containing the following: "Are you in favor of resuming work pending the settlement of the minimum rates of wages in the various grades by the district boards to be appointed under the coal mines minimum wage act?" Undoubtedly Parliament will pass the minimum wage law, but it will not carry with it a specific wage, only endorsing the principal thereof. The miners and operators in accepting this principle will now undoubtedly conform to it by putting into effect, through the district councils of the miners, a minimum wage law which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 1678, Peckville, Pa.—On and after May 1, next, we expect to get an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour as we have made a demand to that effect upon the contractors. The 8-hour day being established here, we are not asking for any reduction in working time.

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Local Union 249, Kingston, Can.—We have decided to make a demand upon the employers for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour, to take effect June 1, next. Prospects for a busy spring season are good and as we are asking very little we expect to win out without any or much difficulty. Our working hours are 8 per day.

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Local Union 1074, Eau Claire, Wis.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union, February 16, a motion was carried that we notify the contractors that on and after May 15, 1912, our schedule shall be 8 hours per day at 37½ cents per hour; overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Our present schedule is 9 hours per day at 32½ cents per hour.

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Local Union 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.—This Local Union has decided to approach the employers for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1912. We are working 9 hours per day, our present rate being $2.70 per day. The approaching season promising to be one of more than usual activity, prospects for gaining the advance should be good.

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Local Union 455, Somerville, N. J.—At a meeting held as early as on December 21, 1911, the subject of an increase in wages was considered and we voted that we ask for an increase of 4 cents per hour, making our minimum scale 45 cents per hour and 44 hours work per week; this to take effect April 1, 1912. Prospects for gaining our very reasonable demand are good.

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Local Union 364, Council Bluffs, Ia.—We have entered into a movement for better conditions, but what we are asking for is very little and therefore very reasonable. All we are demanding is an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day, our present working hours, the new rate to take effect April 1, this year. Our wage rate at present is $3.60 per day.

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Local Union 1525, Princeton, Ill.—Considering the advisability of asking for a change in our wage scale, at a meeting held in February, a resolution prevailed that we ask for an advance from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for 9 hours work per day, our present working hours; the increased rate to take effect April 1, 1912. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

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Local Union 1240, Jermyn, Pa.—While we refrain from making any other demand this year on account of unsatisfactory trade conditions, we are asking for a 5 cent per hour raise in foremen's wages. We are also trying to get the 40 cent per hour minimum rate firmly established all through the valley and if successful, we will have a uniform rate from Forest City to Scranton, ten towns.

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Local Union 140, O'Fallon, Ill.—Our this year's demand is an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour for 8 hours work, for journeymen carpenters; 50 cents per hour for foremen having charge of work, and $1.50 per day the first year, $2.25 the second year, $2.75 the third year and 40 cents per hour thereafter for apprentices, the new scale to become operative April 1, 1912.

Local Union 171, Youngstown, O.—At a regular meeting held February 15, last, we discussed and voted on the rate of wages for the current year and a resolution was almost unanimously adopted calling for an increase in our minimum rate of wages from $3.15 to $3.50 per day of 8 hours, the new scale to become operative May 1, next. All contractors of Youngstown and vicinity have been duly notified of our demand.

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Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.—We recently held a meeting for the purpose of considering the proposition that we make a demand for the 8-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 37½ cents per hour. The meeting was well attended and resulted in the unanimous approval of the proposition. Our present schedule is 9 hours at $3.00 per day. The new schedule we expect to become operative June 1, next.

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Local Union 1297, New Brunswick, N. J. —At our meeting held January 17, this year, we decided by an almost unanimous vote, that on and after April 1, 1912, our minimum rate of wages shall be 50 cents, instead of 44 cents per hour as it is now. The Essex Building Trades Council has indorsed our demand. We believe that most of the boss carpenters will grant our request and that but few will be opposed to it.

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Local Union 590, Rutland, Ver.—For some time past our membership has been desirous of a reduction in working hours, which are still 9 hours per day, and deeming the time opportune to take a stand in that respect, we have decided to make a demand for the 8 hour day at our present scale of wages of from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to take effect the 1st day of May, 1912. We do not anticipate any very strong opposition to our demand.

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Local Union 1216, Galt, Ont., Can.—Though we are still working 10 hours per day, our demand for shorter hours is for a Saturday half holiday only. We are also asking for an advance in wages from $2.50 per day to 35 cents per hour, the new schedule to become operative May 1, next. We entertain great hopes of reaching an amicable understanding with the bosses, as most of them in private conversation, expressed themselves favorably to our demand.

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Local Union 206, New Castle, Pa.—We are neither asking for an advance in wages nor for shorter hours this year, the latter being 8 per day, but we are presenting a new agreement to our employers for their signatures, as we have made a few changes in rules. We do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining these signatures before or on May, 1, next, when we expect the new agreement to take force. Things in the building line here look bright for the summer.

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Local Union 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.—At a recent meeting of this Local Union, it was unanimously voted that we raise our minimum wage rate from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, the new scale to become operative the first day of May, 1912. All contractors have been notified to that effect and everything is moving along nicely so far. Prospects for winning our demand without any or much friction are bright. Our working hours are 8 per day, 48 per week.

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Local Union 1016, Rome, N. Y.—Pursuant to a resolution passed by this Local Union, we are asking that on and after May 1, 1912, our schedule of wages and hours be as follows:

Forty-one cents an hour shall be our minimum rate of wages and 44 hours per week to constitute a week's work; no work to be done on Saturday afternoon. Our present rate is $3.00 per day of 8 hours. Our demand has been indorsed by the Mohawk Valley District Council.

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Local Union 978, Springfield, Mo.—Deeming the time opportune and conditions favorable for a demand for better conditions, we have voted that we ask for an 8-hour day and a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour or $3.00 per day, to take effect April 1, this year. Our contractors have all been waited upon by our commit-

tee and notified of our action. Most of them are favorably inclined toward our demand and we expect no trouble. At present we are working 9 hours per day.

District Council, Chicago, Ill.—A referendum vote of the members of this district has rejected the bosses' proposition of an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, while the proposition of our Arbitration Board, that on and after April 1, next, wages be increased 5 cents per hour, has been carried by an overwhelming majority. Our present scale is $4.80 per day of 8 hours, 44 hours per week. Unless the bosses make some overtures this week, about 15,000 of our men will be on the street on Monday, April 1.

Local Union 1236, Michigan City, Ind.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 1, next, we have voted for a new agreement that would provide for an 8-hour day and 45 cents minimum per hour. Our present schedule is 9 hours at $3.60 per day. Our members are under the impression that if we do not take a stand for the 8 hours now, that we may never be in a position to demand this reduction of working hours, though the employers are opposed to it, they are willing to concede the 5 cents per hour advance in wages.

Local Union 1393, Boston, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of wharf and bridge builders, has submitted an agreement for 1912, to the employers, which call for an increase in wages. Article 11, of the agreement, provides that all employes on the wharf, scow or lighter, and all employes that are required to furnish tools, shall receive a minimum wage of 43¾ cents per hour and all men engaged in land machine work shall receive a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, the new agreement to take effect June 1, 1912. We are working 8 hours per day, 44 hours per week.

Local Union 425, El Paso, Tex.—This Local Union at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after the first day of March, 1912, our wages shall be 55 cents per hour, and Saturday shall be a half holiday; 44 hours to constitute a week's work. Work done on Saturday afternoon shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; 25 cents per hour of the time worked Saturday afternoon shall be paid to the Local Union. Our present schedule is 48 hours per week and $4.00 per day.

Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind.—We have drawn up and are submitting a new agreement to our employers, which among other points of minor importance, contains a provision that the minimum pay for carpenters shall be 35 cents per hour at 9 hours work per day and for mill and bench hands, 30 cents per hour at 10 hours per day. The agreement is to become operative on April 1, next, and remain in force until April 1, 1913. Carpenters' wages at present are 33 cents per hour; working hours are the same as mentioned in the agreement.

District Council, Buffalo (N. Y.), and vicinity.—By a referendum vote of Local Unions affiliated with this D. C., it was decided that we make the following demands upon the contractors and builders:

That on and after May 1, 1912, the minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 50 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday the year around. The present scale is 45 cents per hour, 8-hour day.

We are also demanding a 9-hour day and 35 cents per hour for millmen, with Saturday half holiday for the months of June, July and August.

Local Union 1588, Sidney, N. S., Can.—Although the 9-hour system is still in operation in this locality, we are not asking for any reduction in working hours this year. What we are asking for is an increase in wages of 3½ cents per hour, which is an advance from 30 cents to 33½ cents per hour, to take effect the 1st day of May, next. We have notified the contractors of our demand, but as yet we have not heard from them. Trade conditions this season seem promising, and prospects for winning our demand without much opposition are good.

Craft Problems

Practical Architectural Drawing

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Perspective drawing is used a great deal by the architect because many people do not understand working drawings well enough to be able to tell what a house will look like by an examination of the working drawings.

The making of perspective drawings is quite a problem and should not be attempted unless the person so doing understands thoroughly the principles involved. The illustration accompanying this lesson is a modification and combination of several devices for showing the methods of making a perspective drawing of rectangular shapes, as a room when the sides, top and bottom are parallel to the direction in which the draftsman is looking.

Let us imagine that you are looking through a window into a room like the one shown. The C. V. B. (Center Vanishing Point) is directly in front of you and level with your eyes. It is on the Horizon Line, which is an imaginary line level with the eyes of the observer. In other words, it is the line where the clouds appear to meet the ground.

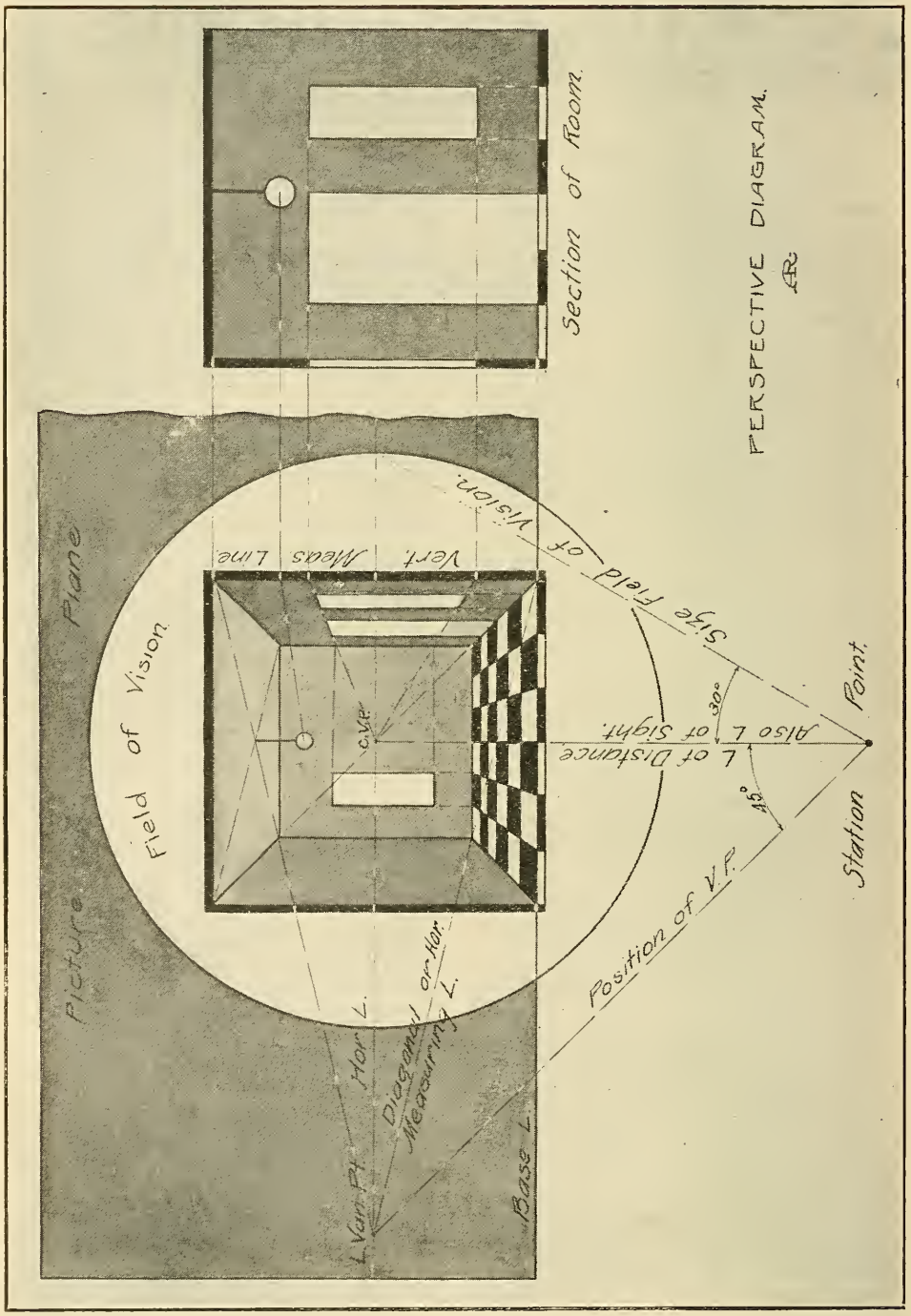
You are standing at the Station Point looking along the Line of Sight. The distance from C. V. P. to the Station Point represents the distance you are standing from the object.

The distance that the Station Point is from the Horizon Line determines the size of the picture (Perspective Drawing) because the farther you are from the object the larger the Field of Vision, whose size is determined by drawing a line at 30 degrees to the line of sight and starting at the Station Point. This appears to be contrary to the rule that the farther the object is from the observer the smaller it is, but a little thought will show you that such is not the case. Look at the picture of our room and you will see that the part nearest to you is the same size as the Sectional View, which is accurately drawn to scale. The rear wall is shown smaller an amount as is determined by the Measuring Line, which is in this case the diagonal of the room. The slant of this diagonal line is determined by the position of the L. V. P. (Left Vanishing Point.) The position of L. V. P. is determined by the position of the Station Point, because a line drawn at 45 degrees and cutting the Station Point and the Horizon Line gives the position of L. V. P. on the Horizon Line, and likewise a line at 45 degrees to the right (not shown) gives the Right Vanishing Point. You can readily see how these measuring lines determine the positions of the various horizontal crosswise lines on the drawing, and also how these horizontal lines determine the positions of the vertical lines, as those representing the sides of the doors and windows, etc.

You can see also that the nearest part of the drawing, i. e. that part resting against the Picture Plane, is exactly the same size as the Sectional View of the Room, and that the heights of the door and windows is laid off on the Picture Plane true to size and at same scale as in the sectional view, then the perspective height is found by drawing lines converging to the C. V. P.

From the above we may deduce the following rules:

1. Vertical edges are represented by vertical lines.
2. Horizontal crosswise edges are represented by horizontal crosswise lines.
3. Horizontal receding edges (when parallel with line of sight) are represented by lines converging towards the C. V. P.
4. Forty-five-degree edges on the ceiling or floor converge to either the R. V. P. or the L. V. P., and give positions of the horizontal crosswise lines.


Section of Room.
PERSPECTIVE DIAGRAM.
Picture Plane
Field of Vision.
Vert. Meas. Line
Size Field of Vision.
C.V.P.
30°
Also L of Sight.
L of Distance
45°
Station Point.
Position of V.P.
Hor. L.
Diagonal or Hor. Measuring L.
L. Van. Pt.
Base L.

5. Positions of horizontal crosswise and of horizontal receding lines give positions of vertical lines in the side and end walls.

6. Length of vertical lines in side or end walls are found by lines converging to the C. V. P. from the true length as laid off on the Vertical Measuring Line.

7. That the farther a line is from the observer the shorter it is shown.

Problem—To make a drawing of a room twelve feet square with two feet square tiles on the floor, a door four feet wide by eight feet high in the right wall, two windows each two feet wide by six feet high and two feet from the floor, and in the positions shown in the sectional view.

To make the drawing:

To any desired scale draw a 12′-0″ square. Outside of this draw the thickness of the walls and the tiling.

Through the center of the room draw the horizon lines and the line of distance. To same scale lay off the position of the station point. This may be any desired distance, but must be great enough that the field of vision is larger than the picture. The farther the station point is from the horizon line the better your drawing will look.

Locate R. V. P. and L. V. P.

From the corners of your 12′-0″ square draw lines converging to C. V. P. This gives positions of four lines outlining the size of the rear wall.

Draw the square tiling. Draw doors and windows and complete the drawing. Note it is not necessary to draw the sectional view, as the vertical measures may be laid off directly on the vertical measuring line instead of projecting them across, as was done in the illustration. Likewise it is not necessary, or desirable, to draw the outline of the picture plane, as these parts are shown in our illustration only to make my meaning more easily understood.

You, of course, understand that the horizon line may be lower or higher than it is, and that the C. V. P. may be either to the right or left of the center of the room, all depending on the position and height of the observer. In my next I will show how to draw a building in perspective when the observer is standing in any desired position and sees the building at any desired angle.

Differs With Brother Stoddard

Editor The Carpenter:

Calling the reader's attention to an article on roof framing by Brother Stoddard in the February issue, Fig. 3, I would say that I know from actual experience that the "tangent and length" does not always give exact side bevels. In this case, where the rise is 9 to 12-inch run, I would say 9x5-12 inches equals 45-12 inches, or 3¾ inches, plus 12 inches equals 15¾ inches, instead of 15 inches, as Brother Stoddard would have it. The tangent and length will give it near enough for all practical purposes, however. Now, in a perfectly flat deck or a roof with a 45-degree pitch or 12-inch-to-foot rise, Mr. Stoddard's method and my own will agree, but in no other case. Why is it? As I said before, I know by experience that my method is right. Always multiply rise per foot by 5-12 of an inch and add to 12 inches, as:

If 7-inch-to-foot pitch, I say 7x5-12 inches equals 35-12 inches, or 2 11-12 inches (twelfths are always on one side of square), plus 12 inches equals 14 11-12 inches.

Yours truly,

A. L. HIGGINS,

L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.

Railroad Strikers Appeal for Funds

Washington, March 30.—The international officers of the trades involved in the Illinois Central and Harriman lines strike have issued an appeal for funds. This appeal has been approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The hope is expressed that the men who are working in the construction and repair departments of other railroads will donate a day's pay per month in order that the fight may be continued. Other organizations are also asked to give as liberally as possible. Some 30,000 men are involved. The physical condition of the struck roads, it is claimed, is in bad shape and rapidly getting worse. Arrangements have been made to equitably distribute the donations. All remittances are to be sent to William F. Kramer, 570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1912 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

26. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Ueber die Gewerksforderung der Rochester, N. Y., Mitgliedschaft ist nähere Auskunft eingelaufen und der Board genehmigt die Forderung insoweit diese die Zustimmung von zwei Drittel der abstimmenden Rochester Mitglieder erhielt.

27. und 29. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt.

30. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1562 North Wales, Pa., im Interesse von Shoparbeitern wird sanktionirt.

Ein Schreiben aus Austin, Tex., wird diskutirt in welchem die Schreiber empfehlen eine Untersuchung der Gewerksverhältnisse in Mexico einzuleiten und womöglich den Versuch zu machen die Carpenter dieses Landes zu organisiren. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen mit dem Ersuchen der Empfehlung nachzukommen.

Der, im Berichte des G. P. erwähnte zeitweilige Vertrag mit den Maschinisten wird gutgeheißen.

Das Komite welches in Washington mit einem Komite der Am. Wood Workers über Verschmelzing verhandelte erstattet Bericht und wird der zwischen beiden eingegange Vertrag indossirt.

Ein Schreiben vom Bau-Departement der A. F. of L. zeigt dem Board die Wiedereinsetzung der V. B. in das Departement an und ersucht um Ergreifung der hierdurch notwendig gewordenen Maßnahmen. Die Frage des formellen Wiederanschlusses wird zur Beratung in der April-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt und der G. P. und G. S. instruirt unterdessen Schritte zur Lösung des Metal-Trim Prolems, und Beseitigung der hieraus entstandenen Grenzstreitigkeiten zu tun und im Falle ihre Bemühungen in dieser Richtung erfolglos sein sollten, soll der G. S. die Frage des Wiederanschlusses an das Bau-Departement einer Urabstimmung unterbreiten.

Resolutionen 1 und 2 der Des Moines Konvention, die Errichtung und Unterhaltung eines Invaliden und Altenheims betreffend, werden abermals diskutirt und beschlossen, daß Connolly und Walquist in Verbindung mit den Generalbeamten einen diesbezüglichen Plan ausarbeiten und in der April-Sitzung vorlegen sollen.

31. Januar.

Appellation Geo. Slatter's von L. U. 1717 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New Haven, Conn., D. C.'s gegen Appellanten. Der G. P. entschied, daß die Entrichtung der auferlegten Strafsumme, laut Sektion 160 der G. K. der Appellation vorausgehen muß, und da Appellant diesem Gesetze nicht nachgekommen ist, wird die Appellation nicht berücksichtigt.

Der G. S. berichtet, daß mehrere L. U.'en das im Juli 1911 ausgeschriebene 50 Cents Assessment noch nicht entrichtet hätten und der Board instruirt denselben diesen L. U.'en mitzuteilen, daß wenn das Assessment nicht am 1. April 1912 entrichtet ist, der betreffende Betrag als schuldige Kopfsteuer in den Büchern eingetragen werden wird.

Auf Gesuch des G. S. wird derselbe ermächtigt eine Multigraph-Maschine anzukaufen, sowie zwei alte Schreibmaschinen gegen neue umzutauschen.

Gesuch der L. U. 309 New York City, der Board möge den G. S., den offiziellen Redakteur des „Carpenter," anweisen ein Eingesandt der L. U. 309 und Entgegnung auf einen im August 1911 Journal erschienenen Artikel, zu veröffentlichen, da der G. S. die Veröffentlichung verweigert habe. Der G. S. erklärt, daß er die Veröffentlichung von Artikeln die politische Partei-Fragen behandelten, niemals erlaubt habe und dies auch jetzt nicht tun könne. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß der Artikel, der L. U. 309 zu obiger Entgegnung Veranlassung gab, keine politische Partei-Frage behandelte und weist das Gesuch ab.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: L. U. 1405 Red Bank, N. Y.; 64 Louisville, Ky.; 183 Peoria, Ill.; 323 Mattewan, N. Y.; 495 Streator, Ill.; 592 Muncie, Ind., und 945 Jefferson City, Mo.

Bezüglich einer Forderung der L. U. 556 Meadville, Pa., wird Genehmigung vorbehalten, da vorliegenden Dokumente ergeben, daß die Frage der Stellung der Forderung nicht die Zustimmung der erforderlichen Zahl der Mitglieder der L. U. erhielt, und wird der G. P. ersucht ein Mitglied des Board nach Meadville zu senden um die dortige Lage zu untersuchen.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Arthur A. Quinn wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

1. Februar.

Mitglied Post ist behufs Abwickelung offizieller Geschäfte abgereist und abwesend.

Vom Atlanta, Ga., D. C. ist Rechnungsausweis über ihm für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder eingelaufen.

Der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., wird die Summe von $281.96 angewiesen als Vergütung ihrer, in einer Klage zur Erlangung von Sterbegeld, entstandenen Gerichtskosten.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen der G. S. wird beendet und der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten mit den Büchern verglichen und für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 1. April 1912.

Chas. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Der Sieg der Hamburger Holzarbeiter.

(von A. Heins.)

Daß der Kampf des Proletariates auf politischem Boden sich sehr gut mit dem ökonomischen verträgt, haben die Hamburger Holzarbeiter Ende vergangenen, und zu Anfang des neuen Jahres eklatant bewiesen. Bei den jüngsten Reichstagswahlen sind nicht nur in den drei Hamburger Stadtbezirken, sondern auch in sämtlichen Bezirken der Umgegend die Kandidaten der Arbeiter, also Sozialdemokraten und sozialistische Gewerkschaftler gewählt worden.

Am 6. November 1911 haben die dortigen Holzarbeiter einen 33 Wochen dauernden Kampf gegen die Scharfmacherorganisation durch einen Sieg auf der ganzen Linie beendet, der selbst für kampfgeübten Arbeiter bis heute ohne Beispiel dasteht. Die sehr gut und vollständig organisirten Unternehmer ließen kein Mittel unversucht, keine Waffe unbenutzt, um ihre Arbeiter unter die altgewohnte Fuchtel zurückzubringen. Dazu kam die tatkräftige Mitwirkung von Stadt. Staat, Polizei, Justiz und Streikbrecheragenturen, die rücksichtslos für das Kapital eintraten; lange Gefängnisstrafen für die Streiker, und Polizeischutz für die sog. Hintzebrüder hatten die Zahl der Streikbrecher auf mehr denn 1,000 gebracht, und doch sind die Unternehmer schmählich unterlegen.

Der Kampf wurde wegen der Anerkennung des paritätischen Arbeitsnachweises geführt. D. h. von einem von der Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter und einem aus Arbeitgebern zu gleichen Teilen geleiteten Arbeitsnachweises geführt, und hatte hauptsächlich den doppelten Zweck, vermittelst dieser Institution erst lich das von den Scharfmachern eingeführte „Schwarze-Listen-System" zu beseitigen, und zweitens zu verhindern, daß durch das Umschauen von Arbeitslosen, und Zugereisten ein zu großer Druck auf die Löhne ausgeübt werde. Der heftige Widerstand, der die Unternehmer diesem Institut entgegen setzten, bewies die Wichtigkeit, welche sie dessen Wirkung beimaßen. Sie waren auch ihres Sieges über die Arbeiter so sicher, daß sie eine nochmalige Einladung des Gewerbeschiedsgerichtes zu erneuten Verhandlungen am 30. Mai ablehnten. Mit dieser Ueberspannung seiner Machtgelüste aber stärkte der Arbeitgeberschutzverband nur die Opposition im eigenen Lager. Immer mehr Einzelfirmen schlossen Frieden mit dem Holzarbeiterverband, und die Zahl derselben war schließlich so stark geworden, daß dieser Teil der Arbeitgeber öffentlich in Versammlungen und in der Presse Stellung nahm, und in's Besondere die Ablehnung des Schiedsspruchs des Einigungsamtes als eine unüberlegte Maßnahme bezeichnete, die den Interessen der Arbeitgeber direkt widersprochen habe.

Es bildete sich dann eine „Patriotische Gesellschaft" in Hamburg, die Vermittelungsvorschläge der verschiedensten Art machte, aber die Scharfmacher lehnten alle ab; noch auf das letzte Angebot des Landgerichtspräsidenten Dr. Engel hatte der Schutzverband schriftlich geantwortet: „Wir werden unter allen Umständen auf unserm Standpunkt verharren, selbst auf die Gefahr hin, daß es zu einer Verständigung über die Arbeitsvermittelung und zu einem Vertragsabschluß mit dem deutschen Holzarbeiterverbande überhaupt nicht kommt."

Aber all' diese Böswilligkeit vermochte den endlichen Sieg der Arbeiter nicht zu verhindern, der Arbeitgeberschutzverband mußte kapitulieren und den obligatorischen paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis kontraktlich anerkennen. Dem Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands entnehmen wir die beiderseitig anerkannten Verträge:

Der paritätische Arbeitsnachweis wird, wie er vor dem Kampf bestanden hat, wieder eröffnet. Die Arbeitgeber sind verpflichtet, alle vakanten Stellen an den Nachweis zu melden; der Nachweis ist obligatorisch.

Kann der Nachweis keine geeigneten Arbeitskräfte liefern, so steht den Arbeitgebern frei, sich anderweitig Leute zu besorgen, jedoch erst nach Ablauf zweier Vermittelungsperioden (2 Tage) und auch nur dann aus den Reihen der im Arbeitsnachweis eingetragenen Arbeitslosen. Außerdem muß in diesen Fällen der Arbeiter vor Aufnahme der Arbeit sich erst eine Vermittelungskarte vom Arbeitsnachweis beschaffen.

Werden für einzelne Vakanzen bestimmte Arbeitslose von den Arbeitgebern verlangt, so sollen die Arbeitsvermittler diesen Wünschen nach Möglichkeit Rechnung tragen, unter der Voraussetzung jedoch, daß es sich dabei nicht um Zugereiste oder solche Leute handelt, welche sich erst in den letzten Tagen als arbeitslos eintragen ließen.

Als Vermittelungsstelle gibt der paritätische Arbeitsnachweis für das Hamburgische Holzgewerbe; dessen Satzungen die Parteien für sich als bindend anerkennen. Andere Arbeitsnachweise dürfen nicht benutzt werden.

Nach den im Vertrag festgesetzten Bedingungen wurden folgende Tarifsätze angenommen: Minimallohn für Tischler, Drechsler, Beizer, Polierer, Maschinenarbeiter, erhöht von 58 auf 65 Pf. Stundenlohn, Bauanschläger von 67 auf 75 Pf. und Parkettleger von 75 auf 80 Pf. Stundenlohn. Ferner wird von Oktober 1912 nur 51 Stunden pro Woche, statt wie bisher 52 Stunden, gearbeitet.

Der Schiedsspruch der Centralen Schiedskommission enthält auch zugleich den fertigen Wortlaut des neuen Tarifvertrags gegenüber dem alten Vertrag. Auch die Forderung des Holzarbeiterverbandes:

„Zivilrechtliche Ansprüche an die beiderseitigen Verbände sollen aus diesem Vertrage nicht erhoben werden," ist in den Vertrag aufgenommen worden, ebenso hat auch der Arbeitgeberschutzverband sich verpflichtet, auf die Schadenersatzansprüche gegen die früheren Bevollmächtigten, Gen. Neumann, die ihm in dem bekannten Maifeierprozeß vom Reichsgericht zuerkannt wurden, zu verzichten.

Hierzu schreibt der Correspondent der Gewerkschaftskommission: „Nach alledem erübrigt sich wohl, noch anzufügen, wie sehr die Holzarbeiter in Hamburg und im ganzen Reiche mit diesem glücklichen Ausgange, des so außerordentlich bedeutungsvollen Kampfes zufrieden sind. Welche Stimmung dagegen im Lager des bisher allmächtigen Arbeitgeberverbandes an der Unterelbe herrschen mag, braucht uns hier ja nicht weiter zu kümmern."

Wir wiederholen die eingangs dieses angeführte Behauptung: „Dank der guten, soliden Organisation auf jeglichem Gebiete haben die Hamburger Holzarbeiter diesen Sieg, über den Arbeitgeberschutzverband nicht allein, auch über deren Helfershelfer in Staat, Stadt, Gericht und Polizei errungen." Solche Siege sind nicht das Resultat einer geschickten Kombination, oder einer klugen Leitung, ebensowenig wie sie in der nicht einmal vorhandenen günstigen Geschäftsconjunktur liegen könnten, nein, das Resultat verdanken unsere Hamburger Collegen einzig und allein ihrer strammen zielbewußten Organisation auf allen Gebieten, Magistrat und Stadträthe, sowie die Herren von der Staatslegislatur, Bürgerschaft geheißen, fürchteten sich vor einer gründlichen Abrechnung bei den Staats und Munizipalwahlen, die Arbeitgeber brachten es nicht fertig, die Ausgeschlossenen auszuhungern, dazu ließen es die gutgefüllten Kassen der Union und der angebotene Kredit der Arbeiter-Cooperatif-Consumbereine nicht kommen.

Daß Polizei und Hintzebrüder mal ab und zu auf etwas direkte Aktion stießen, kann und soll nicht abgestritten werden, ebenso wenig als wie man behaupten dürfte, die Waterkant-Holzwürmer seien den Gelben (Skabs) gegenüber kurz an „schlagenden Argumenten" geblieben. Die Hauptsache besteht ja auch weniger in der Anwendung der verschiedenen Mittel, als vielmehr in deren ausschlaggebenden Wirkung, infolge rechtzeitiger und ortsnützlicher Anwendung, in welchem Falle man sogar die Jesuiten-Maxime „der Zweck heiligt die Mittel," billigen muß. Sicher enhält dieser Sieg aber eine heilsame Lehre für den Scharfmacherverband, und für die Hirsch-Dunker-Verbändler nicht minder.

Grade Letztere waren es, auch auf die jene Hamburger Scharfmacher sich stützten, als sie dem Holzarbeiterverbande Fehde ankündigten; unter dem Deckmantel einer Arbeiterschutzorganisation bilden sie, häufig im Bunde mit den Geistlich-Sozialen, regelrechte Skaborganisationen, die stets auf den günstigen Augenblick warten, wo sie der mit dem Ausbeutertum im Kampfe befindlichen Centralorganisation in den Rücken fallen können. Wir vermissen deshalb eine zwar schwache, aber nicht minder berechtigte Klausel in dem neuen Vertrage, eine Klausel berechnet, jenen Pseudo-Arbeiterorganisationen das Rückgrad zu brechen, resp. sie kurz und bündig an die Wand zu drücken.

Die Holzarbeiter Deutschlands hätten in der Beziehung das Beispiel der U. B. aus Amerika befolgen sollen; auch diese hat Jahre lang mit einer ähnlichen Gesellschaft, der A. W. W., zu kämpfen gehabt, und in Wirklichkeit mit deren zu regelrechten Skabagenten gewordenen Führer zu lange Geduld gehabt. Hier wie drüben kann nur eine starke, centralorganisirte, kampffähige und geübte Organisation den Kampf mit den kapitalistischen Scharfmacherorganitionen aufnehmen, und mit Aussicht auf Erfolg durchführen. Hoffentlich üben die Methoden unserer Hamburger Collegen einigen Einfluß auf die amerikanischen Collegen aus, wie auch sie selbst manches Gute und Nützliche aus der Taktik der United Brotherhood entnehmen können.

Ein willkommener Besuch.

Wir sind in der angenehmen Lage unseren Mitgliedern die erfreuliche Mitteilung zugehen zu lassen, daß Carl Legien, Präsident der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, und Sekretär des Internationalen Sekretariats der Gewerkschaften der Welt, demnächst den Ver. Staaten einen Besuch abstatten wird. Legien's Besuch erfolgt auf Einladung der A. F. of L.; er wird am 14ten April in New York eintreffen und zwischen diesem Datum und dem 19. Mai

1912, in verschiedenen der größeren Städte Ansprachen halten, über die Tätigkeit der Gewerkschaften, ihre Kämpfe, ihre Vergangenheit und Zukunft. Präsident Gompers der A. F. of L. hat die Reiseroute Legien's festgesetzt und die Centralkörper, und andere Gewerksorganisationen der Städte in denen er Ansprachen halten wird über die Ankunft Legien's in der betreffenden Stadt verständigt und sie ersucht Vorkehrungen zur Abhaltung von Versammlungen zu obigem Zwecke zu treffen.

Aus europäischen Gewerkschaften.

Der Landesverband der Bauarbeiter Ungarns hat in der letzten Februarwoche (vom 27. 2. bis 1. 3.) in Szegedin seine siebte Generalversammlung abgehalten. Die Versammlung war von 125 Delegierten besucht; der Oesterreichische Maurerverband war durch den Kollegen Karl Tetenka, der Deutsche Bauarbeiterverband und das Internationale Sekretariat durch den Kollegen Fritz Paeplow vertreten.

Die Generalversammlung hatte eine umfangreiche Tagesordnung zu erledigen, u. a. die Neuaufstellung des Status zu prüfen und zu genehmigen. Dank dem guten Geiste der Delegierten und der ebenso umsichtigen wie energischen Leitung durch den Kollegen Desider Bokanity konnten alle Geschäfte der Generalversammlung bis Freitag Mittag gut erledigt werden. Zur Leitung des Verbandes wurden wiedergewählt: Desider Bokanity als Präsident (ehrenamtlich), Sandor Garbai als Geschäftsführer und Josef Handler als Kassierer. Die Gehälter der Beamten sind um 20 pZt. erhöht worden. — Der Grundstein.

Das staatliche statistische Bureau in Dänemark führt seit dem Jahre 1897 eine fortlaufende Statistik über die Streiks und Aussperrungen in diesem Lande. Diese Statistik erstreckt sich nunmehr also über 15 Jahre, und einige Hauptziffern sind nicht ohne Interesse. Demnach sind während der Jahre 1897—1910 1,238 Arbeitseinstellungen festgestellt worden, auf jeden 4. Tag entfällt eine Arbeitseinstellung. Die Zahl der verlorenen Arbeitstage beträgt 4,9 Millionen, wovon jedoch 2,7 Millionen auf die große Aussperrung vom Jahre 1898 entfallen. Für die übrigen 13 Jahre würden demnach jährlich 150,000 bis 200,000 Arbeitstage durch Arbeitseinstellungen verloren gegangen sein oder pro Jahr und Industriearbeiter kaum 1 verlorener Arbeitstag. Von den 18—19 Millionen Kronen verlorenen Arbeitslohnes entfallen auf die Generalaussperrung von 1898 nicht weniger als 12 Millionen, so daß auf die übrigen Jahre im Durchschnitt ½ Million Kronen entfallen. In der „Tidskrift for Arbejderforsikring" wird berechnet, daß die Gewerkschaften ihren Mitgliedern durch die Streikunterstützung diesen Verlust zum größten Teil ausgeglichen haben; von ½ bis 4/5 des Verlustes soll durch die Streikunterstützung gedeckt worden sein. — Correspondenzblatt.

Auf Beschluß des Unternehmerschutzvereins deutscher Porzellanfabrikanten sind am 24. Februar sämtliche Porzellanarbeiter und -arbeiterinnen der ihm angeschlossenen Betriebe ausgesperrt worden, weil die Isolatorendreher wegen Lohndifferenzen die Arbeit eingestellt haben und sich weigern, sie bedingungslos wieder aufzunehmen.,

Die Aussperrung erstreckt sich in der Hauptsache auf das nordöstliche Bayern, den Thüringer Wald, das westliche Sachsen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Waldenburg-Altwasser in Schlesien, Lettin und Zell in Baden, Charlottenburg, Teltow und Roßlau. Insgesamt sind nach den bisherigen Meldungen 37 Orte in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Die Zahl der Ausständigen ist noch nicht feststehend. In manchen Betrieben haben sich auch die Unorganisierten solidarisch erklärt und sich zu der für sie auf den 4. März freigestellten Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit nicht eingefunden. Um so mehr glaubt aber dabei das kleine christliche Verbändchen der Keramarbeiter im Trüben fischen zu können. Eine in Markredwitz abgehaltene Konferenz dieses Verbandes beschloß, sich um die Aussperrung nicht zu kümmern, da die Unternehmer ja nur den freien Verband treffen wollten, die christlich organisierten Porzellanarbeiter sollen also den aussperrenden Unternehmern helfen, die Betriebe aufrecht zu erhalten. So wollen es die Leiter, ob die Arbeiter allerdings dabei mitmachen, wird von deren Ehrgefühl abhängen.

Der Zentralverband der Asphalteure Deutschlands hielt Mitte Februar seine vierte Generalversammlung in Bamberg ab. Der Verband zählte Ende 1911 insgesamt nur 1,106 Mitglieder und weist einen außerordentlich starken Mitgliederwechsel auf. In den letzten zwei Jahren wurden allein 1,460 Personen neu aufgenommen, und trotzdem hat sich die Mitgliederziffer in dieser Zeit nur um 200 erhöht. Für den Anschluß des Verbandes an eine größere Organisation scheint keine Neigung vorhanden zu sein, wenigstens ist darüber verhandelt worden. Doch will man anscheinend der Fluktuation zu Leibe gehen. Der Verbandstag beschloß die Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung unter gleichzeitiger Erhöhung des Beitrages auf 60 Pf. während aller 52 Wochen des Jahres, statt seither 55 Pf. in 44 Wochen. Die Unterstützung soll vom siebenten Tage ab sich auf 21 Tage à 1 Mk. erstrecken. Der Verband hat 17,042 Mk. Vermögen. — Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.

Departement Francais

La journee de 9 heures a Paris

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Cette question étant d'actualité, je me vois obligé d'interompre la series d'articles sur le mouvement coopératif, commencé dans un numéro précédent.

J'ai lu avec beaucoup de regrets, dans le journal de notre corporation à Paris, que la tentative d'introduire la journée de 9 heures dans les ateliers d'ébénisterie à Paris et en province, a piteusement échoué; mais je n'en suis nullement surpris, à vrai dire, je m'y attendais, vue le nombre absolument insuffisant de syndiqués; en effet, on ne saurai commencer et conduire à bonne fin un mouvement pareil sans avoir au moins la grande majorité du métier avec vous, ce qui malheureusement n'est pas le cas, du moins en ce qui concerne Paris, où la chambre syndicale compte moins de 10 % d'ébénistes de la ville dans ses rangs. Il s'en suit que le nombre restraint ne saurait fournir d'assez hautes cotisations pour soutenir le mouvement au point de vue financier, que ce manque de fonds, la mettant dans l'impossibilité de sécourir les victimes, est plutôt la cause de l'éloignement de nouveaux adhérents et si, au dire de l'adage américain, "There is no success like success." il est aussi certain que rien ne décourage autant que le constant insuccès d'une cause.

Au lieu de éntreprendre une bonne et sérieuse agitation pour l'augmentation du chiffre d'adhérents, on s'impatiente, on veut prouver aux indifferents ou récalcitrans, que l'on est capable d'obtenir des résultats quand même, au lieu de dire ouvertement à ces derniers, qu'un bon résultat ne saurait être obtenable qu'avec l'union et avec l'aide de tous. En principe il faut admettre que chaque grève gagné par des non-organisés est un détriment aux organisés, et si le petit nombre de syndiqués a réussi quand même à force de sacrifices à avoir gain de cause, il n'a fait que de rètirer les marrons du feu pour une quantité d'ingrats toujours prêts à profiter du travail des autres sans jamais contribuer, ni en argent ni en dévouement, leur quote-part dans la lutte avec le patronat féroce et rapace.

64 maisons de meubles ont consentis à introduire la journée de 9 heures à Paris, sur plusieurs centaines existant sur la place de Paris; c'est peu, encore reste-t-il à savoir combien sur ce nombre vont retourner à l'ancien système voyant que le gros des fabricants n'a pas suivi le mouvement.

Je ne voudrai cependant pas blamer les militants de la fédération, à moins de les accuser d'avoir entrepris une oeuvre au-dessus de leurs forces, ce qui ne saurait être une faute, plutôt un mal entendu, et j'admets aussi qu'il est beaucoup plus facile à critiquer que faire mieux; mais le résultat peu satisfaisant permet de tirer des conclusions qui, à l'avenir, devraient servir de leçons.

Ainsi comme l'affirme le journal, si dès le début de l'action, le syndicat de Paris avait avertit tous les syndicats de province et de l'Etranger de la mise en grève, et que tout tentative d'obtenir du travail en cette ville est interdit pour les ébénistes, et renouvellait cet avertissement en septembre, les quelques syndiques en province auront pris note de cet avertissement, aussi bien que ceux de la Suisse, de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche-Hongrie, pays avec de bonnes organisations du bois et disposant d'une presse corporative, mais les autres, les non-syndiqués, les Italiens, Russes, Roumains, Israelites, etc., que furent-ils?

Dès le mois de septembre, la fédération suisse des ouvriers du bois signalait, que les ébénistes italiens travaillant à Paris, écrivaient à leurs compatriotes travaillant en Suisse, de venir à Paris où, dirent ils, il y avait beaucoup de travail. Apart les ébénistes italiens, un bon nombre de Russes (Israelites), de Serbes, Roumains, et même

des Belges, venait à Paris prendre la place des grèvistes.

Un fait à remarquer dans ce mouvement d'immigration, c'est qu'il ne fut possible de réexpédier que les membres des organisations étrangères qui accordent des avantages à leurs membres; comme le syndicat des ébénistes de Paris refusait énergiquement l'admission de tout ouvrier qui avait passé outre à l'interdit et que ces ouvriers ne voulaient pas perdre le bénéfice de ces avantages, ils consentaient à s'en retourner vers une autre ville ou un autre pays.

Quant à tous les autres, syndiqués ou non, venant d'autre pays ou même de province, ils se refusaient enérgiquement de quitter Paris; la multiplicité des ateliers parisiens et le grand nombre des non-syndiqués leurs permit de trouver du travail en toute sécurité, ayant, comme l'affirm le journal de la fédération, ''99 chances sur 100,'' de ne pas être dérangés.

Mais, voilà toute la raison de l'insuccès de ce mouvement, point n'est besoin d'aller chercher au loin; trop peu d'organisés, point d'organisation d'atelier, point d'influence, ni sur les ouvriers, ni sur les patrons, pas plus sur les ouvriers français et encore bien moins sur les ouvriers étrangers; en un mot, une organisation par trop insuffisante.

En effet, de quel droit ces 10 % d'ouvriers veulent-ils faire la loi aux autres 90 % de Paris, de la province et de l'Etranger? S'ils veulent en faire une question de pouvoir ils feraient preuve d'une ignorance déplorable; si au contraire ils voudraient faire appel à l'ésprit de solidarité, ce serai pire, vue que ces 90 % ont assez prouvé, en se tenant à l'écarte de toute organisation, d'un manque absolu et persistant de toute idée de solidarité. Que faudrait-il donc faire à l'avenir pour mieux réussir dans leurs tentations, pour l'amélioration du sort des ouvriers du meubles?

L'observation faite au sujet des immigrants venant des pays dont les organisations offrent de certaines avantages à leurs adhérents est très signifiant; eh bien, que les ouvriers français en fassenet autant, que leur organisation offre à son tour aux ouvrier du métier autre chose que des paroles d'encouragement, des appels à l'énergie et sur tout des phrases révolutionaires. Le camarade Legien de la Commission Général des syndiqués allemand, l'a bien dit aux visiteurs français lors de leur voyage à Berlin, ''Quand la faim entre par la porte, les principes se sauvent par la fenêtre.'' Il aurait pu ajouter, ''l'énergie et le courage aussi!''

L'organisation des travailleurs ne saurait être une question de sympathie, ni de sentiments, mais bien une question de pouvoir et de raisonements. Les moyens de leur lutte contre le patronat doivent être appropriés pour la circonstance, et quand on voudrat faire la guerre il faudra se procurer des armes pareilles à ceux dont se servent les adversaires, c'est à dire en première ligne il leurs faudra de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent, et aussi beaucoup de soldats dans les rangs. Plus sera grand le nombre des syndiqués, moins il restera d'adversaires dans les ateliers et de traitres supportant nos ennemies.

Quils suivent l'exemple de nos camarades d'Allemagne et d'ailleurs, en créant des caisses de secours de toute sorte, une caisse de secours en cas d'incendie brulant leurs outils, qui existe déjà, mais a besoin d'être perfectionné, de secours en cas de chômage, en cas de maladie, secours en voyage, mais surtout de secours en cas de grève, de lock-out ou de persécution de militants par les patrons, et je leur garantie un succès d'organisation à bref délaie.

Quils organisent surtout par leurs chambres syndicales divers des bureaux de placement sous leur propre contrôle et pour leurs membres exclusivement, et qu'ils fassent acte de syndiqués, en fréquentant des syndiqués seulement, et en traitant les non-syndiqués en adversaires jusqu'à ce que ceux-ci apprennent à apprecier la valeur de l'organisation.

Mais voilà le point faible du mouvement ouvrier français qui ne veut rien apprendre de l'Etranger. Plutôt rester en arrière de toute l'organisation internationale que de suivre les organisations auglaises, allemandes ou voire même américaines, d'après la sentence du Docteur Purgon, de feu Molière, qui préférai voir mourir ses enfants que les guèrir par des moyens et des remèdes d'une école nouvelle. Eh bien, tant pis pour eux.

Death Roll

DEMPSEY, J. M., of Local Union 682, Franklin, Pa.

Claims Paid During March, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16684	W. W. Williams	132	$200.00
16685	James M. Allen	274	200.00
16686	Mrs. Augusta Ragner	427	50.00
16687	Thomas E. Hiestand	436	200.00
16688	Frank Dumas	1210	200.00
16689	Ricardo Rodriguez	1283	100.00
16690	Mrs. H. Nolte	1434	50.00
16691	Fred Conrad	1813	50.00
16692	Carl Mueller	5	200.00
16693	James S. Salmon	73	197.50
16694	Geo. W. Daniels	592	50.00
16695	Mrs. Bettie Lewis	887	50.00
16696	Frank Weternick	1786	200.00
16697	Mrs. Catherine McCall	10	50.00
16698	Edwin Buck	25	200.00
16699	Chas. G. Harms	34	200.00
16700	L. A. Larson (dis.)	62	400.00
16701	Frank Day (dis.)	201	400.00
16702	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Allen	424	50.00
16703	Edward Olsen	509	200.00
16704	Chas. Kolls	521	124.20
16705	Mrs. Anna A. Tooker	746	50.00
16706	Mrs. Mary L. Drouin Huot	933	50.00
16707	Wm. Buntrock	1053	200.00
16708	Emil W. Falz	1326	200.00
16709	Samuel J. Poinsett	1137	200.00
16710	Mrs. Annie Schuyler	1489	50.00
16711	D. O. Dempsey	75	50.00
16712	Mrs. Annie G. Donaldson	132	50.00
16713	Mrs. Annie E. Sims	8	50.00
16714	James F. Westerfield	273	200.00
16715	Albert Hamma	309	200.00
16716	Agostino De Leo	387	50.00
16717	Mrs. Anna Grewe	476	50.00
16718	John Metayer (dis.)	1305	100.00
16719	John Coatsworth	1345	50.00
16720	John P. Sandmark	241	200.00
16721	Mrs. Lena Gordon	504	50.00
16722	Clarence Harris	622	200.00
16723	Mrs. Edith M. Manter	708	50.00
16724	Charles J. Harper	1913	200.00
16725	A. M. Alston	142	200.00
16726	Mrs. Robert Stretzel	307	25.00
16727	Andrew Lonning	320	200.00
16728	Francesco Albanesa	322	200.00
16729	John H. Begasse	375	200.00
16730	John Koller	375	200.00
16731	Mrs. Maria L. Gollasso	387	50.00
16732	W. A. Riggan	425	200.00
16733	Simon Robinson	52	200.00
16734	John W. Hall	571	50.00
16735	Mrs. Edna M. Gooden	716	50.00
16736	Carl Frohmann	1596	100.00
16737	Fred Rote	142	200.00
16738	Joseph Bederman	143	200.00
16739	Mrs. Julia Radziwanouski alias Julia Rodgers	482	50.00
16740	Mrs. Katherine Dahlenburg	712	50.00
16741	Geo. E. Hoagland	55	200.00
16742	Mrs. Eleonore D. Primeau	134	50.00
16743	Henry Hilke	211	200.00
16744	Mrs. Charlotte Wadsworth	322	50.00
16745	Fritz Wevar	362	200.00
16746	Louis Van Brunt	507	200.00
16747	Mrs. Beuna Vista Steele	738	50.00
16748	H. W. Rhodes	1015	200.00
16749	Henry E. Meeds	1892	50.00
16750	Wm. J. Cascaden	8	200.00
16751	John T. Jones	125	200.00
16752	J. B. Baise	198	50.00
16753	Andrew Gearlack	198	200.00
16754	A. M. Johnson	245	200.00
16755	John T. Currie	621	200.00
16756	Wm. H. Gibbens (dis.)	1130	400.00
16757	Fred Danielowsky	1784	200.00
16758	John Rastel (dis.)	141	400.00
16759	L. L. Oliver	225	50.00
16760	Chas. Hoffmeister	242	200.00
16761	Julius Motz	309	200.00
16762	Daniel E. Hosey	437	200.00
16763	August E. Wetterstrand	457	200.00
16764	Mrs. Viola Stormont	792	50.00
16765	Arnold Bigler (dis.)	1214	400.00
16766	Wm. Seaman	1297	200.00
16767	Joseph P. Melanson	778	200.00
16768	S. Fischer	1	200.00
16769	Monroe Bailey	58	200.00
16770	E. W. Hobbie	119	200.00
16771	Mrs. Wasilia Krow	550	50.00
16772	Joseph H. Schmitz	550	50.00
16773	Louis Natkal	985	200.00
16774	John W. McLeod	33	50.00
16775	John Weis	242	200.00
16776	Frederick Brecht	359	200.00
16777	James B. Fry	406	200.00
16778	Wilfred W. Chapdelaine	490	200.00
16779	August Fromm	1596	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16780	Jacob F. Zerweck	1596	50.00
16781	Mrs. Mary Hinsch	13	50.00
16782	Mrs. Eliza C. Henderson	142	50.00
16783	James S. Grant	318	200.00
16784	Mrs. Anna Murphy	700	50.00
16785	Samuel B. Walley	7	200.00
16786	Mrs. Annie May Biesecker	73	50.00
16787	N. B. Carnvaugh	125	50.00
16788	Mrs. Lizzie Crawford	146	50.00
16789	Malcolm M. Fraser	160	200.00
16790	W. N. Miller	181	200.00
16791	Mrs. Mary J. Styles	240	50.00
16792	Wm. Duggan (dis.)	299	400.00
16793	Mrs. Mary A. Murray	340	50.00
16794	Mrs. Annie Archer	345	50.00
16795	Camille Napoleon Barrett	988	50.00
16796	Mrs. Ollie Williams	1029	50.00
16797	John L. Hood	1504	200.00
16798	Uriah B. Kille	20	200.00
16799	Wm. S. Brewer	37	50.00
16800	Mrs. Julia Schlueter	90	50.00
16801	Mrs. Mary C. Johnson	91	50.00
16802	Henry F. Coffin	218	200.00
16803	Geo. Faust	309	200.00
16804	Mrs. Katie Hoffman	375	50.00
16805	Magnus Swanson	391	200.00
16806	Louis Andersen	422	200.00
16807	Thos. Bresman (bal.)	509	150.00
16808	Mrs. Anna Hansen	526	50.00
16809	Michael Dugan	482	50.00
16810	Mrs. Jennie Bourquin	509	50.00
16811	Gustave Dittbrenner	521	200.00
16812	John Shaw	532	200.00
16813	Mrs. Adelaide Schmitz	1053	50.00
16814	Mrs. Carolina Youngquist	1246	50.00
16815	Mrs. Julia McMillen	1908	50.00
16816	Wm. F. Deuring	182	200.00
16817	Mrs. Martha G. Smallman	386	50.00
16818	Pius Bauscher	808	200.00
16819	Henry Otto	1367	200.00
16820	Mrs. Pearl Kaplan	43	50.00
16821	Mrs. Bertha E. Hiestand	64	50.00
16822	Joseph M. Dempsey	682	200.00
16823	Mrs. Mabel Pryer	746	50.00
16824	Fokke Jungbloed	158	200.00
16825	Lorenzo Van Nattor	380	200.00
16826	Mrs. Lillie E. Ackerly	927	25.00
16827	Mrs. Anna Waldmann	1	50.00
16828	Mrs. Sarah W. Rheiner	31	50.00
16829	J. Criss Conley	142	200.00
16830	Mrs. Annie Ogren	181	50.00
16831	W. M. Rickards	199	50.00
16832	Mrs. Ella A. Burroughs	251	50.00
16833	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Edwards	432	50.00
16834	John Jenstrom	448	200.00
16835	James F. Byrnes	451	200.00
16836	Mrs. Pera Riva Lipshets	937	50.00
16837	Mrs. Rose Rudinsky	1008	50.00
16838	Alrick Petterson	1704	200.00
16839	Geo. T. Hutchinson	146	200.00
16840	Mrs. Jennie L. Orrell	181	50.00
16841	Steve Wick	361	200.00
16842	Edward Hallam	471	200.00
16843	Ferdinand Peichl	612	200.00
16844	Mrs. Jennie Walker	1582	50.00
16845	Mrs. Pearl B. White	1840	50.00
16846	Mrs. Ellen M. Wylie	33	50.00
16847	Wm. Archibald	240	200.00
16848	Edward Bradbury	471	200.00
16849	John Darringer	716	50.00
16850	Mrs. Marie E. Vornbrock	1689	50.00
16851	Geo. Bain	13	200.00
16852	Wm. H. Reeder	31	200.00
16853	Mrs. Christina A. Carling	32	50.00
16854	John B. F. Contois	79	200.00
16855	Rudolph R. J. Schnirel	187	50.00
16856	Theodore Schultz	284	200.00
16857	Ed. Williams	410	50.00
16858	Charles Gustafson	441	100.00
16859	Henry F. Bergman	520	200.00
16860	Zacharia Smith	535	50.00
16861	Mrs. Bridget M. Leavitt	1324	50.00
16862	Edgar A. Thompson	16	50.00
16863	Mrs. Alpha P. Brooks	73	50.00
16864	Victor Johnson	181	200.00
16865	Joseph Applegade	564	200.00
16866	Eric Becklund	1	200.00
16867	Joseph Kiser	184	50.00
16868	Matt Weber	1922	200.00
16869	Preston R. McKinley	2	50.00
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16882	Mrs. Mary Ferraroli	51	50.00
16883	Mrs. Tilda Benson	58	50.00
16884	W. J. Johnson	62	200.00
16885	Wm. H. Simms	607	200.00
16886	Mrs. Amelia Bland	738	50.00
16887	Mrs. Fannie K. Zahn	746	50.00
16888	James A. White	1033	200.00
	Total		$27,663.35

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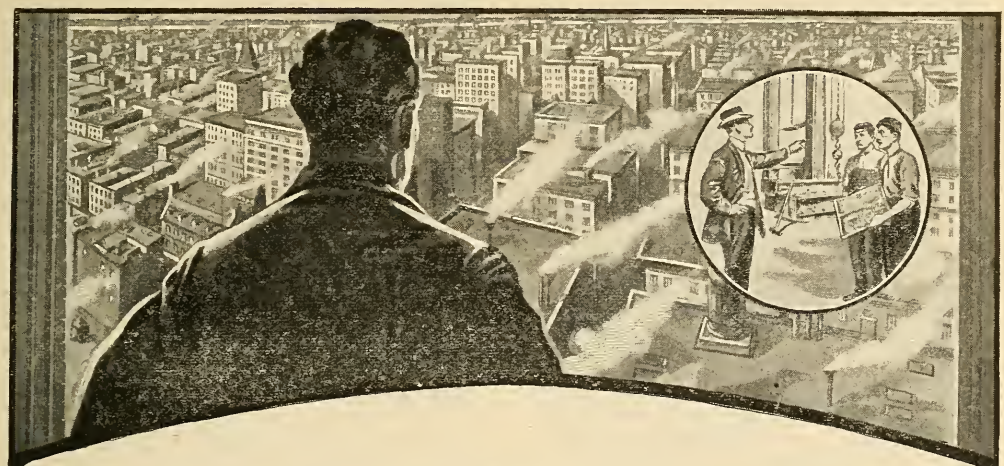

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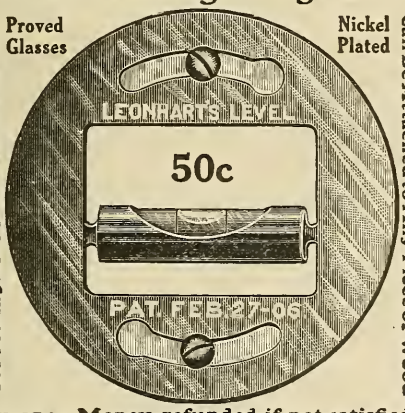

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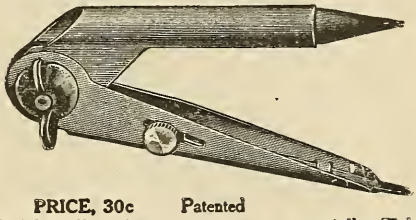

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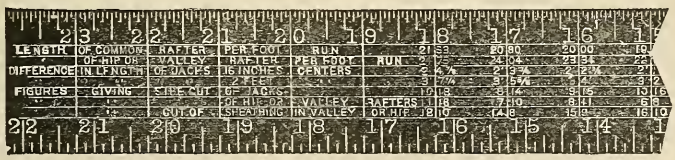

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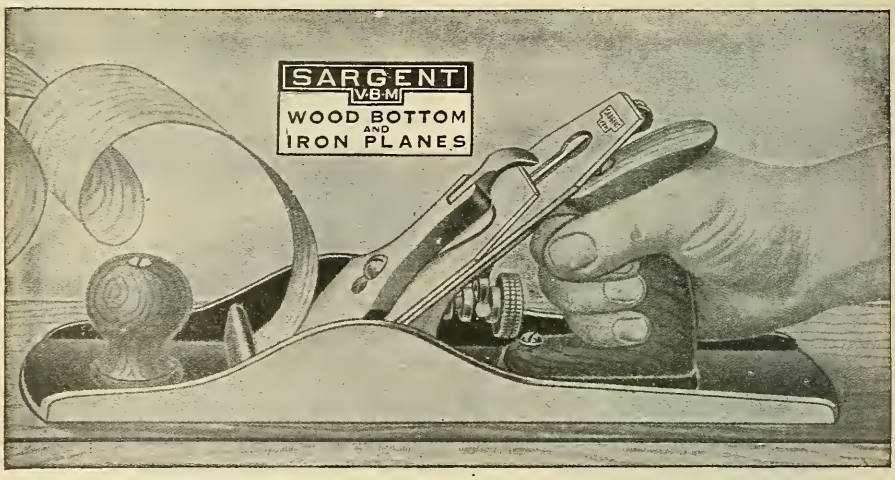

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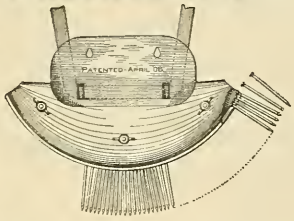

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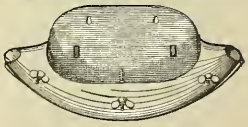

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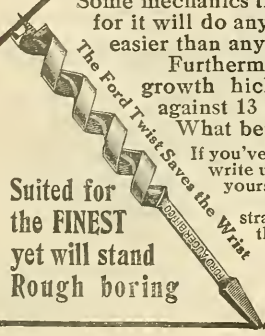

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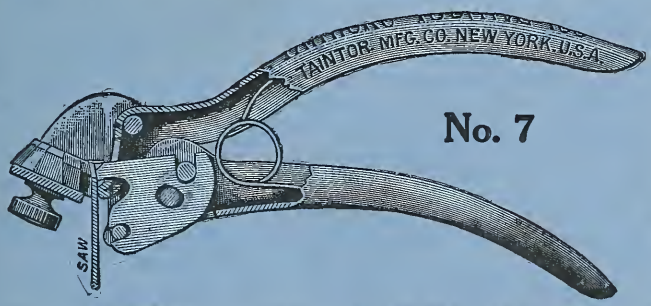

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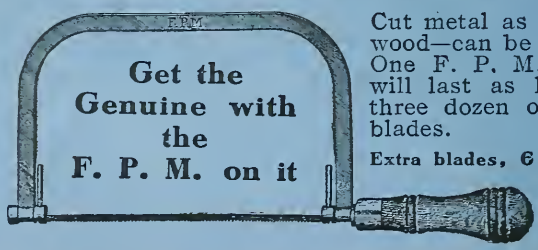

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The Carpenter

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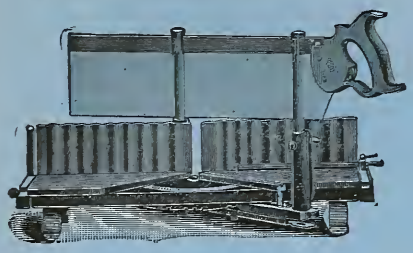

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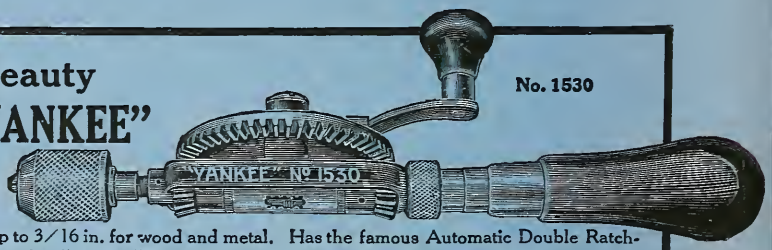

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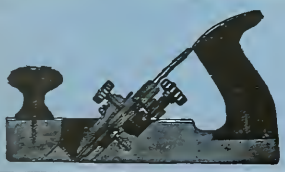

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Wealth and Wages

Margaret Scott Hall

In the beauty of the springtime
When the world is glad and gay,
Bright the sunshine, sweet the blossoms,
Where the orchard breezes stray;
Out on Easy street there's beauty—
Fashion, too, in fullest bloom,
Plenty smiles a benediction;
There, no signs of winter's gloom.

For the prosperous all is lovely,
For the poor—a cross to bear,
Wages do not meet expenses—
Wealth forgets the toilers' care;
Wealth has all the pomp and glory
That a fawning world can give;
Unjust wages, meager earnings—
Charity that men may live!

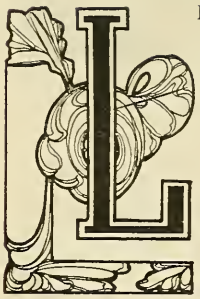
In the economic warfare
Men are falling in the fray,
While a few financial vultures
Fatten on their human prey;
Wealth owns luxury and leisure,
Fame and power may bestow—
It can buy the voice of conscience,
Keep the workman's wages low.

All inadequate for comfort,
Wealth doles out the toiler's pay—
Just enough for bare existence,
And to keep the wolf at bay;
Now is told the old, old story—
Wealth that wastes with lavish hand
Sees the sweatshop's tragic struggles,
Sees, but scorns to understand!

Oh, how long shall wealth and wages
Wrangle o'er the cost of food?
Haste Oh, haste that psychic moment
For a world wide brotherhood;
Hate and greed at last forgotten,
Love, the source of harmony,
Makes men blest by blessing others
In fraternal sympathy.

BE NOT DECEIVED

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)



LET me draw from a story in memory's treasure house a moral for unionists to ponder over and consider.

Continued snows upon hill and valley alike made a certain winter glorious. An excellent highway took its course through a village to a hill on the level of which stood an eminent educational school. In the village below a pedagogue "ran" a school of little educational value to his pupils and of only fair remuneration to him.

The fact that he had a school, was master of it, gave instructions in it and maintained it from his fees, was of public knowledge. Urbane, quiet and studious, he was accepted as of unblemishable character. Well toward the village the highway, as it coursed down from the hill, had its only narrow width. There, too, was its only depression.

When the highway was heavily blanketed with snow, sleighing and sledding upon it was healthy, hilarious, but often dangerous in the downward course. The depression had been evened up by an open bridge, though snows found it a natural drifting spot. The sport of cutting through the drifts was, however, great.

In this certain winter a snowstorm, such as we call a blizzard, raged for a night, a day and up to the following evening. Not until it had subsided was a hoof, a wheel or a runner seen along the highway. When the lull came the students of the Uphill school formed a sleighing party down to the village. Just as their long, crowded cutter reached the bridge the structure gave way and over into the ditch fell cutter, horses and merry-makers.

"Well," said the pedagogue, "it is a wicked act. Only a fool does dastardly deeds to avenge a supposed wrong; it is better to kill by kindness."

The story need not be lengthened, it is sufficient that the master was later proved to be the fool. The application is here utilized as showing organized labor has been unfortunate enough to have fools in its ranks, but fortunate enough to see them uncovered.

It may be the misdeeds of such fools will, for a time at least, reflect upon union organizations and their membership, and perhaps effect the latter's numerical strength. But the calm, thoughtful wage earner should not be deceived by employers and capitalists who declare their efforts are toward ridding unions of such fools. Rather keep in mind the wage people in general ever authorized the fools to speak or act for them in any semblance of manner as is now of common notoriety. The absurdity is greater than the assumption. Hence, be wise and give neither eye nor ear to either the fools in labor's ranks or the cunning deceivers among capitalists and employers posing as friends to the laboring masses. The fools lead to danger; the deceivers seek industrial enthrallment and the destruction of labor organizations.

The boycott has not yet been destroyed. In it is an inherent individual and collective right that belongs to every affair of life. True, it has often been and still is hampered in its exercise. But so long as one has a will and a disposition of his, or her own, to exercise and urge the exercise of it, there is no power on earth that has warrant to forbid or prevent either. So, in its defensive power and value, every strike has justice in it. It is "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

As this paper is being written, the whole country is reading, with recoiling soul, of the horrible textile labor conditions which have been forced upon the striking mill workers. National official investigation is going on, and it has been discovered that the conditions are not only cruel, but horribly inhuman. And the resume sees

Children compelled to work long hours at low wages.

To pay American Woolen Company 5

cents each week for drinking water, described as "canal water."

Child strikers picked up and tossed about by soldiers like bundles of rags.

Women choked and clubbed by police and militiamen.

Children "docked" an hour's pay if late.

One child, fifteen, received 5 cents a week out of his wages for "spending money."

One witness testifies to bread and water diet part of time, with only water—meat maybe once a week.

Average wages about $5.10 a week, ranging up to $9.

"Are you a striker?" was asked of one boy.

"I am," returned the lad, proudly.

"Did you see any women clubbed?"

"I saw one policeman grab a woman by the throat and hit her with a club."

"What kind of a club?"

"Oh, a good club," replied the boy.

"Do you ever go hungry?"

"Sometimes; we never have any butter."

"How often do you have only water?"

"Sometimes not for two days at a time."

"How often do you have meat?"

"Once a week."

"Not oftener?"

"No, we have bread and molasses and sometimes beans."

There can be and there is no defense of the fools, but is there any portion of humanity that does not stand unmoved by the horrors being brought to light as they are shown to exist at Lawrence, Mass.

Yes, there is. The finger points to every officer and member of the National Association of Manufacturers, that body's mouthpiece, American Industries, the kidnapper and perjurer Burns, and the inhuman owners of the mills at Lawrence, and the sweatshops of the land, all holding up their hand before God Almighty as respecters of His and man's laws, as philanthropists and as benefactors of the laboring masses.

A great man of long buried centuries once said—translating his words from his Latin tongue—"I know what I know; much my friends and enemies know; more than either think I know, and to a certainty it is a fool that believes truth can be hidden."

Wage earners, be not deceived. The aim and purpose of those who are declaring friendship for you is to destroy your every industrial right.

Don't be fools of the rash kind or of the ignorant. Let them and the deceivers know that you know "truth cannot be hidden."

BENEATH THE SURFACE

(By H. B. Moyer.)

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

ALTHOUGH two hundred and thirty-five years have passed since John Dryden penned the above truism it was never more applicable to humanity as a whole than it is today.

One of the first things a cub reporter has drilled into him when he embarks upon the sea of newspaperdom is "Tell your story in the first paragraph. Bring out your facts so plainly that a ten-year-old child can understand them. The public will not dig beneath the surface for facts." No institution suffers more from this public failing than organized labor, and if there are any who doubt the statement let them interview anybody of any account affiliated with the labor movement.

To the average reader of a daily newspaper the story of a big strike, such, for example, as the one being waged in the British coal fields at the time of writing, spells only inconvenience to the public

at large, and hardships and setbacks to strikers and their employers. The causes which led up to the battle between the toilers and those who reap the bulk of the benefits are practically lost sight of. In the strike mentioned there are thousands of men who have for years daily risked their lives for the magnificent sum of $1.25 for every ten or more hours they slaved. In addition to this they have paid toll at company stores, and in company houses, or rather hovels. These are just a few facts in connection with the big coal strike but it is safe to state that not more than one person out of every ninety-nine ontside the ranks of labor have taken the trouble to acquire this brief knowledge. And especially must this be so of those who spend most of their spare time and much time that is not spare in denouncing organized labor.

"Strikers Losing Public Sympathy," a newspaper heading which any type-setter can set up backward with his eyes closed, never fails to arouse enthusiasm among those antagonistic to labor unions, and although there is sometimes an excuse for the use of the heading there wouldn't be if the fickle public would delve below the surface after the truth. Public sympathy, according to press accounts, swayed toward the mine owners in the British strike on one occasion because the strikers refused to accept an offer made by the employers. As a matter of fact the offer was a double-edged one which would be certain to react against the miners sooner or later. They who had played the part of mine-mules for long, weary years were determined to stand out for men's rights and were not to be tempted by the offer of a few wisps of straw.

To the labor hater and to the unthinking, except everything on the surface of things, public strikes come under but one category. They are all bad. In this even the most ardent labor enthusiast must agree, albeit he is privileged to contend that so long as organized capital sees fit to try and squeeze the workingman at one end and the consumer at the other, strikes are necessary evils.

There is one type of strike which more than any other brand is hard for the lay outsider to understand and that is the one in which principle alone is involved. Recognition of the union, to many people seems a weak excuse for a strike, and yet it is a most powerful reason. Because the employes of a non-union concern receive wages on a par with those received by unionized establishments there are many who cannot understand why there should be any dissatisfaction displayed by the former. Those who think this way should remember that almost without exception good wages are the direct outcome of organized labor's zeal in corralling the skilled labor on the market, and that no man who is worthy of the name will be content to permit another man to do his fighting for him.

Undoubtedly it is the workingman himself, whether he carries a union card or not, who is most misunderstood in the first place. The attitude displayed by the world in general toward the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is anything but one calculated to inspire good-will. Too many people are prone to regard a white collar and a boiled shirt coupled with some office position as the official badges of respectability and decency; and overalls and calloused hands as marks of degradation. The working man in the eyes of many folk is an uncouth, uncultivated product of the soil, and it is because some of the aforesaid folks try to rub the dirt in that trouble arises.

Abe Lincoln wore overalls and callouses and he, too, was guilty like the union man of today is of being willing to fight for what was right and just. Furthermore, he was criticised by those who did not take the trouble to delve beneath the surface and locate the "pearls."

Since the world was created the working man has been the "under dog." His lot has never been and perhaps never will be an easy one in the strictly accepted sense of that term. He has been kicked and browbeaten so long that he is almost accustomed to it but, and here's the rub. he has not and never will be reconciled to such treatment.

It is only within the past century that the workingman has (with the assistance of organized labor) been able to get upon his feet. Now that he is there he intends to stay there, come what will. His union card is a passport to justice and fair treatment. Can any fair minded person conscientiously criticise him for clinging to it?

READY FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Whether he's wielding a scepter or carries a hod,
I have faith in the man who's in love with his job.

WE BELIEVE with Shakespeare that "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." The one who acts well his part deserves honor. Slipshod work does not give satisfaction to the employer, nor to the employe if the workman is conscientious. At any work no man should be content with anything less than his best effort. On this basis organized labor has earnestly endeavored to lift up the workers along life's lower levels to a plane where they are ready for better conditions. It has achieved something of its object in educating the poor to desire and aspire to something better in life's surroundings. To make men ready for better conditions they must first be made fit to appreciate a change. Organization has had that mission, and has been a wise teacher for all grades of labor in the rigid and exacting school of experience. While other more superficial methods attempt to correct existing wrongs, while politics and religion wrangle and rant, struggle, strive and agonize over effects without searching out their causes, organization has gone down to the foundation for facts. While sham and humbug and artificial systems are deploring appearances, content if they partially succeed in making the outside of the platter clean, organization patiently seeks to eliminate the mistakes in the fundamental principles of the moral, intellectual and industrial problems of American citizenship. In its searching demands for justice and co-operation in helping the helpless to improve, organization has held steadfastly to its uplifting and ennobling purpose. Its object has been to educate the whole youth of the country irrespective of nationality or caste, and giving them a practical knowledge how to meet the demands of their age and generation. It has prepared the thought of the people and the mental attitude has become receptive of the idea of progress. Through organization's persistent advancement and consistency in principles of brotherhood, the whole population, rich and poor, have been made ready for a new order of things, commercial and industrial.

The whole world is ready for better conditions because it sees the necessity of reform.

Wanting a change shows a general dissatisfaction with the existing order of our economics. Seeking something better proves we are ready to benefit by the opportunity for new civic experiments, politically, industrially, commercially and even religiously.

It has been suggested that a great psychic wave seemed to be sweeping the country bearing humanity into a more conscientious current. Great wealth does not bring happiness. Seemingly its possessor incurs too great responsibility in regard to its investment and disposal. The moral obligation to suffering and pauperized humanity ought to make the extreme rich thoroughly miserable.

Money makes life easier and gives the satisfaction of culture and achievement, but otherwise it does not make men better. Acquisition is not conducive to sympathy or unselfishness in those engaged in pursuit or possession. Indeed, while its glitter stultifies spiritual growth and en-

genders a sordid sentiment of greed and over-indulgence, it utterly fails to satisfy or bring peace to its possessor. For those who have tested the experience, evidently the lure of riches promised over-much. Their expectations failed them. The rich are ruined by too much and the poor by too little money. In both extremes the soul is sure to suffer degeneration.

Being obliged to hustle every day from year's end to year's end becomes most monotonous in the struggle for existence, but it has the advantage of offering a real incentive for work.

Being obliged by circumstances of financial embarrassment chronic and acute, to part with money before one has time to become attached to it is another interesting phase of poverty. The limit is almost reached for the very rich and the very poor. Ennui and satiety and disgust for one extreme, and weariness, humiliation, pain, destitution and desperation for the other, while the middle element looks on and longs for the turn of the tide. The tragedy of sin in Mammon's terrible reign has left a blight that only brotherhood can efface, but all concerned are about ready for better conditions.

Back to nature and the simple life seems to present a vision of the impossible in the busy rush of these strenuous seasons. Crimes unparalleled are quickly followed by astounding repentance and confession. Strikes, stupendous in their world-wide effects, threaten international calamity as the result of commercial greed, and through all, the people make ready for better conditions in a better day that's soon to come.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
  Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
  Or plants a tree, is more than all.

THE PHILOSOPHY, PURPOSES AND IDEALS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

(By John Mitchell.)

TO understand the philosophy, the purpose and the ideals of the trade union movement, it is necessary that we first understand the history of industrial development; that we have a clear comprehension of the complex problems that characterize modern industrial life; that we keep in mind that the ideals of the trade union is not so much to secure the advancement of the exceptional man as to bring about the general and gradual uplift of the great mass of the wage earners. * * * In ancient times it was necessary that men, women and children work from early morn until late at night to obtain a sufficient amount of food to sustain life. * * * Each family raised its own food and made its own clothes from the fleece of its own sheep, and there was but little assistance given by one to another, and but little purchase or sale. * * * Today a man no longer consumes more than the smallest fraction of the articles he produces, and perhaps none at all, but through the agency of money they are enabled to get the articles they desire at the time and in the manner they desire—the example of all producing for all, instead of each producing for himself.

No one can understand the true nature of trade unionism without understanding the industrial revolution and what it has accomplished. The history of mankind has been more vitally affected by changes in its machines and its methods of doing business than by any action of council of statesmen or philosophers. * * * Much that is good and much that is bad in the new order of things are due to these changes. The rapid progress in arts and science, the change from wood to iron, and from iron to steel, the girding of the earth by the iron rail; and copper wire, the education of the people, is a part and conse-

quence of the industrial revolution. * * * The creation through production on a large scale of a separate working class with working-class ideals is the origin and basis of the trade unionism as it exists today. * * * To the ordinary man of affairs, immersed in his business and the daily routine of life, trade unionism seems a bewildering maze of conflicting ideas. Such a man is liable to form his opinions from the newspapers. At one time he reads of trade unions attempting to raise wages and reduce hours of labor; or demanding recognition of the union; urging a sympathetic strike; or resisting or denouncing a federal injunction; at time the unionist appears at war with one another or with employers. * * * The complexity of trade unionism, however, is merely the complexity of human life itself, but the fundamental principles of unionism is plain and clear and simple. The unorganized workman cannot bargain advantageously with the employer for the sale of his labor; since he has no money he must sell his labor immediately and is at a disadvantage.* * * In the individual contract between a powerful employer and a single workman, the laborer will secure the worst of the bargain. * * * There can be no permanent prosperity to the wage earner until the principle of unity of purpose is fully established, and all conditions of work must be made between employer and workmen collectively and not between employers and workmen individually. * * * The ideals of trade unionism is to combine in one organization all the men employed at a given trade and to demand and secure for each and all a definite standard of wages, hours of labor and conditions of work—that equal pay shall be given for equal work. * * * A minimum wage that will enable American men and women to live in a manner conformable to American standards; to educate their children and to make a provision for sickness and old age; and the eight-hour workday gives an opportunity for the cultivation of home life.

There is no phase of our industrial life so little understood as the strike. * * * It is often charged that the trade unions desire strikes, that they are organized for that purpose! This is not true. It is organized for the purpose of securing better conditions of life, and a strike is resorted to as a means to that end. We hear it said that workmen lose more by a strike of months than they gain in years. That is wrong and incomplete. There is more in a justifiable strike than wages; and a strike may be a loss from a money point of view and a great gain in a higher and nobler sense, and the amount of violence is greatly magnified. If I believed that the success of the trade union movement depended upon the commission of illegal acts I should not hesitate for a moment to sever my connections with it. But the justifiable practices of trade unionism should not be assailed on account of occasional violence, or the illegal acts committed in its name, than the church is to be condemned because some of its inherents have been guilty of wrongdoing. * * * A strike is attended with great hardships, not only to the participants alone, but to the general public. But through the development of unionism men and employers are brought into closer relationship and become better acquainted, and each learn to respect the rights of the other, then strikes will become less frequent and industry will be conducted on a more stable basis. * * * It has been said unionism reduces to a dead level all men employed at a given trade—the efficient to the level of the incompetent. It has no foundation in fact. The trade union fixes a minimum, not a maximum rate, and the employer is at liberty to reward the ambitious or efficient workman by paying him a higher wage than that fixed by the union. But it does object to one workman being rewarded by an employer when the reward is extracted from the pay envelope of another workman. Were it not for the trade unions the work of women and girls would be even more demoralizing. It seeks to protect them morally, physically and industrially in demanding equal pay and healthful surroundings. * * * Trade unionism raises the moral tone of the wage earners by infusing into them a sense of the dignity of labor. There was nothing ennobling about

the toil of the slave and serf; the labor of the convict or padrone system; the greater the initiative, the more independence and pleasure in his work, the more ennobling it becomes. The trade union seeks to construct and develop the highest and best possibilities, it is primarily and fundamentally a moral movement. It will be helped on in the days of prosperity, and retarded in the days of adversity, but the movement is onward and upward. "This that they call the organization of labor is the universal and vital problem of the world."

BORE YOUR OWN HOLE

(By H. S. Levalley.)

CARLYLE said "Man carries under his hat a private theater wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity." When the stage was set in the days of the Caesars there was a class, augurs, who in time were dubbed by the rabble "old opportunity" because they were continually knocking—usually the desires of the masses. For the upper classes they used to bore a large hole into the future glories of the nation, and then let the confiding mass look through it. But it was the class who finally at all times scattered themselves over the choice spots of the realized scenery, so deftly shown through hole of the augurs. The mass joyfully looked, the class cheerfully hooked. You see it pays to know a good thing well enough to grab it, from oil to olives. Some need initiative more than they do a trumpet.

As time went on opportunity's knuckles either became sore or the class ear deaf; anyhow the mass timidly opened the door for itself, went through the augur's hole, over into the green fields, beside still waters on its own search.

And lo and behold, when bustle was over, when silence reigned, the people found the object of their search was under their own hats. The rippling rills, the lowing kine, the house dog's cheerful bark, the humming bees and fragrant flowers, all were parts of the mimic stage God had set in the Eden of the mind.

Bore your own hole, be your own auger, apply your own pressure, see with your own eyes and what once seemed so far off, so long in coming, will be found on looking round to be ever in the eternal now. It will be nothing new but point of view—and that is you.

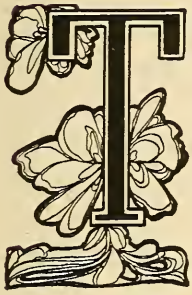
In the various epochs of world history we find, now and again, that one great leader raised up by spirit of the all good, towering in supremacy o'er his fellows, in time as man is drawn away from that exalted point, as we look over intervening racial progress we see he was an embodied manifestation of the great progressive principle of the All-wise, expressing fellowship in the way most fitting for the times in which he appeared.

All of us that came after are the realizations of "the one's" grand dream. We are the imperfectly ground facets of this immortal jewel of truth, each of us an actor in the drama as seen by Him. In fact we are true results though imperfect as to parts of his mento-spiritual creation. 'Tis thus that each of us becomes in a measure a force of our own futurity.

We can bore into the muck heap of personalities and come forth painted like the stick held by cap and bells, or we can soar into zone above and seek the hurtling messages of cheer and good to all, and as ye sow so ye reap. But whether or no each must set his own mimic stage and pierce the future with his own eye as a unit of the universal, and bore the hole of his own outlook as an inlet to his own heart, if he would be as one with mankind.

SHORT HOURS AND EXTENDED WAGES

(By W. J. Shields.)



THE United Brotherhood was conceived as a means of advancing the general conditions surrounding the carpenters and also for the purpose of aiding the labor cause in general. It was dedicated to the work of regulating industry, increasing wages and the educating of the masses to an understanding of what their rights consist of and how to obtain the same. It protested the unequal distribution of production, the servitude of women, the degrading of child life and the condition responsible for the producing of tramps and millionaires. The line of campaign was, organization, education and agitation. The method used was conciliation, or arbitration, carefully canvassing of situations in dispute, and if this failed, then as a last resort, strikes.

The contest from the beginning, back in August, 1881, to the present time, has been conducted in conformity with the above understanding and it has represented a tremendous work, this bringing into the folds the quarter of a million men who today hold membership in the United Brotherhood. It has also represented an equally hard task, this forcing an acceptance of the fundamental truth that industrial democracy has come to stay. Industrial democracy sounds formidable, but practically it means only the right of a man to have a definite voice as to the conditions, including pay, hours and environment, in which he works. The changing of the custom of permitting the employer to do these things for us has been one of the hardest lines we have had to cross. Bitter conflicts have been fought over this issue and many of the employers have refused to concede the right to the employes of having any greater voice in this matter than they have had in the past. This position we protested, believing that business successes depended largely on the proper relationship existing between the employer and the men employed. Our stand, in this particular, has resulted in an acceptance of our position by a large part of the present-day employers. But the failure to bring all into line is the cause of a great part of the present-day labor troubles and of the perpetuating of contention. The changing in part of this industrial method have not only lessened the struggle of the toiler, but it has evolved a bigger, broader man, and also as a result of this a bigger, broader conception of individual freedom and individual rights, a broadness that recognizes the rights of all men to have a voice in the making of the conditions under which he works.

The short-hour movement has added to the opportunity of the wage earner; his rights of work are more secure than they were, but much yet remains to be accomplished and in the doing of which we will depend not only on the labor force, but on all who believe in the accomplishment of an industrial regulation that will furnish work for all. We ought to realize fully and frankly every man's right to work, but we must also realize that before this privilege is gained that greed must be restrained. When the mission of industrial regulation is fulfilled, when everybody works and nobody drudges, when everybody plays and nobody loafs, when children shall cease to become producers until their bones are hard and they have spent ten or twelve years at school, when no bread winner knows what it is to want for any needful thing, then minds will develop, conscience will grow healthy and humanity will thrive. To reach this end is simply a question of removing, one after the other, of those abuses which now deprive us of equal opportunities to labor and to live.

Coming along with the short hour agitation is the wage situation and its relations to business succeeses have been of the closest character. The attention bestowed on this proposition and the success attained has benefited not only the wage

earner but society as a whole. The marked tendency towards an increase in the wages of labor is the most satisfactory and encouraging feature of trade union progression. There is no doubt of the reality of this movement. It is felt and manifested in all sections of the country and in all branches of industry. Moreover, it is not due to violent agitation on the part of labor, but to a recognition of the rights of employes to a more equal share in the gains of production, and for this reason it is gratifying. One does not have to follow the tabulation of statisticians to realize that the cost of living in the United States has steadily and greatly increased during the past fifteen or twenty years, while the reward of labor has not kept corresponding pace. The upward movement which we see today is only a tardy recognition of this fact, serving to bring about a nearer approach to equality and the wide extent of the present-day advance speaks of its justice. In private employment as well as in that of corporations it is seen conspicuously. The great public services, the railroads, the manufacturing industries, even the postoffices and other departments of the government, feel the effects. There is a cry that with high wages our country may lose its advantage in the competition of international trade. This is selfish and irrational. The wage standard in this country of ours has always been higher than that which prevailed abroad, and it is one of the elements contributing to our supremacy in production. There need be no fear for the future of the United States because our people who work with their hands are getting better pay. We have gone beyond the age where labor can be reckoned with as a bale of merchandise and purchased in the cheapest market, irrespective of all consideration of justice or humanity. Labor cannot any longer be considered in the nature of a crate of lemons, put up for sale, for which the buyer will offer the lowest possible price. The conditions of steady employment and the growing wage traceable to trade union effort has forced on the wage earner the understanding that there is a growing dignity in toil. The laborer consequently, in his toil, gives part of his life and the union demands that in return he receives what is necessary to maintain life, not only in himself, but also a respectful maintenance for those depending on him. It has represented a most satisfying result of trade union effort, this adding to the pay-rolls. The movement in this direction is very important, for when men are at work receiving fair wages there is no question about the prosperity of the times. If this be true, then to labor organization the credit should be given as defenders of general business interests. Prosperous conditions are the result of industrial regulation and to the effort of the organized workers, as directed in shortening the workday, can be accredited the longer seasons of employment and the permanency of business that gives to us the prosperity as at this time enjoyed. This with the extension of the earning capacity of the workers, whose wages go to the furnishing of the circulating medium that determines the volume as well as the security on which general business operates.

Trade unionism is a most valuable counterpoise to the despotism of monopoly. More than that, it is a great educational force among the wage earners, and within its limits it inculcates comradeship and brotherhood. In its teaching of voluntary co-operation it has performed a most valuable service and it is being commended by most of the leading thinkers as having shown a high ability in meeting the conditions of the times we have been passing through. Its contests have been for the rights to life, liberty and a more extended happiness. It is well understood that these conditions cannot exist in a land of slums and palaces, unemployment and unexemplified luxury. From every point of view it is to the interest of society at large that trade unionism should thrive and improve and to this end it has gained the support of public opinion and has earned it by its wisdom and forbearance.

To the honest and steadfast labor unionist I would say, walk worthy of your vocation, history will give you but scant praise and time will forever hide your identity, but thank God your work will live and

bear abundant fruit in the shorter workday, in happier homes, in reducing the burdens of child-life and the ultimate extinction of injustice and inequality.

Space does not permit at this time of a further digest of the accomplishments traceable to the organization. In the successes gained, in shorter hours and extending wages and in the prompting of business possibilities, we feel a deep sense of gratification. The record is a creditable one and gives reason for pardonable pride in the achievements of promoting progress that are placed to our account. The labor movement stands strong in its defense of the rights of humanity as traceable in the higher civilization that has enabled our workmen to distance the world in its industries. It has placed the products of life within easy reach of they who produce, it has assisted materially in elevating them to a higher standard, intellectually, socially, morally and physically. It stands strong in its defense of general business interests and believes that the only basis of a continuous prosperity is a well regulated labor market, based on permanent employment and a wage scale that will not only permit of meeting the everyday demands for sustenance, but will provide for independent retirement when the toiler reaches the age of disqualification.

NATURE'S CALL

(By Mrs. John Upton.)

ARE you on the right side? If so, you look on the bright side of things in life. If we live in the sunshine the shadows are pretty apt to flee away. We are prone to turn the blessings which lie at our very feet and hunt up the dark side. It is a very common saying that "Life is what we make it," so it is up to us to get the best out of life.

Did you ever know any one to get into a sort of habitual fault-finding? Yes, and so have I, but it savors a good deal of the pig who is always rooting in the mud and doesn't stop to look up.

The direction in which we look is a pretty good indication of our aim in life and if we continue to see the worst in those around us we will give others a mighty good chance to see what there is in us.

It seems these things grow on a person and are little enemies to be fought and conquered lest we become more and more unloving and unlovely as the days go by. It does not help any to lose faith in people—we are not always in a position to prove they have been unfaithful to the trust we placed in them. I knew a very intelligent man not long ago to make the statement that the majority of people in the world were made up of more bad than good. He went on to point out how the almighty dollar was the idol of the American people and that if you did not have plenty of them you were down and out. How I pitied that man. With all his intelligence he was looking on the dark side of life and would not look up and remember there was some good in it if only we tried to find it. Most people are honest and true and try to do the right thing, even those people may be diamonds in the rough.

Some have looked so long at the shadows and thinking of this life as a vale of tears that their natures have taken on the same gloomy and false ideas so that to them at least the troubles are very real. Why, life is too short and eternity too near to bother about the faults and wrongs of those around us and it behooves us to get away from ourselves if need be and look up, not down, out and not in, and get some of the bright spring sunshine inside of us.

If we continually have this feeling we had better begin to look after our own condition, for it is a bad symptom.

Of course we are bound to have sorrow and trails. Who escapes them? It may be a good thing that they do come to us and you may be sure they are for a purpose.

They make us think of those things which are above and beyond this earth.

If we are looking at things in the right light we are cheery and joyous, though we do not make a great racket or noise; that isn't true joy, but it is a pleasant, cheery way that infects those around us and help the laborer on his way after a hard day's work.

Some one has said that happiness crowns the summit of life's mountains with a halo of glory and gilds them with the golden light of hope.

It makes us victorious in the truest sense.

Because we must be a day laborer and know the name of poverty it means nothing when compared to the other kinds of poverty we are here below referring to. Even the millionaires are often very poor in this world's blessings. As the years come on apace this poverty shows in their life more and more, even down to the valley of death.

I think it was Dickens who said, "It were better to have conquered one true heart than England."

I might point out to the poverty going with intemperance, poverty of principle, covetousness, and many other forms in which it stalks abroad in the land seeking whom it may devour, but let me urge you to keep the eyes open and the heart warm and ever have hope conquer despair. Let us listen to the call of the springtime.

FURUSETH ON THE INJUNCTION

In connection with the anti-injunction bill now pending in Congress, Representative Hughes of New Jersey on February 29 presented a statement by Andrew Furuseth, showing the effect of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. We reprint the statement from the Congressional Record, as follows:

"The modern use of the writ of injunction, especially in labor disputes, is revolutionary and destructive of popular government.

"Our government was designed to be a government by law, said law to be enacted by the legislative branch, construed by the judiciary, and administered by the executive.

"An injunction is 'an extraordinary writ issued out of equity enjoining a threatened injury to property or property rights where there is not a plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law.'

"The definition of equity is 'the application of right and justice to the legal adjustment of differences where the law by reason of its universality is deficient,' or 'that system of jurisprudence which comprehends every matter of law for which the common law provides no remedy . . . springing originally from the royal prerogative, moderating the harshness of the common law according to good conscience.' In other words, it is the exercise of power according to the judgment and conscience of one man.

"It was for this reason that in Great Britain, whence the United States derives its system of equity as well as of law, the equity power was limited to the protection of property or property rights, and in such cases only where there was no remedy at law; the words adequate and complete have been added here.

"When the courts of equity take jurisdiction over and issue injunctions in labor disputes they do so to protect business, which, under late rulings by several courts, is held to be property. These rulings are disputed and condemned by other courts, which hold that relations between employers and employes—between buyer and seller—are personal relations and as such, if regulated at all, are regulated by statute or common law only. If the latter contention be right, and of this we believe there can be no question, the ruling that makes business property, or the right to carry on or continue in business a property right, is revolutionary, and must lead to a complete change, not only in our industrial but in our political life. If the court of equity be permitted to regulate personal relations, it will gradually draw to itself all legislative power. If it be permitted to set aside or to enforce law, it will ultimately arrogate to itself jurisdiction now held by the law courts and abolish trial by jury.

"The constitution confers equity power

upon the courts by stating that they shall have jurisdiction in law and in equity in the same way that it makes it their duty to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and in substantially the same way as it provides for trial by jury. Equity power came to us as it existed in England at the time of the adoption of our constitution, and it was so limited and defined by English authorities that our courts could not obtain jurisdiction in labor disputes except by the adoption of a rule that business is property. If business be property in the case of a strike or boycott, and can therefore be protected by the equity court against diminution of its usual income caused by a strike or boycott conducted by the working people, then it necessarily must be property at other times, and therefore entitled to be protected against loss of income caused by competition from other manufacturers or business men. Business and the income from business would become territorial and would be in the same position as land and the income from land. The result would be to make all competition in trade unlawful; it would prevent anyone from engaging in trade or manufacture unless he comply with the whims and fancies of those who have their trade or means of production already established.

"No one could enter into business except through inheritance, bequest, or sale.

"In order to show the fallacy of this new definition of property, we here state the accepted legal definitions of property, business and labor.

"Definition of property: 'Property means the dominion of indefinite right of user and disposition which one lawfully exercises over particular things or subjects, and generally to the exclusion of all others. Property is ownership; the exclusive right of any person freely to use, enjoy and dispose of any determinate object, whether real or personal.' (English and American Encyclopedia of Law.)

" 'Property is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing.' (Century Dictionary.)

" 'A right imparting to the owner a power of indefinite user, capable of being transmitted to universal successors by way of descent, and imparting to the owner the power of disposition from himself and his successors.' (Austin, Jurisprudence.)

" 'The sole and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world.' (Blackstone.)

"It will be seen that property is products of nature or of labor, and that the essential element is that it may be disposed of by sale, be given away, or in any other way transferred to another.

"There is no distinction in law between property and property rights.

"From these definitions it is plain that labor power or patronage cannot be property, but aside from this we have the thirteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude.

"Labor power cannot be property, because it cannot be separated from the laborer. It is personal. It grows with health, diminishes in sickness, and ceases at death. It is an attribute of life.

"The ruling of the courts make of the laborer a serf, of patronage an evidence of servitude by assuming that one may have a property right in the labor or patronage of another.

"Definition of business: 'That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of livelihood or profit; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men for the purpose of profit and improvement.' (American and English Encycl. of Law.)

" 'That which busies, or that which occupies the time, attention, or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or shorter time.' (Webster's Dictionary.)

"Definition of labor: 'Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport.' (Century Dictionary.)

"It will be seen from the above definition that while there is a fundamental difference between property and business, there is none at all between business and labor, so that if business be property, so is labor, and if the earning power of business can be protected by equity power through injunction,

so can the earning power of labor; in other words, the laborer may obtain an injunction against a reduction of his wages, or against a discharge, which would stop the wages entirely.

"If this new definition of property, by including therein business and labor, be accepted, then the judge sitting in equity becomes the irresponsible master of all men who do business or who labor.

"We contend that equity power and jurisdiction—discretionary government by the judiciary—for well-defined purposes and within specific limitations granted to the courts by the constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering constitutional liberty; that is, the personal liberty of the individual citizen.

"As government by equity—personal government—advances, republican government—government by law—recedes.

"We have escaped from despotic government by the king. We realized that, after all, he was but a man. Are we going to permit the growing up of a despotic government by the judges? Are not they also men?

"The despotism of one can in this sense be not better than the despotism of another. If we are to preserve 'government of the people by the people and for the people,' any usurpation by the judiciary must be as sternly resisted as usurpation by the executive.

"What labor is seeking is the assistance of all liberty-loving men in restoring the common-law definition of property and in restricting the jurisdiction of the equity courts in that connection to what it was at the time of the adoption of the constitution.

"A bill has been, and now is, before Congress for his purpose. We ask your careful consideration of the reasons for this bill and of the bill itself, and your assistance in inducing Congress to make it law."—Coast Seamen's Journal.

BE CONSISTENT

(By U. N.)

Consistency is something to be admired in a person, especially if that person is one who is using his or her influence toward the building up of the character and morals of the present generation.

We often hear men who are not pursuing this object in life condemning the acts of men who have been chosen to represent the people in some higher capacity. The men thus chosen cannot be expected to be, or do any better than the men who voted them into position. Men cannot be made honest by law, as practices of courts do not at this time make any impression for good upon those who are sentenced by them. To make a man honest it is necessary that in the training of a growing person character and morals be the most prominent features.

A man is chosen to represent a district in the state legislature or in Congress and the men who voted him into office expect him to do something worthy of his position. He takes his seat in the body to which he is elected and the first thing we learn of him is that he turns his back on his constituency and casts his voice and vote for vicious legislation. Then those voters who did not take the trouble of ascertaining the qualities of the man elected begin to denounce him as a bad man, when in fact he is just as good as the men who voted for him. Such men will tell us the whole world is going bad and no more noble characters left.

Would it not be much fairer to do something towards making the world better than to decry the efforts of that portion of good whole-souled people who are trying to make it better?

Do something yourself. If you think the world is all going bad get busy and help to lead it into safer channels.

"Count that day lost when its besetting sun sees no worthy action done."

Join in some good instructive and upbuilding work. Get in line and help to make the world better and you will soon

realize that there is something left to live for yet.

There is a set of people who it seems would like to see the human race wiped off the face of the earth—they try to discourage marriage and child rearing, without which the world would soon come to an end.

There is a mayor who refuses to allow coasting on some of the streets as has been the custom for years. Another mayor, when complained to about children playing in the streets, said: "Where would you have them to play?" Which of these two is the character builder, the nation builder? Be consistent and you will be able to answer the question for yourself and in the proper way.

MOTHERS OF MEN

Proud painters, writers, artists, sculptors, statesmen, orators, musicians, composers—and all of you who think the world owes you homage.

Have you ever thought of the work of mothers?

Have you ever seen the prospective mother bearing the fruit of her love, tenderly and expectingly, near the heart?

Think how she nourishes the child with the flesh and blood of herself and expects no applause for her endeavors.

All her thoughts are given to the object of her love, the unborn being.

She prepares to forego cherished joys for the welfare of the one to come.

She is ready to remain awake at night for the child of her bosom.

She is willing to go to the shadow of the Great Dark that a new life may come into the world.

She is happy in the thought of consecrating her whole life, that the infant being shall be better, nobler, happier and more manly or womanly.

Would you do all these for the sake of your art?

It is doubtful whether you would and yet you expect praise and homage for the imitations of nature which you contrive.

Yes, you only contrive, imitate, copy.

Mothers create.

At best you make canvas, marble or dead letters seem to live.

You draw a child, you chisel one in marble, you describe one, you speak or sing of one, you expect applause.

While from time immemorial mothers have given their own lives to create, without expecting or getting applause, you merely imitate.

Your chisels, oh, sculptors, shape marble which at best only retains the image you give it.

The mother creates the child and molds the future man and the coming woman.

In their turn these, too, will create and mold men and women.

Yes, you artists, poets, writers, sculptors, orators, musicians, composers of melodies and all of you who expect applause for your work and who receive the world's homage, mothers are far greater than you.

They work with and for eternity.

Immortality rests in their bosoms.

The world with all its beauty, kindness and joys, lives through mothers, and eternity is blessed by them.

Meek as they are, they accomplish more than those whose names are writ conspicuously on the pages of history.

They need not tremble lest their works should die with them, or the century after them know naught of their labors.

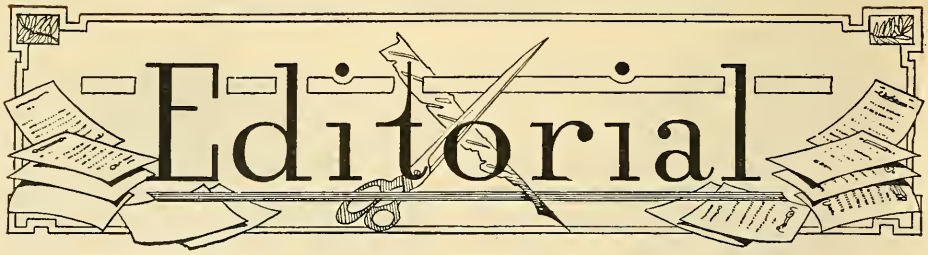
Their sons and daughters, whose bodies and minds and characters they have molded, will live and create life.

In each new generation a spark of the mother will flicker.

Ye seekers of immortality, turn to the mothers of men and women and you will gaze immortality in the face; for motherhood is immortality, not speculative, but real.—Oscar Leonard.

Laborer: "And have they tall buildings in America, Pat?"

Pat: "Tall buildings hav' they—faith, Mike, the last one I worked on we had to lay on our stomachs to let the moon pass."
—Life.



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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1912

James F. Grimes Passed Away

James F. Grimes, one of the most widely known members of our U. B. is no more. He died in Houston, Tex., in the latter part of March. In his death we have lost a man who was held in high esteem and generally loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. He was a deep thinker and earnest worker. He was admired for his rare intellectual attainments, his ability, zealousness and untiring efforts to advance the cause of unionism and the cause of our U. B. in particular.

Brother Grimes became identified with our U. B. in his early life. He was a delegate and as such a conspicuous figure, at many of our general conventions. He served two successive terms on our General Executive Board, served in the capacity of a general organizer for our U. B. at different times and was at one time a member of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. We sincerely mourn the loss of so loyal and faithful a member, as long as we live he will be remembered by us and our entire membership.

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In our November, 1911 issue, referring to a controversy in which suspended Local Union 1787, Newark, N. J., had taken the case to the civil courts, we printed a decision rendered by Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker, in which he denied to convert a restraining order obtained by the plaintiffs against our U. B. into a preliminary injunction. This decision has been appealed from to the Court of Errors, which tribunal, on March 4, rendered its opinion sustaining the decision of Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker and thereby established the principle that in labor, as well as in other injunction cases, when the answering affidavits of the defendants are of such a nature as to put the question of unlawful interference or boycotting in a state of equipoise or doubt, a preliminary injunction must be refused.

The causes leading to this controversy and its outcome are of vital importance to our entire membership, and in order to give our members and readers a clear insight in the matter, we are here giving a full account of the facts in the case:

In the early part of last year, the Newark Carpenters' District Council suspended Local Union 1787, because it failed to collect fines from a number of its members, who had been found guilty of working below the union rate of wages. Later on it revoked the local's charter and formally suspended it from membership.

On July 24, 1911, the members of the Local Union complained that the Brotherhood members were interfering with them in procuring and holding their jobs and that

a boycott had been instituted and was being waged against them.

They forthwith retained the firm of Lowy, Lowenstein & Leber as counsel to obtain an injunction restraining the Brotherhood from interfering with them in their employment and also sought a mandatory order of the court to remove their suspension and compel their reinstatement as a good-standing Local Union of the Brotherhood. Application was made to Vice-Chancellor Howell, who immediately granted a restraining order of a sweeping character, and which reads as follows:

"The said defendants United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Newark Carpenters' District Council of Newark and vicinity, Albert R. Wyatt and Christian Mowel, they and each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with them or any of them, be and they are restrained from conspiring, agreeing or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct or prevent any of the complainants from procuring employment in any part of the State of New Jersey, or in any part of the United States of America, and the said defendants, they or each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with them or any of them, be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from interfering in any manner with any person, firm or corporation in employing any of the complainants within the State of New Jersey or any part of the United States of America, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against any of the complainants, and from interfering with the complainants in procuring employment at the carpentering trade, and they, the said defendants, and each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them or any of them, are hereby restrained and enjoined from threatening any boycott against any person, firm or corporation employing or intending to employ any of the complainants, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against any of the products of any factory, or any person, firm or corporation employing any of the complainants, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from printing, issuing, publishing or distributing through the mails or in any other manner any copy or copies of The Carpenter or any other written newspaper, magazine, circular or letter or other document whatsoever, which shall contain or in any manner refer to any of the said complainants or their said association, Local Union 1787, as being non-union, unfair or scabs, and from publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever calling attention to the complainants or any of them, that they are non-union men, or that they are not affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and from procuring the dismissal from employment of any of the complainants."

A restraining order is practically a preliminary injunction and is always granted ex-parte, as the lawyers say, which means that it is issued without first hearing the other side. The order always notifies the defendants that they are restrained and informs them that they must appear in court and show cause why a full-fledged preliminary injunction should not be issued. This appearance in court generally takes place within a week of the granting of the restraining order; but on account of the summer holidays it was in this case delayed until August 22, and was had before Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker at Trenton.

There were 257 complainants in the suit, all members of Local Union 1787. The bill and affidavits filed by them covered eighty pages of typewriting.

The Brotherhood retained Henry Carless to fight its case and about forty pages of typewritten affidavits were prepared denying the unlawful interference with complainants in their employment and setting forth that the local was legally suspended from the District Council and the United Brotherhood. The reading of the affidavits and presentation of the arguments of counsel occupied two whole court days, on August 22 and 23, and on September 15, the vice-chancellor rendered his decision in favor of the Brotherhood and denied the preliminary injunction in the following words:

"The denials of the defendants under oath are as explicit as the sworn assertions of the complainants and put the facts relied upon for the injunction in such a state of equipoise or doubt as under the well-known rule to forbid of the issuance of a preliminary injunction. It is perfectly well settled that whenever the complainants' case is doubtful on the law or the facts, a preliminary injunction will not issue. To doubt is to deny. To justify the issuance of an interlocutory injunction the case made by the complainants must exhibit a right free from doubt or reasonable dispute."

Counsel for Local Union 1787 was dissatisfied with this decision and appealed therefrom to the Court of Errors. The argument took place before that court on November 14. Mr. Leber representing the complainants and Mr. Carless the defendants, each being allotted one hour's time to present his argument.

Counsel for Local 1787 claimed that the vice-chancellor had applied an erroneous rule of law in deciding the question, because it was not an ordinary injunction case, but a strike and boycott case, and that there is a different rule in such cases. In his brief he cited the cases of Jersey City Printing Co. vs. Cassidy, and the now famous case of Jonas Glass Co. vs. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, among others, in support of his contention, and said:

"The rule applied by the vice-chancellor is not the proper rule in boycott and strike cases.

"Jersey City Printing Co. vs. Cassidy was a strike and boycott case. Upon the filing of the bill and the affidavits thereunto annexed, an order to show cause was made why an injunction should not issue restraining the defendants from further interfering with the complainant. A restraining order was incorporated in the order to show cause. On the coming in of the order the defendants filed answers and answering affidavits, by which they denied that they did the things complained of, and although the denials overwhelmed the complainants' proof, a preliminary injunction was issued by Vice-Chancellor Stevenson.

"In the case of Jonas Glass Co. vs. Glass Blowers' Association, which was also a strike and boycott case, an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue according to the prayer of the bill of complaint was allowed on the filing of the bill and a restraining order was incorporated therein. The matter came up before the late Vice-Chancellor Grey on the return of the order to show cause and the defendants filed elaborate answers and answering affidavits, in which they strongly denied that they were guilty of any of the things complained of. Nevertheless the vice-chancellor granted the temporary injunction."

Counsel for the Brotherhood claimed that Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker had applied a correct principle of law, and that there could not legally be one rule for the granting of a preliminary injunction in one class of cases and a different rule in another, simply because that other happened to be a strike or boycott case, and in his brief showed that the cases relied upon by the counsel of Local Union 1787 had not been appealed to the Court of Errors on the point in dispute. That they merely set forth the unsupported opinion of two of the seven vice-chancellors in the state and that it is no reason for granting or continuing an injunction or restraining order; that it would not harm the defendants or that the defendants did not claim the right to do what they were charged with. He said further:

"As to the remarks of Vice-Chancellor Grey, set forth on page 17 of appellants' brief, to the effect that if he passed upon the credibility of the ex-parte testimony before him on the motion for injunction, he would have prejudiced the case and subjected the parties to embarrassment on the trial of the facts presented by the same witnesses, is surprising if not astounding. It is singular to find a judge admitting that his decision on a preliminary injunction would prejudice the issue on final hearing when he would have the opportunity to see the witnesses and observe their manner of testifying and have the benefit of their cross-examination, etc. Such a declaration would seem to disclose that the judge had not an open mind, and such a view, it would seem, cannot possibly be accepted as a reason for issuing a preliminary injunction.

"The general rule is that a preliminary

injunction will only issue under conditions of great necessity, and when it clearly appears to be necessary for the preservation of the subject matter, and it is clear that the circumstances of the case at bar are not such as to call for the issuance of a preliminary injunction. This is not a case where prompt action of the court is necessary to prevent the ruin of a business or the destruction of valuable property. The right to labor may be in a sense property, but there is neither allegation nor proof of any real deprivation of this right. Complainants submit affidavits alleging that from January 19, 1911, the date of suspension from the United Brotherhood, until July 24, the date of filing their bill, only eight members out of two hundred and fifty-seven were interfered with in some manner. It is fair to assume that if any concerted attempt had been made to interfere with complainants, more than eight would have had cause to complain and more affidavits would have been submitted to the vice-chancellor.''

On the 4th day of March, 1912, the Court of Errors rendered its opinion as here above quoted.

The application of Local Union 1787 for an order compelling its reinstatement in the Brotherhood is tied up by the filing of a demurrer by the counsel of the Brotherhood, in which he sets forth that from the admissions made by the local in its bill filed with the court, it appears that it was legally suspended and, therefore, has no standing in a court of equity.

The argument on the demurrer was had before the same vice-chancellor early in October, but so far no decision on that point has been rendered.

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The conflict between the two factions of electrical workers, which during the past four years, in many localities, caused a suspension of work and other disturbances among the carpenters and other building crafts, has finally been determined by the courts in Cleveland, O. The two factions alluded to are the organization composed of inside men, of which McNulty is president, and the outside men known as the Reid faction.

The inside men are attached to the Building Trades Department and through their affiliation receive a higher wage scale than the outside men. Outside men are those employed by telephone and telegraph companies in the erection of poles and stringing wire. As to the facts in this case and for the information of those of our members who were fortunate enough to escape its consequences and are unfamiliar with this controversy we are here quoting from the A. F. of L. news letter:

At the Denver (1908) convention of the American Federation of Labor, two sets of delegates, claiming to represent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, presented credentials. The contention was made by the delegation headed by McNulty that the delegation headed by Reid represented a seceding faction of the electrical workers, and a special committee was appointed to investigate. The committee, after holding numerous hearings, recommended the seating of the McNulty delegation, and further recommended that a representative trade unionist be appointed by President Gompers for the purpose of making an effort to reunite the organization. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and as a result an agreement was reached and signed by both factions and placed before the convention prior to its adjournment. When it came to carrying out the provisions of the agreement, however, the Reid faction repudiated it in toto. Following the repudiation the matter came before the executive council. The council employed every means at its command to effect a settlement, but the representatives of the Reid faction refused to accept any offer save complete surrender by McNulty. The executive council, after all its efforts had failed to effect a settlement, officially recognized McNulty as the official head of the legitimate organization of electrical workers. The officials of the recognized organization contended that the convention held in St. Louis, which was called by the Reid followers, and which organized the secession movement, was called in defiance of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At the inception of the controversy the funds of the organization,

amounting to nearly $100,000, were tied up by injunction secured by the Reid faction, and suits instituted against the regular organization. Numerous attempts were made by McNulty to bring the cases to trial, but he was unable to do so until recently. At the trial the issues were vigorously contested, and at its close a decision was rendered which clearly and specifically sustains the organization of which McNulty is president, and which, in turn, is recognized by the American Federation of Labor. While the Reid faction has the right to appeal it is not thought that it will be taken advantage of. The decision is so clear that it is highly improbable that any higher court will reverse it. In cases of this character decisions are reached based on the organic law of the organization involved, and the decision just rendered is in strict conformity with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all decisions rendered by the courts in similar cases there has been no deviation from the rule applied in this case. Now that the issues have been determined by the courts it is hoped and believed that the electrical workers belonging to the Reid faction will accept the decision and conform thereto, and assist in reuniting the two factions that one comprehensive and effective organization of electrical workers shall be maintained for the protection of the men employed in the electrical trade.

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We are elated to note a growing demand for closer unity among the building trades in England.

The Executive of the Operative Stonemasons recently issued notifications to the other branches of the building trades to appoint three representatives to attend a conference on the question of amalgamating the whole of the trades. The Operative Bricklayers have issued a circular on the question of "One Union for the Building Industry." The Parliamentary Committee, in response to representations received from societies engaged in the building industry and in accordance with a resolution passed at the New Castle Trades Union Congress, on the subject of the amalgamation of trades unions in certain industries, have arranged for the holding of a conference in the Essex Hall, Strand, London, W. C., on April 18, to which the building trades unions were invited to send two delegates from each society.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has addressed a communication to executives of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners asking them to meet with them in a body or by deputation to consider the question of uniting the union with theirs on terms to be mutually agreed upon. The invitation was accepted.

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The German Woodworkers' Union recently acquired real estate, covering 1266 square meters, in the city of Berlin, where their general headquarters are located on which they will shortly erect a home of their own. The price paid for the ground is 357,000 marks, the total cost of the Home is estimated at 900,000 marks ($225,000 in U. S. money.) Besides the general offices and other meeting rooms, the Home will harbor a printing department to be established where the official organ of the organization, a weekly publication, other labor literature and supplies will be printed.

For the Sake of Bread

From figures given out by the secretary of the board of coroners it is seen that the following number of men were killed in the building trades in five years—1906 to 1910, inclusive—684, 744, 641, 637, 707. That is a total of 3,413 men in five years, or more than two a day for every weekday of the year.

Yet it is against the building trades organizations that the employers have directed their bitterest campaign. It is in an attempt to force down wages in this most hazardous occupation that the capitalists have done their bitterest fighting. The employers seek not only workers who will risk life and limb for the sake of bread, but do it for mighty little bread.—New York Call.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

We wish again to notify you that the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and and Joiners of America will be held in Washington, D. C., next September. General Secretary Duffy visited Washington last March, and with the special committee appointed by Local Union No. 132 of that city, succeeded in making the preliminary arrangements for the holding of our convention.

The National Rifles' Hall has been secured through the Commercial Club, in which to hold our daily sessions. Hotel rates have also been secured, which will be furnished later on to all Local Unions by correspondence. We have been notified by the representatives of the railroad companies that special rates cannot be granted. Delegates therefore will have to make their own arrangements for traveling to and from the convention city with their home passenger agents. Other minor matters have yet to be arranged, but with the assistance of the committee of Local Union No. 132, complete arrangements will be made on the next visit of the General Secretary to Washington in the near future.

We wish again to remind you that Section 238 of our general constitution specifies that:

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secre-

tary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the constitution committee.''

Therefore, all Local Unions, District and State Councils desiring to change, alter or amend our present laws should do so as soon as possible and send such changes, alterations and amendments to us for publication in the coming issues of our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, so that our entire membership may have a chance and an opportunity of giving them the consideration they deserve.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending March 31, 1912

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

In submitting my report for the first quarter of the new year, I desire to say that many a crisis has been faced by the members of our Brotherhood in different districts, and in most instances were successfully overcome.

With the concerted moves being made upon organized labor by the Erectors' Association, the Manufacturers' Association and kindred bodies, it speaks well for organized labor generally to realize that our backs have never been turned to the foe.

Our organization and every other trade organization in America are law-abiding and peace-loving, but when the opposition deliberately, maliciously and wilfully tramps on our toes we are going to resent such attacks and meet them in our own way.

Much of the success of our organization during the past three months can particularly be credited to the work accomplished by the business agents, organizers and the rank and file.

While it is true that we, as General Officers, advise and recommend certain measures for the uplifting of our trade, still the men behind the guns are the ones on which the brunt of the battle falls, and unless they have the necessary stamina, stick-to-it-iveness and tenacity of purpose to bring about the results which we expected, little could have been accomplished. The work of organization, has gone on continually; we have put forth strenuous efforts to keep our organization intact during the hard, cold winter months, and have met with great success. We can say that not only have we been able to hold our own, but we have been placed in a position whereby the strides of the organization should be more marked, during the next three months, than in any time previous in the history of the U. B.

Through the organizers' efforts and good judgment in handling the affairs of the different Local Unions they were directed to assist we have been able to bring about more agreements prior to April 1 than ever before. By being on the ground early we have been able to forestall many strikes which might have been costly to the organization, by making agreements with employers to go into effect during March, April and May. In Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and in practically all of the states, the smaller cities, with the assistance of the organizers, during the period covered by this report, have secured better conditions and stand better organized than ever before.

The very few trade movements this spring is proof conclusive that the conditions mentioned above have been secured. In a number of cities where before they were small in membership and strength, they have been able, through the assistance of the organizer and the activity and personal efforts of the members, to get a 75 to 90 per cent. organization, where they were only a negligible quantity before. This shows that even during the hard winter months, with the assistance of the organizers and with the help and support of the members the organization work has gone forward incessantly. Along with other work the organizers have audited many sets of books which has helped in holding the organization in many places and encouraged the rank and file in many cities; as we all know when the books are mixed up the membership is restless; these audits have set them right.

Many cities through the South, and especially where they have consolidated, have increased their membership, and with the progress being made I look for the fourth district to make great strides in the near future.

I might mention in particular, that the work in Grand Rapids has been going forward, and we believe, as water finds its level, the employers in that city will also find their level and learn that they cannot dictate to a body of intelligent men what they should receive, in wages and hours, without first consulting the other side.

On March 1 we received official information that the vote of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to consolidate with the United Brotherhood had been practically unanimously carried, and we have been extremely busy with organization work, arranging details and placing matters in shape to bring about the condition for which we have so valiantly struggled during the past twelve years. Thus far we have granted charters to former A. W. W. locals in Cincinnati, New Orleans, Quincy, Ill.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Ore., and several other cities the A. W. W. locals have consolidated with our own mill locals.

As regards the proposition of amalgamating with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the representatives of the two organizations failed to reach an agreement. According to the action of the A. F. of L. at Atlanta, the matter will now be taken up by the executive council of the A. F. of L. at their next session, and we hope they will be able to consummate amalgamation; we will then have one sole organization of carpenters in America.

I might mention here that at the present time there is a proposition before our membership for referendum vote relative to reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and I hope that every officer of the Brotherhood, as well as all our organizers and business agents, will realize what it means to the U. B. to boost this proposition and see to it that a favorable vote is rendered from their district. We belong on the inside, and to make any fight for better conditions and settling jurisdictional disputes, we certainly ought to strive and work toward reaffiliation. It means much to us to have the Amalgamated Society with us, and if the proposition is carried, it will mean that the plans outlined above, relative to one consolidated organization, will become a fact and not remain a fancy.

We have now at the General Office a committee counting amendments recently submitted to a referendum vote, and from a rough estimate the committee has given me I am inclined to believe that Proposition No. 1 (relative to the election of officers and the tabulating of the votes) will be carried. This is an amendment to Section 24, and clarifies that section so that a controversy cannot arise, such as has threatened our organization in the past. Proposition No. 2 (relative to the nomination of officers and relative to the recall of officers) is voted down. So also will Proposition No. 3 be lost (relative to organizers and the appointment of organizers). The intelligence displayed by our rank and file in voting in the manner in which it did is to be commended. I don't believe any self-constituted committee should have the right to forward for sanction to Local Unions of this Brotherhood amendments to the constitution just a short time before a convention. I, in fact, have advocated at past conventions that no amendment should be sent out between conventions without the sanction of the General Executive Board. I adhere to the theory, and I believe that nine-tenths of the membership will agree with me, that if we think enough of an officer to elect him by a regular referendum vote, after he has been duly nominated by our convention, that he is capable of carrying on his duties without let or hindrance until the next convention. I also hold that amendments which have been introduced in our convention and which have been intelligently discussed, and finally passed and then sent out to a referendum vote and adopted by our membership, is sufficient guidance for our organization as well as our officers during the tenure of their office. I candidly believe that a law should be passed by our next convention making it obligatory on any set of Local Unions, who advocate amendments, between conventions to pay the cost accruing from submitting

them to a referendum vote, such as mailing, printing and committee expenses in counting same, as well as the necessary cost to the Local Unions, who are compelled to call special meetings for such purpose. If such a law was in our constitution, you would find very little desire on the part of our unions to endorse any old proposition which was submitted to them.

Again I wish to say the work of organization and consolidation has gone forward right along. We have not had so many consolidations as previously, but we have consolidated Local Unions in different districts.

I have to state that during the last three months we have lost about four thousand members. To be exact, our January membership amounted to 188,212, as against 192,-212 as per previous report. The February reports from Local Unions however, which are now coming in, show a gain of from one to as high as twenty-five and sometimes thirty-five and forty members over the reports received during the month of January. Thus you can see that the work of holding the organization together has been admirably generalled by the parties previously mentioned and I again say that the next quarter should be the banner month for our grand old organization. During the time covered by this report we have paid out nearly $80,-000.00 death and disability donations showing that many deaths have occurred owing to severe climatic conditions.

I visited New York at the request of your honorable Board and consulted with our attorneys and the committee relative to the injunction suits now pending against our organization, and no doubt the Board member from that district will be able to make a better and longer report on the matter than I owing to the fact that he has kept in touch with the entire situation.

While in New York I visited New Rochelle and took up a trifling controversy existing between the two locals of that city. I believe that everything has been adjusted satisfactorily and that New Rochelle will enjoy peace and improved conditions this year.

In closing this report, I desire to thank the members and the General Officers for the assistance they have given me in building up our organization, and to express my appreciation for the kindly thoughts conveyed to me through the different Local Unions for the work which has been carried on during the past three months.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New section: All full beneficial members over sixty years of age who have not been in arrears during the preceding five years shall be exempt from paying assessments, with the exception of local monthly dues.

The reason for offering the above is that brothers 60 years of age or over who are full beneficial members and have not been in arrears for the previous five years, are entitled to consideration, as men of that age cannot secure employment very easily, or get the young men's pay, and still have been good union men for many years, which an old man of 60 must have been if he is a full beneficial member.

Section 20 be amended by striking out the word "two" on ninth line and inserting the word "three" (3).

This would make the term of office three years instead of two years and save the U. B. large sums of money now spent in more frequent elections.

A new section to be added providing for the holding of general conventions every three (3) years, instead of two years as at present, thereby saving a large amount of money much needed in movements for better conditions.

A new section to be prepared by the Committee on Constitution providing that the general officers make a special levy on all members, the proceeds to constitute a traveling fund, from which traveling expenses, sleeping berths, etc., shall be paid for one delegate of each Local Union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. when attending regular or special conventions.

This has been offered at many previous conventions by L. U. 815, and would certainly establish a method of fair play for all Local Unions. At present, only large Local Unions can send delegates, while the majority of our Local Unions are always unrepresented at our

general conventions, which is not only unjust, but un-American.

New Section: All conventions of the U. B. shall be held in the month of September every third year at general headquarters at Indianapolis.

Who Desires Space in Convention Souvenir?

Local Unions or District Councils wishing to secure space in the "Souvenir Book" to be issued at the occasion of the U. B. convention, to be held next September in Washington, D. C., are hereby requested to communicate with the Souvenir Programme Committee. The committee will devote about six pages of the souvenir to reading matter and illustrations. Address G. IGLEHART, Sec'y.
425 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Expulsions

S. W. Haymes, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 1825, Vinita, Okla., was expelled for misappropriation of money entrusted to him by the Local Union.

Charles Peterson of L. U. 575, New York City, has been expelled for misappropriation of money belonging to the Local Union.

Edward V. Burke was expelled from L. U. 1347, Brooklyn, N. Y., for applying money collected while acting as F. S. to his own use.

W. R. Miller of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., has been expelled from the L. U. for fraudulent transactions and immoral conduct, for which he is serving a term in prison.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Albany, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal. (2)
Kansas City, Mo.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Milford, Conn.	Toledo, O.
Norfolk, Va.	Troy, O.
Oakland, Cal.	Vinton, Ia.
Philipsburg, Pa.	Wash. Court House, O.
Ponca, Okla.	

Total: 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Akron, O.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Altus, Okla.	Kenosha, Wis.
Alva, Okla.	Kewanee, Ill.
Asherton, Tex.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Ashland, Ky.	Louisville, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Manhattan, Kan.
Austin, Tex.	Madison, Wis.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	New York City.
Birmingham, Ala.	New Bedford, Mass.
Boise, Idaho.	New Orleans, La.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	North Yakima, Wash.
Cleveland, O.	Omaha, Neb.
Dayton, O.	Peoria, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Saskatoon, Sash., Can.
El Paso, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sioux City, Ia.
Fresno, Cal.	South Omaha, Neb.
Great Falls, Mont.	Syracuse, N. F.
Greeley, Colo.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.

Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Mass of Data Secured.

Washington, March 30.—An enormous amount of data was secured by Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, during his recent visit at Lawrence, Mass., where he went to investigate the strike in the textile mills. Mr. Neill also had a number of assistants assisting him during his investigation, and it is expected that the report will be compiled and ready for publication in the not distant future. It is stated that the investigation was carried on in a systematic and quiet way, and that the report will bring to light many facts which have heretofore been hidden.

Minimum Wage for Laborers

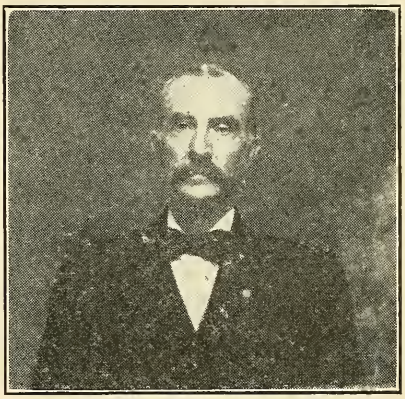
Washington, March 30.—The house District of Columbia committee has recommended for passage a minimum wage for laborers, employed by the government in the District of $2 per day. This measure has no opposition of any consequence and will in all probability pass.

Correspondence

Twenty-five Years a Union Man

Editor The Carpenter:

I am enclosing for publication in our Journal a photo and a short sketch of the union career of Brother M. C., better known to all his friends as "Mike," Tebo, a member for the past twenty-three years of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.



"MIKE" TEBO.

Brother Tebo was initiated in L. U. 56, Los Angeles, Cal., on the first day of February, 1887, thus making him a member of our U. B. of twenty-five years' standing on the first day of this month. His old due book, which I have before me, shows that he transferred to L. U. 198 during 1889 and he has never been in arrears.

On his quarter century of membership L. U. 198 presented him with a gold medal in appreciation of his long and faithful services to our cause.

Brother Tebo has served L. U. 198 as delegate to two general conventions—Salt Lake City in 1908, and Des Moines, Ia., in 1910. He has been conductor for over seventeen years, never misses a meeting or a day's work unless sick. He challenges any conductor in the U. B. for having shown a like number of candidates through the mysteries of their first trip into unionism, and says he is going to still bring them in, and wants to attend as many more conventions as he can.

Fraternally yours,
S. LOTZENHISER, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.

A Sermon to Carpenters

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1378, of Hagerstown, Md., on Sunday evening, February 4, attended services in a body at the Methodist Church in Washington Square, and heard a special sermon to the carpenters by the Rev. C. L. Hubbard, which was both loyal and instructive to organized labor. I herewith enclose a short synopsis of his utterings, which we would like to have published in the Journal.

Yours fraternally,
A. C. FOLTZ, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 1378, Hagerstown, Md.

—Sermon to Carpenters—

The Rev. Hubbard welcomed the order and said they belonged to one of the most noble of trades, made still more significant because Christ was a carpenter. Continuing, he said it was the selfish man who says the laboring men have no right to organize.

"The question in the past," said the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, "has been not so much the right to demand wages, but the right to organize. I do not say labor organizations do not make mistakes. The usual attitude today of the employer is not how much he can afford to pay to have an article manufactured, but how little he can get it made for. I believe the labor organizations have done much in bringing about a somewhat decent day's work. No man should work more than one-third of his time; then he could improve his mind and spend more of his time with his family. I do not believe in strikes, but arbitration. Labor organizations should demand better ventilation for workshops. You

cannot separate the working men and the church. He is the heart and backbone of the church and the church would not last ten years without him. When a man is hungry and cold, first feed and warm him. Christ was kind-hearted and sympathetic, tender-hearted and merciful. Jesus was a godly carpenter. He will help you to do right.''

Demand that Telegraph and Telephone be Made a Public Convenience

Editor The Carpenter:

We are directed to forward to you the following resolutions adopted by Chicago Local No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, February 11, 1912, with a request for such publicity as is in your power:

Whereas, The private ownership and private exploitation of the telegraph and telephone in the United States has resulted in inadequate facilities, high rates, slow, inaccurate and discriminatory service and most merciless sweating of employes; and

Whereas, These high rates, this slow, inaccurate and discriminatory service has confined the telegraph and telephone to necessary financial and commercial use, rather than the making of these two important means of communication a great public convenience, as in every other nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chicago Local No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular meeting assembled, this eleventh day of February, 1912, does hereby demand that the telegraph and telephone be made a public convenience instead of a private graft by incorporating them into the Postoffice Department —of which they should have been a component from their first coming into use; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask each subordinate unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and all other enlightened persons and organizations to join in this demand; requesting that they advise Congressmen from their respective districts and states of their adherence to the principle of public ownership of the telegraphs and telephones.

Fraternally,

E. M. MOORE, President.

WESLEY RUSSELL, Secretary.

Pleased With the February Issue of The Carpenter

Editor The Carpenter:

As a union man and a member of the wood-butcher's bunch, I wish to congratulate you on the splendid issue of the February Carpenter. It seems to me that it is better than ever.

The first page starts off with a fine poem from the pen of Margaret Scott Hall. Also one the third page begins a splendid essay from the same author, which certainly does hew to the line.

As we all know, most people talk shop, i. e., a molder talks mostly of molding. A butcher talks of the killing of his stock, and of cutting it up into steaks and roasts, and the miner of his mining. Each person pertaining to his or her especial avocation.

So by Mr. R. B. Bruce's article beginning on page 2, I should judge he is connected with the stage, and when one ponders over what he has written, it is easy to see how dramatically he has expressed his thoughts and the finale is so properly put.

Then comes Brother Upton with one of his tense articles, which always mean something to the man who thinks. Next comes Neighbor Avery, and he too, certainly is very terse. Yes! That is the proper word, which means elegantly and forcibly concise, and his whole note can almost be written in one word, viz., dividends. It also touches on a point that your humble servant wrote a short article for the Carpenter several years ago, viz., ''The Use of the Ballot.''

Next on the list, Brother Stoddard steps to the front on page 7, with one of his interesting talks. His whole talk spells education, and we, as a body of carpenters need much of it, as well as the dear public for whom we build houses, and I often wonder that we do even as well as we do, for where is there a local whose members attend the meetings as they should, to help gather and dispense the needed knowledge.

As recording secretary of my local, I always record the number present in the minutes just before closing, and of a membership of about eighty, I am seldom able to credit more than ten, and often one or two less. Just think of it, brothers. When only one in eight attends his local, what can we expect? Many of our members scarcely get to one meeting during the whole year. What can be done for improvement?

Our next contributor, The Rev. Chas.

Stelzle, is certainly concise. He must certainly be a very deep thinker, as he is surely an apt reasoner, and as he says organized labor is just now in a crucible, and the hotter the fire the purer the gold. Well, we had ought to be pretty well purified for the fire is certainly a hot one.

I know I would enjoy listening to a sermon delivered by the reverend, as he is the kind of a man I love to hear.

The next contribution is from Neighbor Entwisle, who comes down the line in a rather canter, but pause to read between the lines and you will notice something very pathetic, yes, more than pathetic. It is really heart-breaking.

In the editorial department we glean very, very interesting news. One item of immense inportance to organized labor and especially to us carpenters, is the information that the two wood-working societies, who have been at logger-heads with our U. B., will more than likely come into ours: I mean the A. W. W. and the A. S. of C. and J.

Brothers, I consider these two bits of news of great value to all wood-workers. Consolidate and gain strength to give greater inducements to those of our craft who belong to neither of our organizations, to come into the fold, and help us push, instead of remaining on the outside, continuing to pull backward, and goodness knows we need all the push we can get from every man in the wood-working industry. Remember the old, old axiom: "In union there is strength." We were pleased, also, to note the decision of the U. S. S. C., in the Danbury Hatters' case. We need more such decisions from the same high court. And to prove that it pays to belong to a union, notice the interest taken in the Atkins Saw Co., lately. I ask does it pay? I should say yes, in capital letters.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS,

Rec. Sec. No. 500, Butler, Pa.

Saranac Glove Company Fights Organized Labor

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed statement contains an account of the trouble existing between the Saranac Glove Company of Littleton, N. H., and our organization which we ask that you print in your official paper. As this company manufactures gloves for workingmen, their specialty being the railroad gauntlet, we want to get the facts in regard to this case before as many members of organized labor as possible. We believe through the columns of your paper that we will be able to reach a large group.

Trusting that you can help us in this way and asking that you send us a marked copy if you print this, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

AGNES NESTOR,

Secretary-Treasurer International Glove Workers' Union of America.

—A Statement—

The men employed by the Saranac Glove Company of Littleton, N. H., organized a union in September, 1910. Although no demands had been made upon the company the officers were discharged as soon as the company learned that they had organized. One man had worked for the company twenty-five years, one twenty years, one fifteen years, one fourteen and so on. This shows the consideration given to old employes when they assert their right to organize.

The Saranac Glove Company is engaged in the tanning of leather and the manufacture of working men's gloves, their specialty being the railroad gauntlet. They depend upon and want the trade of organized workmen, but they will not employ organized labor to make this product. They sell their gloves to the retail merchant under the name of Parker Brothers and to the jobber (middle man) and the large mail order houses under the name of the Saranac Glove Company.

In December, 1911, following the Atlanta convention and pursuant to a resolution adopted, the American Federation of Labor made an effort to effect a settlement for our organization. Mr. George M. Glazier, president of the Saranac company, told their representative that their board of directors would permit no union man in their factory; that they would not permit or tolerate a union in their plant; that such is their attitude now and such will be their attitude in the future. Mr. Glazier then boasted that the jobbers had congratulated them on their stand and urged them to remain firm, assuring the company of their continued patronage.

In February, 1912, another attempt was made to hold a conference for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement, and although Mr. Glazier, as representative of the Saranac company, made a positive appointment with a

representative of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, at his home in Brookline, Mass., he absolutely disregarded this and failed to even give an excuse for not meeting our representative.

The members of Local No. 41 of Littleton, are still standing loyal to their union and are determined to continue the fight for their organization in that city. This has not been an easy battle for these men, many of them have worked very little since the company locked them out early in October, 1910. A few have secured employment by leaving the city as the company has been successful in boycotting and blacklisting them in Littleton.

We have heard from the Saranac Company which manufactures the gloves on their determination to fight us, from the jobber who handles the gloves on their congratulations to the company on its fight against us, from our members who made the gloves who were locked out because of their loyalty to their Union, so now, Mr. Workman, who wears the gloves, we would like to hear from you. What is your attitude, Mr. Union Man?

We believe that when organized labor is acquainted with the facts regarding the fight made upon our members by the Saranac Glove Company that they too will have a message to send the manufacturer and jobber of the Saranac gloves. We believe it will be one of congratulations to the locked-out members for the fight they are making for the right to organize, and that they will say in very emphatic terms that they want the gloves they wear made by organized labor and they intend to buy only such gloves.

Remember the union label is the only guarantee that gloves are union made.

An Apprentice's Suggestions

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that you would like to hear from one who has just emerged from the apprentice rules and not reading anything in our journal from any of the older members of L. U. 495, especially on that nearly forgetten, but very important subject: "The Apprentice System," I venture to express my views and offer a few pertinent suggestions, hoping it may have a tendency to create renewed interest in this important question among our membership.

Going over the Des Moines convention proceedings, I have read with great interest of the earnest endeavors of our general secretary and the delegates to that convention, to elevate the condition of the coming carpenter so he may become an efficient mechanic and on his part be competent enough to teach younger boys the trade. To do this every journeyman carpenter should consider his duty; it will establish a marked distinction between the efficient mechanic and the trade school or college graduates and prevent the latter from assuming the honorable name "carpenter;" he will be compelled to adopt some foreign name, say, "the sitting room—random taught—cement foundation—woodsawing and nailing graduate." Such kind of wood-butchers is exactly what some employers want today; they don't want carpenter apprentices with their acquiring eyes, not mechanics with their gray hair.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will think the above given pretty strong, coming as it does from a young, novice writer, but in the November, 1911, number you are reminding us that the columns of the journal are open to all members and in the same editorial you are calling for a further exchange of views on the apprentice question. So you will see that I am simply responding to your call and I am anxious to take part in the discussion. But before I go any further allow me to ask, where are all those members who when the proposition to adopt a uniform apprentice system was before a referendum vote and was nearly carried, voted in favor of the proposition? How is it that these members have not continued the agitation on that subject and kept silent for almost two years? I can assure you, Mr. Editor, it is surprising to the boy apprentices to see that the majority of our rank and file is so indifferent to the apprentice's welfare and so cold and careless of the future welfare of our honorable trade.

As it seems we can't hear from any of these old-time members I would suggest that every apprentice in the U. B. ask his local union to instruct its secretary to draw up a statement of the number of apprentices in their respective locality and the conditions they are working under and send this statement to the general secretary as early as possible this spring. The G. S. would then be enabled to compile the data so gained and to submit a synopsis report on results to the membership.

My next suggestion is that our G. T. in-

struct the organizers and the G. E. B.'s members to see to it that the local unions in their respective districts appoint a competent member to act as teacher and give lessons in carpentry at least once a week to the apprentices in the district.

I would further suggest that a fund of self-supporting nature be created in each locality from which to pay the salary of the teacher and other unavoidable expenses.

Much can be done along this line and it will be time and money well spent.

I earnestly hope that in this, my effort to again bring this important matter before the membership of the U. B., I will receive some encouragement from other sections of the country. Particularly I would like to hear from the apprentices themselves through our monthly journal.

In the meantime I would advise our apprentices to read our journal, The Carpenter, regularly and carefully, learn what the organization is doing in their behalf and acquire knowledge on technical and union lines.

I myself have read The Carpenter ever since I started to work at the trade with father, and this serving my time with father afforded me an advantage that most other boys do not enjoy. I had a competent and conscientious teacher along mechanical, as well as union lines; father being the presiding officer of our local union for several terms, he kept me well in touch with union affairs and union doings. Even at this writing I am having his assistance and his heart and sympathy going forth to the apprentice, he bids me to appeal to our becoming gray haired brothers to again take up the apprentice question, and rest assured, we both will be on the job.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK COOL, L. U. 495.

Streator, Ill.

The Situation in Champaign and Urbana, Illinois

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that our official journal, The Carpenter, has a great number of readers outside, as well as inside the organization, we think it the proper medium through which to get closer together, explain our grievances and publish our prosperity.

It is well known that the lockout of last summer is still on in our city. It was expected by the contractors who declared the same, to exterminate organized labor here and replace it with that grand system known as the open shop. But as the winter begins to disappear and we look for the song of the birds in the morning, we find that the contractors' association originally of six members, is reduced to four, while the U. B. after three months of winter idleness is still in the field better equipped than when the struggle began. Locals 41 and 1026, the two involved in our trouble, have consolidated into one good healthy organization, and we are consequently in better position to protect our interests than when divided into two bodies. The outlook for work this season is fair, but as in the past the financial interests and a large percentage of the business men, while proclaiming themselves in favor of high wages and better conditions seem secretly favoring the downfall of unionism in Champaign and Urbana. The clubhouse of the local country club is being remodeled by strikebreakers. This organization is composed mainly of "business" men.

Another organization, perhaps the oldest in the world, founded on the principles of humanity in the better sense of the word, seems to forget the thousands of dollars which our organization has paid to widows and orphans in death and sick benefits, and have let the construction of their fine new building to scab contractors. Last, but not least, the trustees of the great University of Illinois have seen fit to let the contracts for several state buildings to our enemies. Heretofore organized labor has always been favored there and to see these officials change their attitude at such a time as the present year, when scores of smooth-tongued friends (?) of organized labor are lauding the union men and principles to the sky in order to be elected to some office or other, is quite paradoxial zeal.

We have agreed to go along with all fair contractors at last year's scale for this season and anticipate no more trouble at present. For the present we urge all traveling

brothers to give Champaign and Urbana a wide berth. Whenever conditions here will warrant, rest assured that Local 44 will give the glad hand of fellowship to all who come here seeking work.

LOCAL UNION No. 44.

Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

The True Conditions in Saskatoon, Sask.

Editor The Carpenter:

Just a few words to our fellow-craftsmen: In spite of the fact that this town is in the stay-away list and various letters I have written for The Carpenter, we are constantly in receipt of inquiries as to the chances of steady work here.

I fear that the editor cannot allow me space sufficient to explain the situation fully, but I would like the brother to understand that when we request our brother craftsmen to stay away and not come here to make a bad matter worse, we mean just what we say and are not coloring our picture too highly.

We are beset by a continual flow of transient workmen attracted here by the unwisely circulated booster literature of the board of trade, the railways and the real estate sharks.

These people come here expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, where the residents are just crazy to find them work at fabulous wages, with their board and lodging free.

They get here and find their mistake. They buy a few tools if they don't happen to have any—and the majority of men have a few for a starter—and go to work for some boss for "what you're worth" and are satisfied with what they get providing it is ten dollars or more per week, because it costs that much at least for a man to live here.

These men, many of them have been building barns in some rural locality, and even at this period of cheap reading it is surprising how great a number are so densely ignorant of the theories and facts regarding organization.

We are constantly combating this class and trying to keep them from selling their labor too cheaply and trying to do all the work in one day. Many of them can saw boards and drive nails to beat the band and are so scared of some young snipe with a pencil behind his ear and a pair of baggy-seated trousers rolled up about four inches, that the boss is tickled to death to get them and keep them working ten or twelve hours per day for "what you're worth."

We are making a desperate effort to inaugurate the "closed shop" system and fix the minimum rate at 50 cents per hour on May 1. Then perhaps we can use some more good men, but until then we earnestly request fellow-craftsmen to stay away and not help to glut an already stagnant labor market, and to pass the word along.

I am answering about a dozen letters per week from brother unionists who do not seem to take these reports in The Carpenter seriously, and am willing to answer as many more if the brothers are not satisfied.

In closing we desire to impress upon our brothers far and wide the true conditions here and let them decide for themselves if they think it a square deal to butt in at this time.

Fraternally,

F. J. BARTON,
Business Agent L. U. 1390.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

The Law of Love

When the law of love and kindness
Governs each financial scheme,
Then shall cease the rule of Mammon
And its cruel, evil dream;
Peace shall brood in benediction
All men feel the power of good;
Love and harmony, earth's portion—
Men are blest in brotherhood.

Through the law of love acknowledged
O'er all other laws supreme,
Wrought by gradual transition
Joy will be the world's glad theme;
Business will change its methods,
Lose its selfish lust of greed,
When the law of love prevailing
Reaches every human need.

When this law shall rule conditions
And its reign shall bless all lands,
When the fellowship of mortals
Meets humanity's demands—
Then sweet sympathy appearing
Conquers selfishness and sin,
Then industrial strife shall vanish
And the world's love feast begin.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

News Notes from Local Unions

Shamokin, Pa.—There is quite a lull in the building activity in this city owing to the fact that the coal miners are on suspension. We would earnestly request traveling brothers to give Shamokin a wide berth until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Central City, Ky.—Traveling brothers are advised not to stop in this city. Trade is exceedingly dull and nothing doing in the building line. Any brother coming here at this time in search of employment will surely be disappointed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Newman, Ga.—In view of very unsatisfactory trade conditions obtaining here, we would warn all traveling brother carpenters to avoid this city. Business in general is very dull, work is scarce and wages very low. Stay away from Newman, Ga., for the present.

❖ ❖ ❖

Montreal, Can.—All Local Unions are hereby requested to advise their members contemplating a change of locality to stay away from this city. We have numbers of our own men walking the streets and newcomers will surely not help us to success in our pending trade movement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Freeport, Ill.—Local Union 719 of this city is at present trying to organize all building crafts; the carpenters are having more or less trouble with the employers and the situation may become more serious at any time. We therefore would ask the assistance of all union carpenters by staying away from Freeport, Ill.

❖ ❖ ❖

Shreveport, La.—We are glad to state that Local Union 764 of this city is on a boom. We have taken in seventeen new members during the last two months, seven of them being in the employ of the largest non-union contractor in our city and we are at work to bring all the remaining non-union concerns into line, which he hope to accomplish in the near future.

❖ ❖ ❖

Collinsville, Okla.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is dull and business in general very slack. There is no chance for employment and any brother coming here with the expectation to obtain work will be disappointed. All traveling carpenters are advised to steer clear of this city.

❖ ❖ ❖

Columbia, Mo.—There scarcely being any sign of building activity in this city, work being very slack and the outlook for the spring season very gloomy, we would urgently advise all traveling brother carpenters to remain away from this place until further notice. At least half of our home men are idle at this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bloomington, Ill.—At present there is scarcely any sign of activity in the building industry of this city, carpenter trade is very dull, and as a result two-thirds of our membership are walking the streets. Migrating brothers are advised to avoid this city as employment at this time is not obtainable and any newcomer will certainly get stranded.

❖ ❖ ❖

Piqua, O.—All transient carpenters are advised to remain away from this place until further notice. At present trade conditions are very bad, contractors are only paying from 22½ cents to 25 cents per hour, and good mechanics and all those unwilling to work for starvation wages are walking the streets. Piqua, O., is not a desirable place for union carpenters.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beardstown, Ill.—All carpenters are earnestly warned to stay away from this city as trade is very dull and work almost at a standstill at the present time. Although two of our contractors have signed up our

agreement the majority of them remain obdurate and an influx of idle men would aggravate the situation and hinder us in our efforts to get these contractors to sign up.

✣ ✣ ✣

Burlington, Vt.—We deem it necessary to remind all members of the craft of a trade movement being in progress in this city. The present is a time when the coming here of carpenters in search of employment is bound to hurt our cause and we trust that migrating brothers will give us a lift by keeping away pending a settlement of the hour and wage question in this city.

✣ ✣ ✣

Laporte, Ind.—Although we have a good deal of work here at this time there is an oversupply of men. Some of the contractors say they have from eight to ten applications every day. This influx of carpenters in search of work is a menace to existing conditions and we would request migrating brothers to keep shy of this city and thereby bring supply and demand here on a sounder level.

✣ ✣ ✣

Benld and Gillespie, Ill.—This is to inform all carpenters that we of Local Union 1769 of the two cities are out on strike in an effort to improve present conditions that have become unbearable. We now appeal to all migrating brothers to give Benld and Gillespie, Ill., a wide berth until such time as an agreement has been reached with the contractors and a satisfactory settlement effected.

✣ ✣ ✣

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Although, so far, twenty of the employers have signed our agreement calling for 35 cents per hour and the closed shop, we still have a great struggle before us and we would urgently appeal to all migrating carpenters to keep away from this city until our trouble has ended and our new agreement is signed up by the remainder of the contractors. Help us to win out by staying away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can.—Owing to the fact that we are asking for an increase in wages and an influx of idle men of the craft would be a menace to the success of this movement, we would urgently call on all traveling brothers to avoid this city and vicinity pending a settlement with our employers and until we have secured the raise we are demanding, which we expect to become effective on June 1.

✣ ✣ ✣

Winona, Minn.—We are still overcrowded with carpenters a great number of them having been attracted here during last year's building boom. At present, and for some time past, there has been nothing doing here; half of our carpenters are idle and we look for a dull year. There is no chance for newcomers and we would advise all migrating brother carpenters to stay away from Winona, Minn., for an indefinite time.

✣ ✣ ✣

Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to keep away from this city. The contractors have refused to agree to our demand for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, and as our old agreement expires on April 30 there is trouble in sight. Trade is fair and no doubt we shall obtain an advance of wages if we are not hampered by newcomers. Pay no attention to real estate boosters or newspaper reports on conditions here.

✣ ✣ ✣

St. Louis, Mo.—The advocates of the open shop policy in the building industry of this city are, through the daily press and other means, advertising a building boom, their chief object being to attract mechanics to this place and taking advantage of the so caused influx of idle men to disrupt the building trades movement here. We therefore are taking this means of advising all carpenters that this city is overrun and hundreds vainly seeking a job.

✣ ✣ ✣

Monette, Mo.—Trade conditions here have been bad all through the past year and we were up against great odds; but now the prospects for maintaining our wage scale of 45 cents per hour and eight hours a day are bright and there is a good chance for us to win out, provided transient carpenters do not stop here and swell the labor market. We would request them

to stay away from this place; we have plenty of men here and we want to unionize them.

❖ ❖ ❖

Woonsocket, R. I.—The daily papers having spread the news of the coming of the Grand Trunk to our city and also the erection of an armory here, the effect of these statements is very noticeable in an influx of carpenters in search of work. They seem to believe that work is abundant in this town, which is not the case. Many of our own men are walking the streets and we hope that transient brothers will pay heed to this warning and stay away. Don't pay attention to a lot of scribes.

❖ ❖ ❖

Michigan City, Ind.—The contractors here are very quiet and, though they are living up to the demands of our Local Union, they seem to have something up their sleeves to spring on us, as they have not made any move to sign an agreement so far. Presumably they are advertising somewhere for help trying to flood the city with outsiders. We therefore appeal to all traveling brother carpenters to keep shy of this place for a while; if they do so, we think we will come out all right.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Migrating brothers are hereby warned not to seek employment in this city at present. Work is being held back pending an adjustment of our differences with the contractors and there will be little doing until an understanding has been reached as to our new schedule and working rules which we expect to take effect May 1 next. Our resident members are as yet not steadily employed and any glowing statements as to prospects in this city should be carefully considered ere accepted.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Mo.—We are building up our Local Union here steadily and enhancing union sentiment among the people as best we can. We are now maintaining a hall that is open for our members at all times as an employment bureau much as in larger cities; also keeping an active business agent in the field. We are doing our utmost to further our cause in which endeavor we are meeting with encouragement from the majority of the contractors in every way. Business is fair, but there are men here for every job.

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Marinette, Wis.—Transient brother carpenters are urgently requested to steer clear of this city and place no credence in newspaper statements that the building industry is booming here. We have many of our resident brothers walking the streets at this time without means to support themselves and their families and with poor prospect of securing employment in the near future. Any newcomer will have to share the fate of our own idle and will certainly get stranded. Stay away from this city for the present and until trade conditions have improved.

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South Bend, Ind.—All through the past winter trade has been very dull in this city and scarcely any of our members were in employment. Even at this time we have a large number of idle men, and as we have made a demand for an increase in wages, we would ask all migrating brothers to pay no attention to ads. for carpenters wanted in this city, but to give it a wide berth until further notice. Any carpenter coming here at this time will only be an addition to the ranks of those who are idle already and vainly looking for employment. Keep away and thus help us in our and your own cause.

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Omaha and South Omaha, Neb.—These two cities are excellent places for transient carpenters to stay away from. Work is very slack here at present. About two-thirds of our membership is out of work and very little is being projected. Of those working but few are employed more than part of the time. We will be pleased to inform the brothers when times are better here, as it has never been our policy to try to keep traveling brothers away unless it was absolutely necessary. Just now, however, we feel that all should be informed of the true conditions in this district.

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Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Local Union 713 of this city on Wednesday evening,

March 30, held a banquet in celebration of the eleventh year of its existence. It was a rattling success all through. After the banquet, which was presided over by President R. O. Blarney, a very lengthy program of music, recitations and toasts were given. Mayor Cole, who honored the occasion with his presence, acted as toastmatser. The toast, "Our Visiting Brothers," was responded to by Brother F. Niehause, president of the Niagara D. C. and by members of nearby Local Unions. Toast, "The U. B. of C. & J. of A.," was responded to by General Organizer T. Moore. All speakers made splendid addresses and their remarks were enthusiastically received. Quite a number of contractors were present. It was close to 1 a. m. when the affair was closed and all agreed that it was an evening delightfully spent.

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Klamath Falls, Ore.—This city is enjoying a reasonable amount of prosperity, but since we are now within railroad communication with the larger cities of the Pacific coast, all of which are teeming with idle men, we are beginning to suffer from the same affliction. The situation is complicated by certain interests in this locality who are advertising in newspapers all over the country for carpenters with the object, we presume, of lowering wages. We were quite successful the past season in enforcing our scale of $4.00 per day of eight hours, which went into effect the first of May last year, but we are anticipating more difficulty this year from the above causes and the further fact that certain contractors have assumed a hostile attitude towards us. We are now printing circulars to send out all over the country refuting the newspaper advertisements mentioned and would warn carpenters to avoid this vicinity, as the field is already crowded.

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Binghamton, N. Y.—For sometime past the daily press of this city have been devoting considerable misleading statements to the effect that there is a big building boom here and that mechanics in the various branches are in demand. These statements are utterly without foundation in fact, and the tremendous boom has not yet put in appearance. From the present outlook there will be more than enough home carpenters to take care of the work to be done this season. Our local union has about two hundred members, with about one-half regularly employed, and the scale is $3.00 a day. There are also about two hundred on the outside of the organization, who are compelled to work in some cases nine hours a day and receive from $1.75 up to about $2.50. We therefore wish to advise those who may contemplate coming to Binghamton with the expectation of securing a slice of this "unprecedented boom" in the way of abundance of work at good wages, that they will be disappointed after getting here. In case this great prosperity wave should later prove a reality, we will be pleased to notify the membership through The Carpenter to that effect.

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Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.—Local Union 1390 of this city held an open meeting connected with a smoker and concert, on Tuesday evening, April 16, to which we invited the membership of the A. S. of C. and J. and all non-union carpenters. We had about three hundred present and pulled off a good program of speeches and music. We had with us Bro. Merriman, organizer for the switchmen, who has just instituted a lodge of his craft here. He gave us an inspiring address along lines of organization and the shorter work day.

Our president, Brother C. E. Hulett, read an ably prepared paper on the subject, "The March of Man." Alderman McInness, a former union carpenter and member of the Knights of Labor, spoke at some length along union lines and urged the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship for the benefit of the wage-earner. The writer also contributed to the general hubbub with a few shoulder punches on the subject of trade unionism and the necessity of using the ballot intelligently at election time.

Everybody expressed their enjoyment of the occasion and we received several applications for membership.

The meeting adjourned at about midnight amid the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Beware of Him!

Pottsville, Pa.—William Tatnell, an ex-member of L. U. 228 of this city and later of Jersey City, absconded from Pottsville sometime ago owing some of the members of L. U. 228 wages to the amount of $90.00 and money loaned amounting to $200.00. He was contracting and had signed our trade agreement. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, is smooth shaven, has a slight stoop in the shoulders; also a good talker. This notice is to warn all brothers to beware and not to work for him should he come to their town.

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Information Wanted

Otto Dietrich, a cabinet maker by trade and supposed to be a member of the U. B., not heard from for two years, is inquired for and urgently requested to communicate with his brother in Heilbroun, Germany.

G. W. Norris, age 42, weight 160 pounds, light complexion, smooth shaven, has a hang-dog look, good dresser, generally wears gray clothes and some jewelry. He has been in Houston and Ft. Worth, Texas, where he obtained $1,100.00 from carpenters and plasterers and then absconded. He hails from Arkansas, but is supposed to be in Texas or California. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be appreciated by the members of Local Union 71. Address

B. J. ROBINSON, R. S.

1001 N. 8th St., Ft. Smith, Ark.

J. L. Daniels, a carpenter by trade and union man mysteriously left his home at Bartlesville, Okla., some time ago and has not been heard from since. He had some business reverses and being an old man, it is feared he became discouraged. He is 65 years old, weighs 200 pounds, bald-headed, has a wound on his left leg. When last seen he wore a black and brown suit of clothes and black, fur cap. His wife and family are very anxious to locate him and any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated. A. K. FOLGER.

Bartlesville, Okla.

Ontario, Can., U. B. Carpenters Conference

Representatives of Local Unions affiliated with the U. B. on April 6 last, met in Labor hall, Hamilton, Ont., for the purpose of forming a provincial organization and by this means to bring about a better acquaintance among the active workers in the brotherhood in the southern part of Ontario; to discuss matters affecting the interests of the trade in this section, and to arrive at some plan for more equitable wage scales, in other words, to endeavor to bring about an average rate of pay in this district where the local conditions and cost of living are practically equalized, and also to consider the best means of advancing organization work in this part of Ontario, and to make such representation of the particular needs of this section to the international headquarters as will advance its interests.

Represented at this conference were the Local Unions of Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg, Port Colborne, Thorold, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Welland, Toronto, Guelph, Galt and Berlin. Among those present were General Organizer Tom Moore and John Flett, organizer for the A. F. of L.

William Faurot of Niagara Falls was elected president and James Carty of St. Catharines, secretary-treasurer.

To Remove Paint Oder

Not every housekeeper knows that when a room has been newly painted and the smell has become intolerable the odor may be removed by leaving in the room over night a pailful of water with four raw sliced onions in it. These two notable absorbents will do the work.

"The country is full of reformers today who are going about crying reform, reform. Every one should know that evil can not be reformed; it must be removed. You can not reform smallpox. If you permit the forces of organized greed to exist you are perpetuating the evil. If you vote for the system you sanction the product."—Rev. S. S. Condo

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 1168, Port Colborne, Ont., Can.—At a special meeting called by this Local Union for the purpose of considering the wage question it was voted that we ask for an advance in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day, to take effect June 1, 1912.

District Council, Ohio Valley—All this district is asking for this year is the closed shop, and as we have had an agreement with forty-five of our employers for the past two years and everything worked satisfactory and twenty-two of them have already signed our new agreement, we anticipate little or no trouble on May 1 next.

Local Union 285, Port Arthur, Ont., Can. —Deeming the time opportune and in anticipation of a prosperous building year, we have decided to make a break for the elimination of the ten-hour day. We are thus asking for a nine-hour work day and also an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, the new schedule to become operative June 1, 1912.

Local Union 1684, Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—As we are still working ten hours per day and our members feel that they are entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have made a demand upon the employer for the nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, which is an advance of 5 cents per hour. The new schedule is expected to take effect May 1, 1912.

Local Union 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Trade conditions being favorable and warranting the move, we have almost unanimously voted to make a demand upon the Builders' Exchange and independent bosses for a minimum wage rate of 35 cents per hour to take effect June 1, 1912. As the wages now paid are from 28 cents to 40 cents per hour, we are certainly very moderate in our demand and prospects are that it will be granted without much friction.

Local Union 1105, Springfield, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of millmen, is asking for a Saturday half holiday all the year around and without reduction in pay, to take effect May 1, 1912. Our present agreement provides for a half holiday for nineteen weeks beginning May 1 only. Our working hours in the mills are nine per day; there is no wage scale established in the mills so far; wages are ranging from $2.25 to $3.50 per day.

Local Union 867, Milford, Mass.—A committee of this Local Union has entered into negotiations with the contractors relative to our demand for a Saturday half holiday, or forty-four hours per week with present pay for forty-eight hours, which will make our minimum rate 47¾ cents per hour. The contractors have expressed themselves favorable to the half holiday, but opposed to the forty-eight-hour pay. We expect the new schedule to become operative May 1, 1912, but it may require a walkout to enforce it.

District Council Tri-Counties, Mich.—We have notified the contractors of the city of Saginaw that on and after May 1 next we shall demand an advance in our minimum rate of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and the establishment of the Saturday half holiday, meaning a reduction of working hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week. As we practically have all the journeymen carpenters of the city in our Local Unions and prospects for the spring and summer seasons are good, we expect little trouble in getting our demand granted.

Local Union 310, Norwich, N. Y.—At our last quarterly meeting a resolution prevailed, against one dissenting vote, to the effect that we make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in our minimum rate of wages and that on and after April 1, 1912, 35 cents instead of 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate for journeymen carpenters, at 9 hours work per day, our present working hours. All the contractors have been notified of our action and as everything is in good shape here we anticipate no trouble on account of our reasonable demand.

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Local Union 650, Pomeroy, O.—This Local Union has made a demand upon the contractors for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day and for $3.00 per day as the minimum wage; the new schedule to go into effect the 1st day of May, 1912. While it is true that we have quite a number of non-union men to contend with around and about Pomeroy, Middleport, Syracuse and Racine, who will take advantage of our demands as they have done heretofore and hamper us somewhat, we believe that what we are asking for will be conceded without any great struggle.

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Local Union 1223, Santa Fe, N. M.—At a specially called meeting held in January, for the purpose of considering the wage question, it was unanimously decided that we ask for an increase in wages on and after May 1, 1912, of 5 cents per hour, making our minimum rate 55 cents instead of 50 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day, our present working hours. Trade is better than last season and all our members are in employment. It is the high cost of living which prompts us to make this demand, rooming and boarding for instance, is from $7.00 to $10.00 per week, house rent exorbitant.

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Local Union 782, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Our agreement with the employers expiring on May 1 next, we have submitted a new agreement for their signatures, which among less important provisions, calls for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour instead of $3.15 per day, our present scale, for nine hours' work per day. It also provides that members shall not work on a job with non-union men. The contractors are offering 37½ cents per hour and want us to drop the latter clause, discriminating against non-union men, but as all other building trades have that clause in their agreements, we are determined to stand by it.

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Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md.—In conformity with a provision of our 1911 agreement, we have served notice on the master builders, 90 days prior to its expiration on May 1, 1912, that we desire a change, and we have submitted to them a new agreement which provides for an 8-hour workday, to take effect on the date here above mentioned. Our present hours are 9 per day and wages, $2.75 per day. The Master Builders' Association have informed us that at a meeting held January 31, last, they have decided that they could not favorably consider our new agreement. Nevertheless, prospects of gaining our demand are good.

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Local Union 38, St. Catharines, Can.—We have entered into a movement for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for 9 hours work per day, our present working hours, the advance to take effect May 1, next. The Builders' Exchange and also the employers not affiliated with that body, have been notified of this move. The rate of 40 cents per hour was promised us a year ago, with the proviso that 40 cents per hour would not exceed the wages paid in Hamilton and Toronto. This proviso we have eliminated in our demand, making the same independent of outside rates and from present indications we expect to win out without any difficulty.

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District Council, Burlington, Vt.—At a joint meeting held by the Local Unions comprising this district, it was decided that the contractors be notified that on and after April 1, 1912, only such interior trim as is manufactured in shops where union men exclusively are employed and where the working hours are not more than 9

hours per day, will be handled or put up by the members of this district. We also decided that on and after April 1, 1912, no member of Local Union 683 and Local Union 1794, will be allowed to work in any shop or mill working more than 9 hours per day. Carpenters here are working 8 hours at $3.00 per day. We are not asking for any increase in wages at this time.

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Local Union 1605, Moscow, Idaho—We are glad to inform the brothers of the U. B., that we have indorsed the 8-hour day, and we are determined, from this date on, to concentrate our energy and use our best efforts toward the adoption of the 8-hour system not only by the carpenters, but by all other trades. The existence of the 8-hour state law, will be a great help to us in this movement, its observance on all state and municipal work is imperative. Last year we had some difficulty with a state institution here on account of violations of the 8-hour law by the authorities, but we have been able to convince them that the law meant just what it said and since then we have had no trouble from that source. Our minimum scale is 50 cents per hour. Work is scarce at present, but we expect to have enough the coming season to keep all mechanics busy.

Successful Trade Movements

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Our demand for $3.50 per day and eight hours has been granted to our members, but there are several open shop contractors to contend with who pay from $1.50 to $3.00 a day for nine hours' labor. To these we will surely attend to later.

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Joliet, Ill.—The outside carpenters and contractors have signed an agreement for two years which provides for a minimum rate of 55 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, which is all we asked. The millmen are still out and as yet no agreement in sight.

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St. Louis, Mo.—We have come to an agreement with the cabinet and mill firms of this city. They have signed up for a nine-hour workday with an increase in wages of 5 per cent. for 1912 and another increase of 5 per cent. for 1913. That means just what we demanded.

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Kankakee, Ill.—Everything passed off smoothly on April 1 and we had no trouble at all with the contractors. The eight-hour day is now established here and we have secured the 45 cents per hour minimum. Our former schedule was nine hours at $3.60 per day. Trade is fair.

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Beardstown, Ill.—Our local strike came to an end April 4. All the contractors have signed up and everything is settled satisfactory to all parties concerned. We have obtained the 5 cents per hour increase and the eight hours we asked for. Our minimum rate is now 42½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

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Vinita, Okla.—We have been successful in securing the signatures of most of the leading contractors to an agreement granting us an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour of eight hours' work per day. We feel that we have won a great victory and are rejoicing in the advantage we have gained.

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Danbury, Conn.—We have avoided a strike on April 1 by agreeing to a compromise. When we started out we asked for an advance from $3.00 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, but we accepted the bosses' offer of $3.20 minimum per day, a raise of 20 cents per day, and good feeling now prevails among employers and men.

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Downers Grove, Ill.—Although Local Union 1889 of this city has only recently been organized, its influence has proved strong enough to get our employers to sign a trade agreement with us, which is in force since April 1 last and provides for nine hours' work per day, fifty hours per week, and a minimum rate of wages of $4.05 per day.

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O'Fallon, Ill.—We are pleased to state that our demand for an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work, 50 cents per hour for

foremen and the scale of wages for apprentices as proposed by Local Union 140, has been granted without the least trouble and all contractors are paying the new scale since April 1.

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Chicago, Ill.—The carpenters of this city have been successful in their demand for a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour. Most of the 1,500 men who walked out April 1 returned to work April 15, after the employers had signed the new agreement, which is to run until April 15, 1915. The result of the strike is a raise in wages of 5 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

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Jefferson City, Mo.—Our movement for better conditions has been a success. All our members are receiving the 50-cent scale since April 1 without a single objection from any of the contractors. We have thus secured an advance of 10 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. There is a good building season in sight for us, and apparently enough work ahead to keep our membership fairly busy this year.

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Somerville, N. J.—We have been successful in our demand for an advance in wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour. An agreement to that effect, which is to be operative for two years has been signed by our employers. Our committee had a hard struggle, but we finally won out and apparently with the best of feeling existing between employers and men. Our working hours are, and have been, eight per day—forty-four hours per week.

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Wildwood, N. J.—With few exceptions the contractors of this city are paying the 45 cents per hour minimum scale, which, as provided in our last year's agreement with the contractors, was to take effect the 2d day of September, 1911, a provision which was, however, not lived up to by most of the contractors. Our previous rate of wages was $3.40 per day of eight hours. As we have practically gained our demand, we are not looking for any further trouble.

Galt, Ont., Can.—All the contractors of this city have signed our agreement, which is to become effective on May 1, but one. He is going to run his own business, he says, and not going to let the union run it, but he does not object to paying the increased wages. We shall now try to get all the men he employs into the union and hope to be able to straighten out this matter shortly. By our agreement we have established the Saturday half holiday and a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour. Ten hours straight and $2.50 per day was our previous schedule.

Our Brotherhood

Our brotherhood is thriving,
  Every year we make a gain,
For our rights we keep on striving
  With our hammer, saw and plane
But at times we're up against it,
  Have to fight and fight 'em hard,
And the cusses try to beat us
  And we have to be on guard.

If all our men were brothers
  In our brotherhood of rights,
We'd soon convince all others
  Of the union's strength and might—
When we want our rights we get 'em,
  They have to come to time,
If they don't we simply quit 'em,
  And we stick and win in time.

It's a little fee it costs to join
  The U. B. C. J. A.—
A man would never miss the coin,
  And he's sure to get more pay.
There's men condemned our brotherhood
  Because we want what's right,
But when we want a thing we get it
  Though we sometimes have to fight.

If every carpenter in this land
  Would join us, help us strive,
To fight our battles single hand
  Our brotherhood would thrive.
We've struggled hard for what we've got
  So don't give up the race,
But stick like glue, we'll get those few
  To fill some vacant place.

Stick by the union, brothers,
  It's our only chance in life;
Don't be a scab with others—
  Just remember all our strife;
How hard we've fought to beat 'em
  And of all the gains we've made;
Now we've got 'em, let us keep 'em;
  Let our courage be displayed.

FRANK VAN LEUREU,
Waterbury, Conn.

Craft Problems

Rip-sawing Considered as a Fine Art

(By X. Y. Z. in Wood Craft.)

I have been about twenty years in millroom practice on organ and player-piano actions and a constant reader of papers on wood working, but have rarely seen anything on fine rip-sawing that was of much value to men working in our line of work.

Now the above is the title of an interesting article in Wood Craft. It appeals to me for several reasons.

I am now in charge of an action millroom and a glueroom in one of the largest piano concerns in the United States and I have had considerable experience in getting out such work and gluing it up so that I know very well that it is not out of place to call fine rip-sawing a fine art.

Making glue joints and sawing the small parts of an organ or player action so smooth that they do not have to be sandpapered or planed before varnishing or shellacing, is very fine work.

It is done, however, in my department, and I think probably in all other similar places.

Now a few suggestions to beginners in this work may be very helpful to some young man who is having a hard time of it in a place where the old hands may be unfriendly. I will tell exactly how we do the work.

Let us begin as though the saw-table and the speed were perfectly adapted to the work. If they are not so adapted, the best saw fitted up in the best way known to the art cannot give the results we desire.

The manufacturers will tell you to run a 10-inch saw for this work at a speed of from 4,000 to 4,500 revolutions per minute. So they ought to run. We, however, are running about 25 per cent less. But saws for such work should run from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per minutes at the rim at least. And when ordering saws for this work state just what they are to be used for.

Now I use an 8 to 10-inch saw for this work, mostly, though I have one 15-inch saw that cuts beautifully. They are 14 or 16 gage-saws. If the superintendent won't speed up get the thicker saw of the two.

The teeth of my saw are one and two points to the inch and cut about 5-16-inch deep in the gullet.

Now let us start A out with a new saw that has never been filed nor set. (I ask the makers of our saws not to set my saws. They set them too much for our work, and it requires a lot of filing to take it out.) First, set this saw about as you think it should be for your work.

Do this carefully, setting every tooth just so much. It is better to have to set it twice than to overdo it the first time. The least set that is possible with free running is in every way best.

Second, put the saw on the arbor, always in exactly the same way by some mark you have on it, and "top it off."

To do this is a nice little matter. Move the saw or the table top till the top of the table and the points of the teeth are in line with each other. Set the saw running, take a smooth block of wood and move it over the saw on the table, raising or lowering the saw or the table until the teeth scratch this block slightly. Then take an old and hard oilstone and pass it over the teeth and cut them all down to the top of the lowest tooth on the saw. Don't touch the lowest teeth much, for if you do you will probably have a lot of filing on most of the others.

Then file your saw. In doing this you may do well, if there is much to come off, to first use a file that has been used before and save a good new file for the finishing cut.

File straight across the front of the tooth, and straight across the top, holding the file as level as possible. A rip-saw requires a chisel-shaped tooth. Any other kind, especially if it is long and cuts deep, will be troublesome.

Sometimes it is necessary to file a new saw three times before getting it into per-

fect shape. Some new saws have the points of the teeth very poorly formed. I top off the saw each time I file it when putting a new one in shape. After that it may be used longer if one is careful to file each tooth carefully.

But follow this order in fitting up fine saws: First, set the saw; second, top it off; third, file it.

If one files a saw properly, then sets it, he throws his filing off just so much as he changes the tooth when he sets it.

Now with a saw fitted up this way I am trimming maple pieces, 2½x2½ inches by 3 feet long and veritable bones for hardness, so smooth that they are neither planed nor sanded before given the coat of shellac.

I have laid a piece of this work in a visitor's hand, saying, "Here is some of our sawing," and then have had him say: "Sawing! This was not sawed, was it?" When I said it was sawed, he would squint first at me, then at the wood, feel it over, squint again, and exclaim over its smoothness.

We are now sawing the fronts of a little motor valve, a piece 2½ by 2⅛ by 1-16 inch thick mahogany, used where it is especially finished to please the eye, so smooth that it is not easy to tell which way it was run by the saw, and it is ready for the shellac without further smoothing. I am mailing such a piece to Wood Craft with this article.

Any good action sawyer will do such work if the stock is properly seasoned so it will not close in toward the saw and get scratched that way when being sawed.

The foregoing comments refer to general work with the rip-saw in such places as I speak of.

Now in making glue joints with the rip-saw I have practiced for years on everything up to five feet in length on the very most particular work imaginable. The saw is fitted up exactly the same as for general work.

The glue joints in an 88-note piano-player or in an organ action must be perfect. If there are any leaks they noticeably affect the playing and if the joints are poor they will be affected by changes in the atmosphere.

Here I now submit a few remarks in general. I use an old oilstone for topping off saws rather than a piece of emery wheel because the emery wheel scratches the top of the saw-table.

If one is sawing maple and runs into a hard spot, a sand bar, he should sharpen his saw at once. If he does not do so he is sure to draw the temper of the teeth and afterward they will not hold an edge. Don't keep on sawing because it saws "pretty good."

In topping off saws be careful about two things. First, top them off enough. Sometimes it will be found that the sides of the points of the teeth are worn bright, showing they are dull like the fronts and the tops of the teeth. This is sure to be the case if one runs into black spots in maple. So top off enough to take the little bright spot off. Second, stop right there; for, if you do not then quit, you will have unnecessary filing to do.

Do not run a saw "as long as it will go." It takes a long time to fit up a saw after it gets out of order. Further than this, one is apt to heat and spring the saw, then he might as well say farewell forever to any more real comfort with that tool. The fun is really over. And it is fun to saw with good tools. I like it.

Then there is another thing to consider. If one runs a saw too long and gets it very dull he feels he must bear on hard in filing, as it is natural to do so, and hurry up the task. This on fine work is bad, for it forces a stiff burr out on the side opposite the filer and this scratches the surface considerably on soft woods.

The file is also apt to be abused and the good cutting of that tool be spoiled entirely. In most shops the management is rather careful about supplies furnished its men and it is well to use files carefully so as to have a good one for finishing saws for particular work.

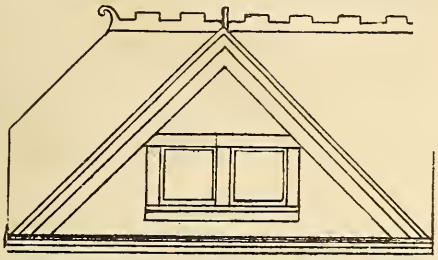
So file often and file lightly.

For cutting off stock where smoothness is not required a saw fitted up as for ripping will work excellently. But the teeth must not be longer nor deeper cut, than is here suggested.

Gable Designs

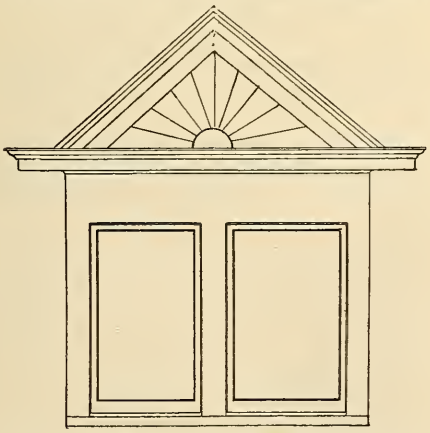
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I know of no part of a house that can be made more attractive or can add more to the entire appearance of the property than the gable of the building. No doubt, some of the readers will think, that the designs I am here offering will not materially substantiate my assertion, which may be true, but possibly a glance at them will draw your mind more closely to the subject,



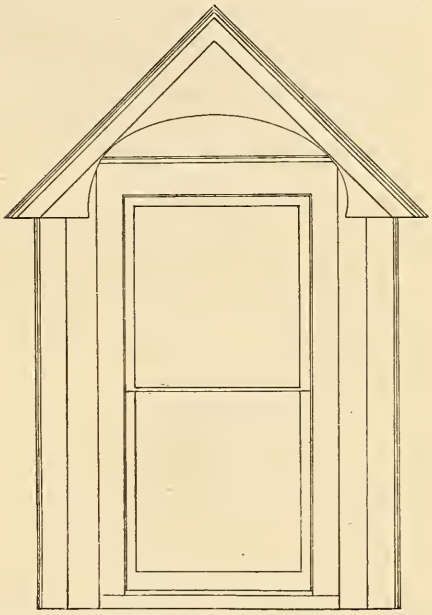
you will pay more attention to gables and indirectly be benefited by this little article.

While it is true the best work we carpenters are called on to execute, is planned out ahead and we are simply to follow the architects drawing, but yet there are many and many a gable that the carpenter has to build which never has been designed at all and he is expected to work it out as he proceeds with the work. If there should be a thought in any of these designs that



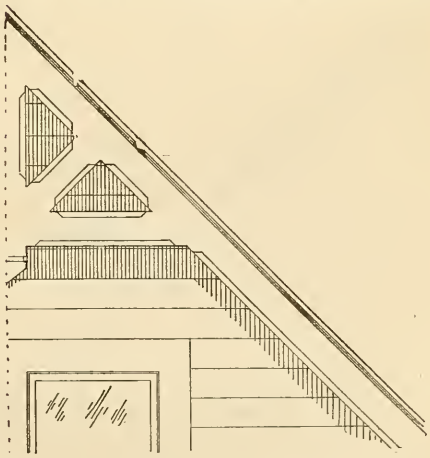
would in any way help any brother carpenter, I truly would be thankful that I took the time to make them.

At the best, we are only in the world a very short time, and as we go through the struggle of life I care not how rich we may be or how poor we are, there is very little, indeed, for us to do to accomplish that



which will be of any particular benefit to our fellowman. About the only thing possiblo to be done is to give a brother a helping hand; when he is down help him up.

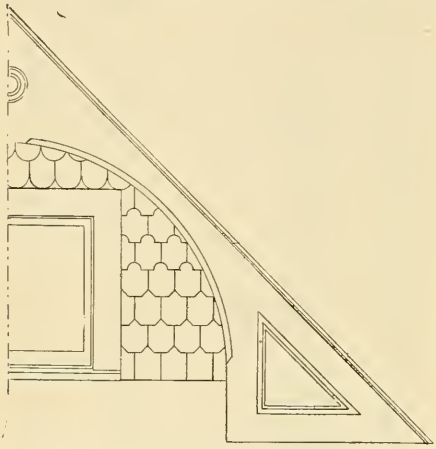
My object in writing this article is not



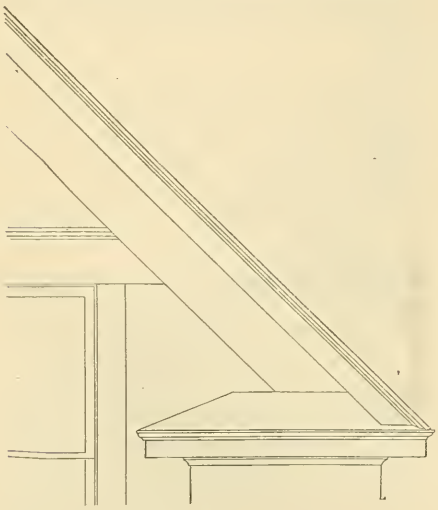
only to help some carpenter when he is building gables, but I was in hopes it

would in a way, small as it might be, to develop especially some of the younger minds, not only to be designers of gables, but even more.

The carpenter of today is the architect of tomorrow, the world is whirling along very rapidly. If we are awake to our own interest we can reap some benefit here and there as it goes by in the mad rush of life,

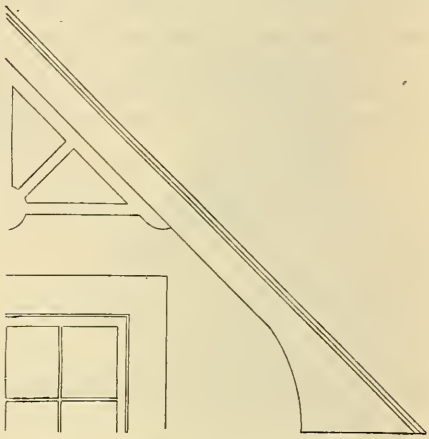


and we may be able to make our lives more pleasant and more beautiful, have more comforts and enjoyments as we pass along. But if we sit still half asleep so to speak, and let the world whirl by, she is gone, and we have missed our opportunity.



There is very little worth living for the one at the very bottom, he gets all the hard knocks, and that is about all he does get.

I can never say or do enough in an endeavor to educate the younger mechanics. I feel that so he may not only become familiar with drawing that they may be capable to fill the position of a foreman.



You will note that the drawings for gables, like practically all drawings for buildings, are nothing but the outlines, but in one of these I have added the shade, though it is not necessary or desired in a working drawing, yet in a picture the shading brings it out clearer and makes it truer to life; it shows the beautiful sunshine and the shadow as well.

Mitering Panel and Raised Moldings

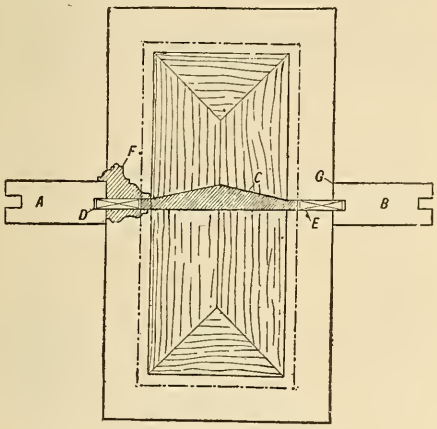
(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

We will now consider how raised and rabbeted moldings may be cut and inserted in panels.

Supposing that shown at Fig. 1 to represent one designed for a room or wardrobe door. A-B being the section, denoting the two stiles or rails A and B, C the raised panel, D and E the pine fillets inserted in the plowing; and F the panel molding which has to be mitered round the inside edges of the framing and cover the joint at the arrises as G by the rabbet or lips on the molding F.

Should the framing be so carefully done, and the surfaces planed off, that the sinkage down to panel will be equal all around, then all that is necessary is to make a hardwood strip or saddle equal in width,

to the depth of the sinkage down from the arris, which is here approximately one-half inch, such strip to be one-quarter or three-

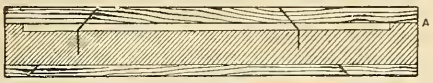


.—Panel and Mouldings.

Fig. 1.

eighths of an inch thick and to set it on the bottom and corner of the miter box, so that the lips of the molding may rest upon it as at F in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2, being a plan or upper view of the box, illustrates this more clearly also, how the marks for determining the exact length



-Top View of Box with Saddle.

Fig. 2.

of each piece are scratched with a penknife on the bottom by squaring out from the mitre points where the saw intersects and cuts them.

Should there be any difference in the sinkage between each angle or corner, then a separate saddle or strip the width in the box of which is equal to the neat depth in the panel must be used when cutting the right and left miters for each individual corner.

When this is being done the best method is to first miter all four or more pieces, to place them gently around in the panel opening just catching, making the profiles intersect equally, each to each, then commencing at the left, to tap down easily, using a hammer and small block, so as not to bruise or break the moldings, and making sure that all fit snugly in their places.

To mark this description of molding correctly the proper way is to place each piece, sawed about one inch longer on its intended place, the left hand end being first cut to its miter joint keeping this end closely into the corner, then marking with a sharp knife or chisel on the back bottom arris as X in Fig. 3.

This mark is set to the square line at

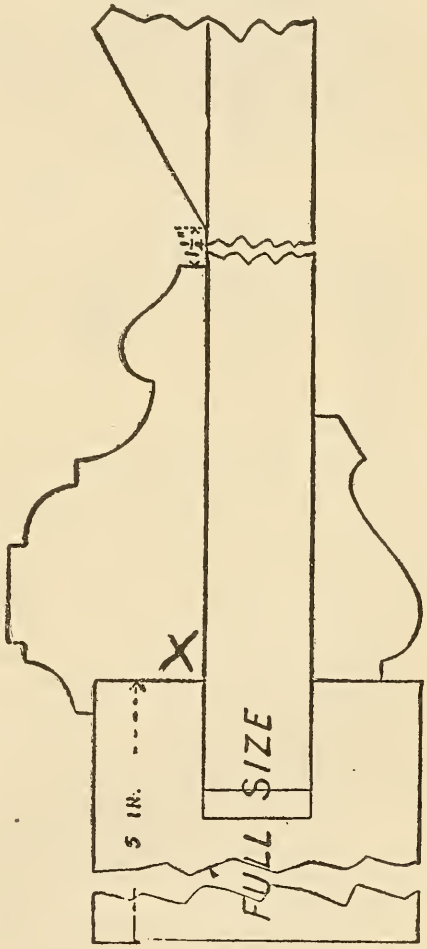


Fig. 3.

Section of Fig. 4.

Fig. 2 and when sawed, will be found to be the exact length required.

The front door seen in Fig. 4 has both flush and raised panels, namely, a raised

one inch molding on the outside or street side and an ordinary O-gee and chamfer on the inside. The full size section is as

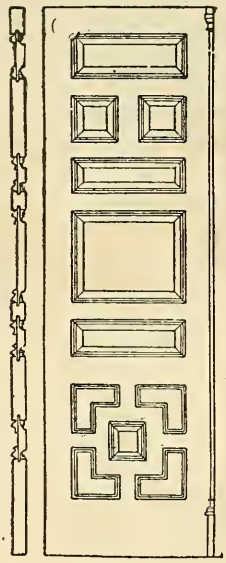


Fig. 4.

Door With Raised Moldings.

represented in Fig. 3. This door is a good example of mitered moldings done as described in the foregoing with the addition of having a central bottom panel with L panels grouped around to form an attractive design of door and which develops and provokes outside mitres.

Here the difference between outside and inside miters must be explained—an "inside" is one in which the profile of the molding is contained, or rather the outside lines and highest parts are contained within the angle of the framing. An "outside" is one which is directly opposite and not contained but the whole of the molding is mitred on the panel outside the angle.

Both miters are sawed similarly in the box with the exception of the reversing of the intersections.

As it often happens from faulty or careless workmanship that the rails or muntins and stiles of doors are slightly out of square, it is advisable to place a try or set square over, or in the angles to make sure of their correctness or variation. Should they vary the best way is to place a thin shaving or strip of cardboard when mitering, behind one end of the length to make it likewise vary to suit the framing.

Finally it might be said that a first-class carpenter or wood-worker will rarely resort to planing the miter joint to fit, but by care, good judgment and accuracy in the use of the box saw them so that they will fit almost to invisibility when nailed or glued into place.

A Puzzle

Editor The Carpenter:

The accompanying drawing is supposed to be a piece of linoleum, and the problem is to make a square of it with eight of

the small squares on each side. Of course, there are many ways of doing this if you cut up the linoleum into a number of pieces, but the problem here is to form a square of it by cutting it into two pieces.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE LANE, Sec. L. U. 656.

Holyoke, Mass.

Pacific Coast Bricklayers Anxious

San Francisco, March 30—The officials of the Bricklayers' local union have called a meeting of representatives, appointed by the Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the California State Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the Bricklayers' union, to arrange a campaign of publicity extending throughout the country, in an effort to create sentiment favorable to the affiliation of the bricklayers with the American Federation of Labor.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung.

Unsere diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung übertrifft an Ausdehnung alle diejenigen die wir nach Ausbruch der Krise, im Jahre 1907, zu verzeichnen hatten. Dies ist indessen durchaus nicht überraschend, im Gegenteil, zieht man die gegenwärtigen, außerordentlich hohen Lebensmittelpreise in Betracht, so könnte man sich eher enttäuscht fühlen und sich darüber wundern, daß sich das Bedürfnis für Lohnerhöhung wenigstens, nicht noch in viel größerem Maße geltend macht.

Es ist statistisch festgestellt, daß die Preise aller Gebräuchsgegenstände, der Lebensmittel im besonderen, im Laufe der letzten zehn Jahre um 25 Prozent gestiegen sind. Die Arbeitslöhne aber, die in unserem eignen Gewerk üblichen mit einbegriffen, haben trotz wiederholter Aufbesserung mit dieser enormen Preissteigerung nicht annähernd Schritt gehalten. Und da nun gerade im letzten Jahre die Preise der Lebensmittel abermals und mehrmals bedeutend heraufgeschraubt wurden, hätte man erwarten können, daß die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes und aller Berufszweige, so auch unsere Mitglieder überall, die Antwort auf diese Steigerung dieses Frühjahr nicht schuldig bleiben würden.

Daß diese Antwort nicht gebührend, nicht so allgemein erfolgt ist, d. h. daß trotz der vorherrschenden Teuerung die Lohnforderungen in unserem Gewerke auf verhältnismäßig so wenige Städte und Orte beschränkt sind, ist eine Erscheinung für die wir glauben im Nachstehenden eine Erklärung geben zu können.

In erster Linie müssen wir in dieser Beziehung auf die umfangreiche, in diesem Journale wiederholt veröffentlichte Liste der Orte die vor Zuzug warnen, sowie auf die fortwährenden, ähnliche Warnungen enthaltenden Lokal-Nachrichten aufmerksam machen, aus denen untrüglich hervorgeht, daß sich die Gewerkslage in diesen Orten und im allgemeinen, seit oben erwähnter Krise nicht fühlbar gebessert hat; von Prosperität gar nicht zu reden.

In zweiter Linie müssen wir leider die Tatsache konstatiren, daß an vielen Orten in denen infolge der Krise, oder Geschäftsstockung, der Jahre 1907 und 1908, unsere Lokal-Unionen einen bedeutenden Verlust an Mitgliederzahl erlitten, oder ganz eingingen, und diese sich noch nicht genügend erholt haben, oder die Reorganisation noch nicht weit genug gediehen ist um dieses Frühjahr das Stellen einer Forderung mit Aussicht auf Erfolg wagen zu können.

Auch der Umstand, daß in diesem Jahre die Präsidentwahl stattfindet, von der man vielseitig behauptet, daß sie den Geschäftsgang ungünstig beeinfluße, mag unsere Mitgliedschaft an vielen Orten abgehalten haben einen Vorstoß zur Erringung höherer, den gegenwärtigen Kosten des Lebensunterhalts mehr entsprechenden Löhnen, oder kürzerer Arbeitszeit zu machen.

Um nun unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern einen Ueberblick über die Ausdehnung und Tragweite unserer diesjährigen Gewerksbewegung zu gewähren lassen wir hier ein Verzeichnis der Orte und der gestellten Forderungen folgen wie letztere unserer Exekutivbehörde zur Genehmigung eingereicht wurden:

L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C., den Achtstundentag.

L. U. 451 Washington, Pa., 10 Prozent Lohnerhöhung, $3.62½ Cents per Tag.

L. U. 1947 Atchinson, Kan., 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Zulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1857 Pascong, N. J., den Samstag Halbfeiertag und 45 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn, 10 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung.

L. U. 1617 The Dalles, Ore., Lohnerhöhung von $3.50 auf $4.00 per Tag.

L. U. 1666 Kingsville, Tex., Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 128 Lisbon, O., $3.25 per Tag Minimal-Lohn, 25 Cents Zulage per Tag.

D. C. Rochester, N. Y., 50 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung, $4.00 per Tag, und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

L. U. 860 Framingham, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von 45 Cents auf 50 Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Lowell, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 741 Beardstown, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von $3.37½ per Tag auf 42 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 243 Tiffin, O., Lonherhöhung von 27 Cents auf 32 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1688 Guelph, Ont., Can., 35 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn, Zulage von 5 bis 10 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1441 Canonsburg, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 per Tag.

L. U. 314 Madison, Wis., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 42½ Cents per Stunde für Carpenter und 37½ Cents für Shoparbeiter.

L. U. 584 Augusta, Ga., den Neunstuntag.

L. U. 1313 Mason City, Ja., den Neunstundentag und 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn; eine Zulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Erhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 996 Pen Yan, N. Y., den Neunstundentag und $2.75 per Tag; Minimal-Lohn; eine Zulage ovn 25 Cents per Tag.

L. U. 965 DeKalb, Ill., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 47½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 877 Worcester, Mass., (Fabrikarbeiter) 50 Stunden Maximal Arbeitszeit per Woche, Verkürzung von 3 Stunden per Woche.

L. U. 798 Salem, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von $2.80 per Tag auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can., 50 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn.

L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 50 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill., den Achtstundentag und 45 Cents per Stunde — Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von einer Stunde per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 927 Danbury, Conn., 50 Cents Lohnerhöhung per Tag — $3.50 per Tag.

D. C. Lynn, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von $3.28 auf $4.00 per Tag.

D. C. Montgomery County, Pa., Lohnerhöhung für Shoparbeiter in Spring City von 28 Cents auf 32 Cents per Stunde und von 28 Cents auf 30 Cents ver Stunde für Sohparbeiter in North Wales.

L. U. 180 Vallejo, Cal., 70 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung — $5.00 per Tag.

L. U. 459 Bar Harbor, Me., Lohnerhöhung von $3.25 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 701 Fresno, Cal., Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $5.00 per Tag und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 45 Cents per Stunde und dem Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

L. U. 1743 Wildwood, N. J., Lohnerhöhung von $3.40 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 174 Joliet, Ill., Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit in Fabriken von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und 30 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn; 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für Carpenter (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 232 Fort Wayne, Ind., Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 54 auf 50 Stunden per Woche und 45 Cents Minimal-Lohn — Lohnerhöhung von $3.15 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1678 Peckville, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 249 Kingston, Can., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1074 Eau Claire, Wis., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von 32½ Cents auf 37½ per Stunde.

L. U. 83 Halifax, N. S., Can., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J., Lohnerhöhung con 41 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 364 Council Bluffs, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1525 Princeton, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1240 Jermyn, Pa., strikte Durchführung des 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohns und 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für Werkführer.

L. U. 140 O'Fallon, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde und Festsetzung einer Lehrlings-Lohnrate (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., Lohnerhöhung von $3.15 auf $3.50 per Tag.

L. U. 556 Meadville, Pa., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 per Tag auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1297 New Brunswick, N. J., 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn anstatt 44 Cents.

L. U. 590 Rutland, Va., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag.

L. U. 1216 Galt, Ont., Can., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 per Tag auf 35 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 1423 Corpus Christi, Tex., Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1016 Rome, N. Y., 41 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, Lohnerröhhung von $3.00 per Tag auf 41 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 978 Spirngfield, Mo., den Achtstundentag und 37½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 1236 Michigan City, den Achtstundentag und 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 1393 Boston, Mass., (Brückenbauer) 43¾ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn für Arbeiter auf Werften und Leichtern und 37½ Cents für Maschinarbeiten zu Lande.

L. U. 425 El Paso, Tex., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 per Tag auf 55 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 358 Tipton, Ind., Lohnerhöhung von 33 auf 35 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter und 30 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn für Shoparbeiter.

L. U. 1588 Sidney, N. S., Can., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 33½ Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Chicago, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 60 auf 65 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter (ist durchgesetzt).

D. C. Buffalo, N. Y., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag das Jahr hindurch und Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter. Desgleichen Samstag-Halbfeiertag und 35 Cents per Stunde bei 9 Stunden per Tag für Shoparbeiter.

D. C. Tri-Counties, Mich., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1684 Sherbrooke, Que., Can., den Neunstundentag und 30 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Lohnzulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 867 Milford, Mass., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und 47¾ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 310 Norwich, N. Y., Erhöhung des Minimal-Stundenlohns von 30 auf 35 Cents.

L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md., den Achtstundentag.

L. U. 1223 Santa Fe, N. M., Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 38 St. Catheraines, Cal., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Burlington, Vt., Verbannung aus Bauten solchen Materials welches in Fabriken hergestellt wurde in denen die Arbeitszeit mehr denn 9 Stunden beträgt.

L. U. 1605 Moscow, Idaho, strikte Durchführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit an allen Arbeitsplätzen.

Wo fehlt es Dir, Proletarier?

Arbeiter jeder Art, der Du im Dienste anderer stehst oder als Kleinmeister, Kleinhändler, Kleinbauer Dich plagst, ohne mehr als das Notwendigste zum Lebensunterhalt zu erwerben, was hast Du zu klagen? Wo fehlts Dir? Hast Du eine zu kleine Wohnung, oder ist sie nicht freundlich, Deiner Gesundheit schädlich?

Sieh doch, es ist noch Raum überall, Dir ein Häuschen zu bauen. Es gibt Steine, Holz, Eisen, alles was zu einem Hausbau gehört, und auch geschickte Arbeiter, die gern bauen helfen, übergenug im Lande. Wo fehlts denn, daß Du keine bessere Wohnung hast?

Fehlt es Dir an Hausgeräten, an Betten, Tischen, Schränken, Stühlen, Küchengeräten, Weißzeug? Sieh doch, alle Magazine, die solche Sachen feil halten, stecken voll davon, und ihre Besitzer würden gern damit aufräuman.

Fehlt es Dir an guten, kräftigen Nahrungsmitteln? Auch daran ist heute, wo man frisches Fleisch von Australien, Weizen aus Indien, Gemüse und Obst aus aller Herren Länder in großen Massen täglich herbeiführt, kein Mangel.

Fehlt es Dir und den Deinen an Kleidern?

In allen Städten ist Ueberfluß an Tuch und fertigen Kleidungsstücken; Schneider und Schustern fehlt es an Arbeit, weil schon zu viele Kleider und Schuhe unverkauft daliegen.

Fehlt es Dir aber vielleicht an freier Zeit, wo Du Dich des Lebens freuen, etwas Gutes lesen, in Gesellschaft sein oder auch nur Dich recht ausruhen könntest?

Siehe, auf den Landstraßen wandern Tausende, die gern arbeiten möchten und die Dir manche Arbeitsstunde abnehmen könnten, Hunderttausende haben etwas Arbeit, aber zu wenig, so daß sie von ihrem Ertrage weder sich noch die Ihrigen nähren können.

Oder fehlt es Dir, Arbeiter, an Freude und Vergnügungen, die das Leben erheitern?

Sieh doch, wieviel Schönes bietet nicht die Natur? Wieviel Interessantes gibt es nicht zu sehen und zu hören? Und mit der Eisenbahn kannst Du so schnell weit kommen, viel Neues schauen, viel Unterhaltendes in allen Orten aufsuchen.

Arbeiter! Wenn Dir dennoch das alles fehlt und nicht möglich ist, woher kommt das?

Was nur Dein Herz begehren mag, es ist im Ueberflusse da. Warum kannst Du es nicht genießen? Du, der Du doch mehr arbeitest als die Genießenden, und der Du Dich mit den Deinen oft bis zum äußersten anstrengen mußt, nur um des dürftigsten Lebensunterhaltes willen? Woher die Armut des Volkes beim Ueberfluß an Lebensgütern aller Art, den die Menschheit heute besitzt und der mit leichter Mühe fast ins Unendliche vermehrt werden kann?

Nun ja, die Antwort ist leicht. Du gibst sie Dir wohl selber: die Lebensgüter gehören nur den einen, den anderen nicht, darum sind die einen reich, oft übermäßig reich, während die anderen arm sind.

Ja, aber woher kommt das? Wie kommt es, daß den einen alles zufällt, was erzeugt und hervorgebracht wird, während die anderen für ihre Arbeit nur einen „Lohn" erhalten, eben groß genug, daß sie davon leben können, wie Du weißt, daß Deinesgleichen lebt?

Das wollen wir Dir sagen.

Siehe, alles, was die Arbeit schafft oder aus den fernsten Ländern herbeibringt, das gehört denen, welche Herren über die Arbeit sind, welche „arbeiten lassen," kurz: den Herren. Und warum? Weil sie die Eigentümer sind von allem, von allem, was zur Arbeit nötig ist.

Wer eine Fabrik besitzt und das nötige Betriebskapital, der kann arbeiten lassen Tag für Tag, vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend. — Alles, was da von Arbeitern geschaffen wird, ist sein unbestrittenes Eigentum. Wer ein Landgut besitzt, der kann durch die mannigfache Arbeit alles Mögliche daraus hervorbringen lassen, es gehört alles ihm, wenn er wirklich Eigentümer des Landgutes ist und nicht etwa seine Hypothekengläubiger faktisch zum größten Teil Herr

desselben sind und deshalb das Erarbeitete in Form von Zinsen ebenfalls zum größten Teile einziehen.

Aus nichts wird nichts. Alle Lebensgüter müssen aus etwas Vorhandenem und mittelst Vorhandenem geschaffen werden — durch die Arbeit; wer aber das besitzt, aus dem und mit dem man Güter schaffen kann, der ist sowohl Herr über die Arbeit, das heißt er bestimmt, ob, was und wie gearbeitet werden darf, als auch Herr des Erarbeiteten, der geschaffenen Güter, von Rechts wegen. — Man nennt mit einem Fremdwort die Güterbeschaffung Produktion (vom lateinischen producere, erzeugen, hervorbringen), und alles das, woraus und womit die Güter geschaffen werden: Produktionsmittel.

Du wirst nun, Proletarier, begreifen, warum ein ganzer Reichtum, ja Ueberfluß an Lebsngütern vorhanden sein kann, während doch die meisten Menschen Mangel an solchen haben, das heißt warum dieser Ueberfluß und aller, der noch geschaffen werden könnte, nur den einen zufällt, den anderen aber, die dabei doch das meiste arbeiten, nichts als ein kärglicher Arbeitslohn. Es ist eben deswegen, weil diesen einen eben alle Produktionsmittel, die es gibt, gehören. Du wirst auch begreifen warum es von einzelnen, von verhältnismäßig wenigen abhängt, ob Du und Deinesgleichen arbeiten dürfen oder nicht, und auch, was und wieviel ihr arbeitet, das heißt Lebensgüter erzeugen und herbeischaffen dürft, das heißt einzelne wenige die Herren über alle Arbeit sind, die getan wird oder getan werden könnte. Es ist wiederum deswegen, weil diese einzelnen Eigentümer der Arbeitsgegenstände und Arbeitsmittel sind. Und nun wirst Du auch erst recht begreifen, wie es kommt, daß Armut neben dem größten Ueberfluß bestehen bleibt, und daß der Ueberfluß nicht den Entbehrenden zufließt, sondern den Besitzenden. Es gehört und bleibt eben alles, was geschaffen, immer den Besitzern der Produktionsmittel. Die anderen müssen vorlieb nehmen mit dem, was diese ihnen für ihre Arbeit geben, und das ist gerade so viel, wie Du es wohl kennst.

In dem Privatbesitze einzelner an den Produktionsmitteln, auf welche alle Menschen zur Gewinnung der für ihren Lebensunterhalt nötigen und förderlichen Güter von der Natur notwendig angewiesen sind, da liegt der Fehler, warum das Volk darben muß, jede Familie nach den jetzt vorhandenen Mitteln zur Güterbeschaffung im vollsten Wohlstande leben könnte; da liegt der Grund aller nicht selber verschuldeten Armut und Dürftigkeit und alles Mangels im Volke überhaupt.

Es gibt darum nur ein Mittel der Abhilfe, der wirklichen Lösung der sozialen Frage, und das ist die Ueberführung der Produktionsmittel in den Besitz des gesamten Volkes. Erst wenn das Volk Herr sein wird über die ihm in seinem Lande gegebenen Produktionsmittel, erst dann wird es auch Herr sein über die Arbeit, die Produktion, erst dann wird — mit anderen Worten — die Arbeit frei sein.

Gerade wie die politische Freiheit eines Volkes in seiner Herrschaft, in der Völkerschaft besteht, so besteht auch seine ökonomische Selbständigkeit.

Aber auch dann erst werden die aus und mit den Produktionsmitteln eines Landes erzeugten Lebensgüter dem ganzen Volk gleichmäßig zukommen können, eben weil das Volk selber Besitzer der Produktionsmittel ist, ihm mithin alles gehört, was an Gütern aus und mit denselben geschaffen wird. Der Besitz der Produktionsmittel entscheidet über die Herrschaft und das Lebensglück, soweit dieses von materiellen Gütern abhängt. Wer darum die Freiheit des Volkes und die allgemeine Wohlfahrt will, der muß dem Volke zum Besitze der Produktionsmittel verhelfen. Glück auf! Centralorgan der Berg- und Hüttenarbeiter Oestreichs.

Im Schneidergewerbe Deutschlands ist am 1. März die Arbeitsniederlegung in 24 Orten erfolgt. Der Kampf ist aber nicht so umfangreich geworden, als man anfangs annahm. Insgesamt sind bisher etwa 7,000 Schneider in den Streik getreten. In Berlin haben bereits über 250 Firmen die neuen Vereinbarungen anerkannt, so daß hier die Zahl der Streikenden nur eine verhältnismäßig geringe ist. Der Arbeitgeberverband für das Schneidergewerbe hat nun zum 9. März eine allgemeine Aussperrung für ganz Deutschland ausgeordnet, an der neben der Herrenmaßschneiderei auch die Damen- und die Uniformschneiderei beteiligt sein soll. Er lebt der guten Hoffnung, dabei 157 Orte mit rund 40,000 Arbeitern in den Kampf ziehen zu können, wodurch nach seiner Meinung die ganze Bewegung in zwei Wochen beendet sei. Der Arbeitgeberverband hat nämlich berechnet, daß das Vermögen des Schneiderverbandes nicht länger für die Unterstützung ausreiche. Diese Berechnung dürfte sich aber schon deshalb als verfehlt erweisen, weil gerade in diesem Berufe viele Ausgesperrte durch Uebernahme von Privatarbeiten die Streikkasse entlasten können und andererseits ja mehrere Verbände an der Aufbringung der Unterstützung beteiligt sind.

Die soeben veröffentlichte Jahresabrechnung des Schneiderverbandes ergibt übrigens, daß dieser den kommenden Kämpfen gut vorgebaut hat. Sein Vermögen ist von 697,945 Mk. zu Ende 1910 auf 1,012,528 Mk. am Jahresschluß 1911 gesteigert worden. Von diesem Betrage waren 175,515 Mk. in den Lokalkassen. Die Mitgliederzahl erfuhr in der gleichen Zeit eine Erhöhung um 4,053 und setzt sich nunmehr aus 37.986 männlichen und 10,499 weiblichen Personen zusammen.

Departement Francais

La greve des mineurs en Angleterre

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Au moment où j'écris ces lignes, fin fevrier, les yeux du monde entier, aussi bien du commerce que de l'industrie, sont tournés vers l'Angleterre, car, si jamais les vers de notre grand poête allemand touchaient de près la vérité c'est bien en ce mot: "De ton bras fort, le courroux arrétera toutes les roues."

Le courroux du peuple travailleur anglais, esclave de la mine, jette un éffroi facile à comprendre dans la classe capitaliste, non seulement du Royaume Uni, mais aussi bien de la France, l'Italie, la Turquie, et en somme de tous les pays incapable de se suffir eux mêmes pour leurs besoins de charbon.

C'est d'abord l'Etat anglais qui enlève tout ce qu'il peut de charbon pour remplir les sautes de ses vaisseaux de guerre; ce sont ensuite les grandes lignes de chemins de fer qui ont peur de ne pouvoir maintenir la scédale de leurs trains, et ils empilent tout ce qui leurs est accessible. Ce sont les municipalités qui fabriquent leur propre gaz et éléctricité, qui sont les entrepreneurs de service des transports de passagers et de marchandises, ce qui est le cas dans presque toutes les grandes villes d'Angleterre; puis l'industrie des métaux de tous genres, depuis les hauts fourneaux et les aciéreries, jusqu'au fonderies de cuivres et de métaux fins. Ce sont les verreries, les grandes fabriques de textile, c'est la marine marchande, en un mot, c'est toute l'Angleterre qui croit voir approcher la fin du monde et qui s'empresse d'accumuler tout ce qui est à leur portée en matière de combustible pour ne pas être obligé de fermer leurs usines, fabriques et boutiques, pour mettre à l'amarre leurs bateaux à vapeur, et remiser locomotifs, tramways, wagons et matériel roulant dépendant de la force motrice produit par l'usage du charbon.

Null part ailleurs la vie publique, le roulement commercial et industriel dépend au même dégré de la production du charbon, c'est à dire du travail non seulement util, mais absolument indispensable des ouvriers mineurs. Le grand journal, The Times, à Londres, déclare que depuis la destruction de la flotte anglaise par l'armada du roi Ferdinand II de l'Espagne aucune catastrophe pareille n a menacé l'Angleterre au même degré que la grève en ce moment imminente, des travailleurs des mines.

J'ignore encore ce matin, si cette grève éclatera bien après-matin, malgré qu'elle soit bien probable, d'autant plus que 32 mille mineurs du pays de Galles ont déjà refusés hier d'entrer aux mines, et ce, malgré de la décision des chefs du mouvement; mais rien que la menace de grève prouve par l'affollement appeuré de la classe capitaliste la grande valeur du travail des mineurs et servira peut-être de leçon aux bourgeois de tous pays, et surtout aux législateurs des parlements européens et américains.

Espérons qu'à l'avenir on traitera moins en parias des hommes qui risquent leur vie et leur santé à chaque heure de leur travail, et ce pour une maigre pitance, insuffisante à l'existence et à la réproduction de l'espèce humaine. Si cette grève éclate réellement et durera un mois ou plus, que Mrrs. les actionaires et autres empôcheurs de dividendes et de tantièmes d'administrateurs descendent donc eux mêmes dans les basfonds et les ténèbres des mines et avancent en rampant dans les galeries, où il faut se baisser à mi-le corps, pour ne pas se fracasser le crâne à la voûte trop basse des plafonds, ou des boiseries de soutênement; mais ils se garderont bien de tentatives pareilles, et si le monde attendrait à leur travail pour suppléer aux besoins sociales de combustibles, navires de guerre, locomotifs et chemins de fer, etc., auraient cessés de fonctioner à jamais.

Je l'ai déjà dit plus haut, la menace de cette grève n'affecte pas seul les Etats Britaniques, la France, sa voisine, est appelée

d'en souffrir également et à un degré assez prononcé.

Le comité central des houillières de France vient de publier son bulletin, qui contient à ce sujet des chiffres intéressants. D'après ce bulletin, la France consomme en moyenne 59 millions de tonnes de charbon, mais n'en produit elle-même que 39 millions de toute sorte; c'est donc un déficit d'environ 20 millions de tonnes qu'il faut importer d'autres pays. Ce déficit est comblé jusqu à présent par moitié par l'Angleterre, dont le charbon prime celui des pays concurrents par la qualité, le bon marché et la facilité du transport par voie d'eau; or, si demain la grève éclate, il ne sortira pas, et pour longtemps, un seul kilo de charbon des Etats Britaniques, toutes les disponibilités, tout les "stocks" les réserves ayant été garés par la marine et les chemins de fer. La France devra donc s'approvisioner ailleurs, et ce dans un très bref délaie, n'ayant que peu ou presque pas de stocks de réserve pour subvenir à ses besoins, qui se montent à 1½ million par an rien que pour la marine marchande, sans compter l'Etat et les chemins de fer de sorte que le manque d'arrivage de charbon de l'Angleterre se fera sentir dès le lendemain de la grève. Sur la Belgique on ne pourra compter, sa production est limitée as ses propres besoin et ne saurait augmenter son chiffre actuel. Reste donc l'Allemagne qui expedie jusqu'à présent environ 2 million de tonnes en France; mais les mines d'Allemagne, surtout de la Prusse, appartienent au fisque, c'est à dire à l'Etat prussien, et celui ci pourrait au besoin voir d'un mauvais oeil les maitres allemands du charbon fournir la France, c'est à dire celui qu'il considère son ennemi héréditaire, et son concurrent sur le terrain économique.

Cette pensée suffit à elle seule pour faire dresser les cheveux sur la tête des chauvains français, et non moins pour faire reflechir sérieusement les dirigeants de la classe capitaliste français. Pour comble de malheur, les mineurs français qui viennent de terminer leur congrès dans le Nord de la France, semblent à leur tour décidés de profiter de l'embarras, où la grève anglaise jetterai le commerce et l'industrie française, pour présenter quelques révendications, et profiter eux même de la conjoncture assez favorable pour réclamer pareillement comme leurs camarades anglais, le minimum de salair.

Les mineurs de Silésie ont déjà déclarés, qu'ils cesseraient le travail si leur production servirait à l'exportation anglaise; et comme la bourgeoisie allemande se frotterai les mains de voir leurs concurrents sur le marché mendial aux prises avec les ouvriers organisés de l'industrie du charbon; pour la France, ce sera une immobilisation de l'industrie et du commerce, équivalant à 2-5 de son chiffre d'affaires, mais pour l'Angleterre la grève sera une catastrophe nationale. Il faut considérer en effet que tandis que les Allemands ont fait du charbon une espèce de sous-produit de la métallurgie et de la construction mécanique, voulant impérieusement que la fonte domine le charbon, les Anglais ont persisté dans leur vieux système, le charbon primant tout, leur système commercial est basé sur la vente du charbon dans les contrées le plus lointaines, et cela grâce à leur frêt de retour. On voit la différence, l'Allemand a adopté l'étalon fonte, l'Anglais a conservé l'étalon charbon.

En perdant la possibilité d'exporter du charbon, elle perd également son commerce accessoir de retour, c'est à dire s'ils ne transportent pas de charbon aux Indes, aux Antilles, en Afrique, en Australie, ils ne pourront remporter les divers marchandises qu'ils avaient coutume d'introduire chez eux de ces derniers, et ce qui leurs procurait le contrôle du marché du monde.

La dernière resource de ces pays en détresse sera donc l'Amerique du Nord, c'est à dire les Etats Unis et le Canada. La question se pose donc: que feront nos camarades américains? Auront-ils le sentiment de la solidarité qui poussera leurs sympathies vers les mineurs anglais et français, ou agiront-ils tout simplement en hommes pratiques sachant tirer profit d'une situation favorable, laquelle, tout en n'étant pas créé ni appelé par eux, pourra néanmoins leurs aider à acculer les compagnies houillères américaines dans une impasse de laquelle ils ne sauront sortir qu'au prix de forte concessions accordés à leurs esclaves des mines américaines.

Cette question une fois posée démontre la récessité de l'organisation ouvrière au point

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)

Death Roll

PRINGLE, E. A., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

LACY, DAVID A., of L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.

Claims Paid During April, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16889	Alvero Curtis	10	$200.00
16890	Arthur F. Reed (dis.)	246	300.00
16891	Mrs. Helen W. Parsells	251	50.00
16892	Erasmus Winterer	309	200.00
16893	Andrew Guntersen	345	200.00
16894	Percy H. Clayton	750	200.00
16895	Daniel A. Rogers	750	200.00
16896	Clarence O. Hudson	847	200.00
16897	Mrs. Wealthy E. Dodge	1080	50.00
16898	Mrs. Edna B. Marquis	1218	50.00
16899	Mrs. Inga Johnson	7	50.00
16900	James W. Connell	22	200.00
16901	Matthew Harris	22	200.00
16902	Elie Fortin	134	200.00
16903	Samuel B. Smith	325	200.00
16904	Nelson Criger	429	200.00
16905	Carl Stetser	456	100.00
16906	Ferdinand Doderer	612	200.00
16907	J. Fred Einhaus	739	200.00
16908	Emil Heinicke	774	200.00
16909	Mrs. Pearl M. F. Buckler	1034	50.00
16910	Oscar Seagren	1523	50.00
16911	Mrs. Novalla White	1628	50.00
16912	W. H. Shaw	1442	200.00
16913	Samuel Schmidt	32	200.00
16914	Mrs. Sarah Philips	220	50.00
16915	James Wright	272	200.00
16916	Chas. C. Moorcroft	481	200.00
16917	Mrs. Mary Donovan	483	50.00
16918	Mrs. Martine Ekoos	483	50.00
16919	James Humphrey	741	50.00
16920	Mrs. Euta Johnson	987	25.00
16921	J. C. Howard	1214	200.00
16922	Mrs. Anora Bonaparte	1588	25.00
16923	John C. Kelly	8	50.00
16924	John B. Falk	355	200.00
16925	L. F. DeLong	943	50.00
16926	Mrs. Cornelia Saulpaugh	1075	50.00
16927	Mrs. Mary Fehrs	47	50.00
16928	Mrs. Laura Huber	47	50.00
16929	Christ T. Olsen	181	200.00
16930	Mrs. Nellie Schade	242	50.00
16931	Edward Evensen	457	200.00
16932	Wm. Barnche	558	200.00
16933	Mrs. Mary Rondeau	859	50.00
16934	Mrs. Martha Reeder	1023	50.00
16935	Mrs. Emma Meinke	182	50.00
16936	Robert Williams	628	50.00
16937	Mrs. Rose B. Cooper	1006	50.00
16938	Mrs. Jeanette Murray	22	50.00
16939	Robert G. Bidwell	43	200.00
16940	J. H. Halback	52	200.00
16941	Oscar Fredrikson	62	200.00
16942	Edgar S. Gilbert	112	200.00
16943	Mrs. Eugenie Kurbler	116	50.00
16944	Mrs. Matilda E. Sterling	171	50.00
16945	Mrs. Olivia K. Lantz	196	50.00
16946	Mrs. Emma Luella Dixon	200	50.00
16947	Mrs. Sarah A. Connelly	207	50.00
16948	A. J. Thomas	224	200.00
16949	Wm. F. Willock	230	200.00
16950	Mrs. Sadie E. Doane	258	50.00
16951	Mrs. Sallie Pettigrew	318	50.00
16952	W. G. Wright	396	200.00
16953	Mrs. Sophia C. Berglund	427	50.00
16954	James Pidgeon	476	200.00
16955	Christen Peterson	483	200.00
16956	Mrs. Mary K. Miller	532	50.00
16957	John Nelson	601	200.00
16958	Mrs. Hannah C. Peterson	624	50.00
16959	Joseph Terhar	667	200.00
16960	Mrs. Sarah J. Kime	716	50.00
16961	Mrs. Sophie Drolet	730	50.00
16962	Mrs. Nancy Ellen Bales	759	50.00
16963	Frank E. Austin	769	200.00
16964	Mrs. Mathilda Ritzschke	946	25.00
16965	Mrs. Lena Pofahl	946	25.00
16966	Bertram Curran	959	200.00
16967	Mrs. Stella May Lindsay	1065	50.00
16968	John C. Gidley	1287	50.00
16969	Mrs. Mamie Sutphin	1582	50.00
16970	Mrs. Hannah L. Ringo	1746	50.00
16971	Albert Ewald	1784	200.00
16972	Stephen McNeil	862	200.00
16973	J. P. Miller	103	200.00
16974	Julius Nathan	117	200.00
16975	Joseph Lehecka	309	200.00
16976	Frank Duke (dis.)	473	400.00
16977	Carl Graef (bal.)	309	35.75
16978	John L. Coatsworth	26	200.00
16979	Edward Rainey	29	200.00
16980	Daniel A. Reed	37	50.00
16981	George Buckner	58	200.00
16982	Mrs. Annett Olson	58	50.00
16983	Mrs. Louise Johnson	58	50.00
16984	James T. Heathman	92	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16985	Thomas B. Carr	129	200.00
16986	John Gross	129	200.00
16987	Andrew Bramsey	813	200.00
16988	John Brendel	375	200.00
16989	George Killian (dis.)	56	400.00
16990	Mrs. Hannah Ericson	457	50.00
16991	Ernest Massa (dis.)	509	400.00
16992	Fred H. Duber	735	200.00
16993	John Hoff	7	200.00
16994	Hugh McGovern	33	200.00
16995	Benjamin A. Trine	248	200.00
16996	James Dixon (dis.)	617	400.00
16997	August Hurda	651	200.00
16998	Mrs. Ida Extart	920	50.00
16999	Chas. W. Harris	1722	50.00
17000	Joseph Holt	8	200.00
17001	Mrs. Maria Schimmelman	182	50.00
17002	John T. Carroll	218	200.00
17003	Mrs. Christina Zschoche	219	50.00
17004	John H. Louck	287	200.00
17005	Mrs. Jessie A. Petrie	343	50.00
17006	Theo. D. Jackson	453	50.00
17007	Gottfried Voegelin (dis.)	464	400.00
17008	Mrs. Lillian Palmer	833	50.00
17009	Mrs. Helena Vogtlander	1093	50.00
17010	Henry W. Haight	1321	50.00
17011	Mrs. Eliza Sprow	2	50.00
17012	Mrs. Anna M. Casey	72	50.00
17013	John F. Donehue	78	200.00
17014	Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy	109	50.00
17015	Mrs. Anna M. Lacroix	134	50.00
17016	Franklin S. Shaffer	191	200.00
17017	William Steck	209	200.00
17018	Alexander Griffith	288	200.00
17019	Mrs. Ella Lowe	454	50.00
17020	N. P. Haskins	470	50.00
17021	George Ouelette	551	50.00
17022	Henry Wilk	1367	200.00
17023	Harvey V. Darrell	1526	200.00
17024	Mrs. Margaret O'Connell	1747	50.00
17025	Mrs. Marion Whiting	8	50.00
17026	Mrs. Grace Mills	141	50.00
17027	David A. Lacy	388	200.00
17028	Henry S. Adams	473	200.00
17029	Mrs. Ida Petitclaire	678	50.00
17030	Mrs. Anna C. Ostberg	1	50.00
17031	Mrs. Olga Lundfelt	1	25.00
17032	Mrs. Elizabeth Duffy	10	50.00
17033	Mrs. Blanche Gramling	622	50.00
17034	John Dickerson	716	200.00
17035	John S. Anthony	62	50.00
17036	Mrs. Nora A. Atwood	158	50.00
17037	Peter Johnson	227	200.00
17038	John Abel	227	200.00
17039	John A. Anderson	247	167.00
17040	Mahlon M. Parsons	306	50.00
17041	Charles Kern	476	50.00
17042	Mrs. Katherine Buell	476	50.00
17043	Mrs. Catherine Coogan	478	50.00
17044	Mrs. Annie Lampus	493	50.00
17045	Mrs. Barbara H. Thrasher	1016	50.00
17046	Thomas C. Bradford	1874	200.00
17047	Edwin G. Reynolds	16	200.00
17048	O. C. Abbott	98	200.00
17049	Mrs. Lany Irene Genter	146	50.00
17050	Henry Pearce	286	200.00
17051	John C. Rich	289	50.00
17052	Joseph B. Lippold	45	50.00
17053	John Weinberg	45	200.00
17054	Mrs. Catherine Conroy	482	50.00
17055	Mrs. Lizzie R. Nutting	540	50.00
17056	Abraham L. Mayberry	594	50.00
17057	Alberto Ochampaugh	6	200.00
17058	Mrs. Edna C. Meub	1514	25.00
17059	Mrs. Anna J. Bishop	747	50.00
17060	Mrs. Mary C. Wareham	55	50.00
17061	Thos. H. Button	79	200.00
17062	John R. Miller	79	200.00
17063	E. A. Pringle	256	200.00
17064	Mrs. Elizabeth Dossenbach	429	50.00
17065	John Nordheim	476	200.00
17066	Bernard Conlin (dis.)	493	400.00
17067	Reuben H. Page	595	200.00
17068	Geo. H. Graham	621	100.00
17069	Chas. S. Russell	750	200.00
17070	Mrs. Anna M. Rich	946	25.00
17071	Fred Fishrupp	1367	200.00
17072	Mrs. Josephine Nosek	1786	50.00
17073	William Boyce	8	200.00
17074	William F. Binder	8	200.00
17075	Jacob Beisele	55	200.00
17076	Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson	197	50.00
17077	Mrs. Amelia Miller	309	50.00
17078	Alexander Keller	309	200.00
17079	Clarence V. Shewbridge	626	100.00
17080	Charles Forsyth	716	200.00
17081	Mrs. Katharina Scheulteiz	1055	50.00
17082	John C. Vineyard	1056	200.00

Total.....$25,177.75

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Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallansbee, W. Va.
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Wichita, Kan.—L. N. Meadows, 505 S. Oak st.
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Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.
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Why is it that so many mechanics when bits are mentioned think of the FORD? Why is it that thousands of mechanics are using the FORD?

Because—

The FORD does MORE work and BETTER work than any other bit made. It bores 40% easier than any other bit that cuts as smooth. It bores end grain as easily as cross grain. It lasts longer than any other single lip bit.

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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

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Use a Trojan Self Oiling Glass Cutter and if it don't do more work than 50c worth of any 10c cutters, mail it back to us and get another cutter, and your money returned. Could we do more for you? Get them at your favorite store. By mail, 15c, two for 25c.

Use Kerosene or Trojan Oil

AGENTS WANTED

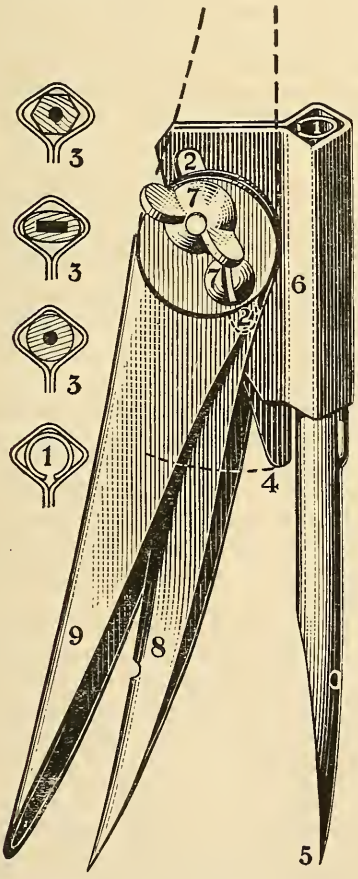
Patented and Sold by J. W. TUCKER, Member Local No. 27 Glaziers Union, Chicago

TROJAN GLASS CUTTER WORKS 326 W. Kinzie Street CHICAGO

The Peerless Double Compass and Scriber

(Patent Applied For.)

The Peerless 5½-inch double compass and scriber is superior as a compass because it has a double joint with a thumbscrew on each side, thus making it more secure and rigid than any other compass on the market. This does away with the old style, clumsy, quadrant compass. It therefore can be used in much narrower spaces than the ordinary compass. It also swings on a center so that it can be easily adjusted to the width desired by operating only one screw. Either leg can be made the longer, as desired. The legs can be adjusted up or down to three-quarters of an inch. The three points become one when the compass is closed, thus providing a very useful tool for all conditions. No other compass has these features.



1—Steel compass point inserted.
2-2—Adjustment slot.
3—Pencils inserted.
4—Lever for fastening pencils.
5—Steel compass point.
6—Any style or length pencil or the steel point can be inserted in this holder equally well.
7-7—Double locking device.
8—Sharp steel point for compass work.
9—Broad point. Can be swung out of the way as indicated by dotted lines.

It will be seen that the legs numbered 8 and 9 may be used in connection with each other, forming an entirely separate scriber. When so used, the steel point, No. 5, is taken out entirely. Pencils of any length and of various shapes can be inserted in place of the steel leg and held equally well. In this way the compass becomes a scriber with almost an endless diversity of uses. The steel leg, when inserted with pointed end up (inverted) will hold round or very short pencils, which will be found very useful. All pencils can be fastened by one movement of the new lever and just as easily removed. However, it is only necessary to adjust the pencil once in a great while because of the three-quarter-inch adjustment feature. To insert, put the pencil in the holder at the top, then drop it down to the length desired; then simply shut the lever and the pencil will be held rigidly. To remove pencil, force it forward.

The broad point can be placed against the jamb, in scribing in doors, or against fine woodwork, plaster walls, etc., without marking or marring same. It is also used as a protector for the pencil point.

Potter Bros., specialty manufacturers, 614 West 110th street, New York, the manufacturers of the double compass and scriber, are well known for the excellence of their other specialties in this line, the sales of which have reached upward of 1,400 dozen, and no doubt the demand for this device will be equally great.

Prices are given in their advertising this month, and goods will be sent direct upon receipt of price. Address, Potter Bros., Specialty Manufacturers, 614 West 110th street, New York.

E. Sanchez Lopez Dead

Washington, March 30.—E. Sanchez Lopez, a conspicuous leader in the labor movement of Porto Rico, and special organizer of the cigarmakers' local unions in the island, is dead, after a short illness. The death of Lopez is a distinct loss to the movement in Porto Rico. He was active in all of the affairs of union labor on the island and was the editor of the new labor paper, "Justicia." Lopez had always been untiring in his efforts to assist the working people to the limit of his ability, and he is mourned by practically every member of the organizations in the island.

OUR UNION LABEL

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office and supplied on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.50.

It also consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It further consists of a rubber stamp which is supplied by the General Office at $1.00 each.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mill, to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any District Council or Local Union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Only Line That Will Hold Pencils of any Length and of Various Shapes

Peerless 3½ inch Scriber, Pat'd
Broad point for plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc. Sharp point for quirks and mouldings. Adapted for extra close scribing. Steel points can be moved up or down to suit pencil.
No. 30, Polished Steel 30c.
No. 35, Nickel-plated 35c.
Also made in 5½ in. size. This size is furnished with steel point, which can be inserted in place of pencil, if desired. No. 57, Nickel-plated 60c.

Peerless Flexible Bit Gauge, Pat'd
Will not mark wood or slip upwards, nor interfere with chips. Lightest and most durable made. Gauge proper made of music wire, 20 turns to the inch. It is a time-saver for mortise locks. Nickel-plated, 30c, Postpaid.

No. 55 Peerless "Storks Beak" 5½ inch Combined Compass and Scriber. Nickel-plated 50c.
Order Tools by Number. U. S. Stamps Accepted.

Dealers referred to Sargent & Co.
All Goods Fully Warranted.

POTTER BROS.

612 West 110th Street
New York City

La greve des mineurs en Angleterre

(Suite de la page 52.)

de vue international; les temps sont définitivement passés où les travailleurs d'un pays seul peuvent défendre leurs intérêts d'une manière éfficace sans avoir recours à la solidarité des ouvriers de la même catégorie des autres nations.

Peut-être cette grève aura en outre le bon résultat de voir les ouvriers mineurs représentés aux prochain congrès international des travailleurs de dessous terre.

Wo ist Otto Dietrich aus Heilbronn?

Die Zahlstelle Heibronn des deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes wünscht den Aufenthalt des Tischlers Otto Dietrich, geb. 6ten März 1884 in Heilbronn, zu ermitteln. Derselbe soll seit drei Jahren irgendwo in Amerika arbeiten und Mitglied einer Organisation sein, hat aber in den letzten zwei Jahren kein Lebenszeichen mehr nach Deutschland gelangen lassen.

Mitglieder, oder Leser die über den Verbleib des Gesuchten Auskunft geben können, sind gebeten die General-Offize hiervon zu benachrichtigen oder sich direkt an seinen Bruder zu wenden. Man adressire im letzteren Falle: Paul Dietrich,
Heilbronn, Germany.

Efficiency System Onerous

London, March 30.—Many employers are endeavoring to inaugurate the so-called efficiency system, similar to that being advocated by employers in America. A report comes from one firm of engineers and boilermakers that a system of piecework was adopted with so many hours for certain jobs and prices for such work. One job in particular, on the adoption of the system referred to, occupied the time of four boilermakers, sixteen laborers and two boilermaker's apprentices. At the end of nine months eight laborers and two apprentices were taken off this particular job and the number of hours allowed was reduced from nineteen to fifteen. This scheme is creating dissatisfaction, and if continued will no doubt cause complications that will end in a strike, as the men are being driven beyond the limit of physical endurance.

"That Coupon gave me my start"

"It's only a little while ago that I was just where you are now. My work was unpleasant; my pay was small. I had my mother to take care of, and it was tough sledding trying to make ends meet. I hadn't had much schooling. I didn't ***know enough*** to fill any better job than the one I had.

"One day I saw an advertisement of the American School. It told how other men got better positions and bigger salaries by taking their courses. I didn't see how a correspondence course could benefit me, but as long as it didn't ***cost*** anything to mark the coupon I thought it was worth investigating at least. I marked the coupon and sent it in on the next mail.

"That was two years ago, ***and now I'm drawing more every week than I used to get in a month.***"

If you want a ***better position,*** if you want to get into ***congenial work,*** if you want a salary that's ***worth while—***

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON NOW

American School of Correspondence
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Opportunity Coupon

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X." Carp. 5-12

.....Automobile Operator	.....Lawyer
..... Draftsman	..... Fire Ins. Engineer
.... Architect	.....Telephone Expert
.....Building Contractor	.....Moving Picture Op'r
.....Structural Engineer	.....Bookkeeper
.....Civil Engineer	.....Stenographer
..... Electrical Engineer	.....Accountant
..... Elec. Light & Power Supt.	.....Cost Accountant
.....Master Mechanic	.....Cert'f'd Public Acc'nt
.....Sanitary Engineer	..... Auditor
.....Steam Engineer	.....Business Manager
..... Reclamation Engineer	..... College Preparatory

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

OCCUPATION .....

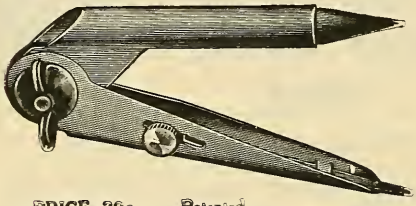
Favor Maher's Bill

Washington, March 30.—The bill introduced by Congressman James P. Maher of New York, one of the labor group, a union hatter, providing for the protection of the union label, has been endorsed by the Central Labor Union of this city.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

This is what you have been looking for

The Improved "Gem Scriber"



PRICE, 30c Patented

Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size), it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

F. BRAIS & CO., 1349 90th St., N. E.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE
W. & K. Sash Mouse

PATENT APPLIED FOR

INDISPENSABLE to CARPENTERS

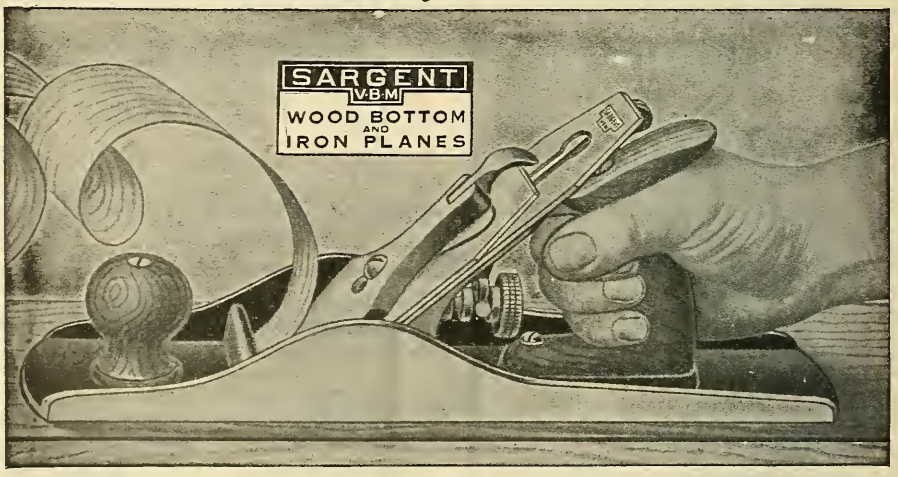
Used for placing sash cord in window frames. Chain is 53 inches long, fitted at one end with a patent sash cord fastener, at the other end with a lead weight.

DIRECTIONS

Place the cord half way in the thimble as shown in cut above, then press the teeth into the cord, slide the thimble down over the teeth. To release the cord, hold the thimble as shown in right hand then pull the cord which instantly releases the cord from the clutch.

For Sale By Leading Hardware Dealers
Price 35 Cents Postpaid

WRIGHT & KENNEDY
Mnfg. Hardware Specialties
552-554 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.



VERY BEST MADE

We Warrant All Planes Upon Which the Name "Sargent" Appears

The Cutters are made from the best double refined English cast steel, tempered by the very best improved process, then highly polished and sharpened ready for use, and are WARRANTED. The Cutters are made from heavy steel, which insures no chattering, even when the plane is used on cross-grained hard wood.

The Sargent Tool Book—Free On Request

gives a description of the full line of Sargent Planes and other tools for mechanics. This 250-page text-book on tools is worth sending for.

SARGENT & CO. : 1158 Leonard St. : NEW YORK

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

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ALL STYLES DRESS SHIRTS
AT $1.00 TO $1.50

MODEL SHIRT COMPANY
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Guaranteed to contain more information than any $3.00 book

Write to

A. EDWARD RHODES
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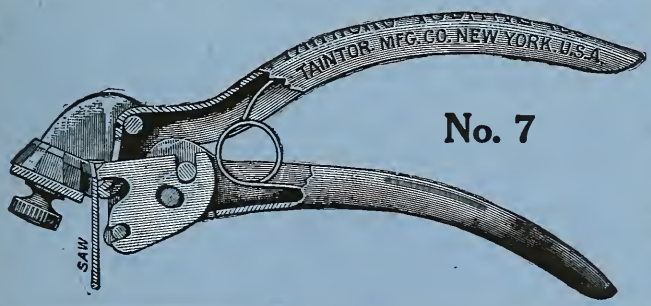
FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. ¶ We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.

OHIO TOOL COMPANY (Dept. U.) COLUMBUS, OHIO

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



No. 7

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use to today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

PRICE POSTPAID, $1.00

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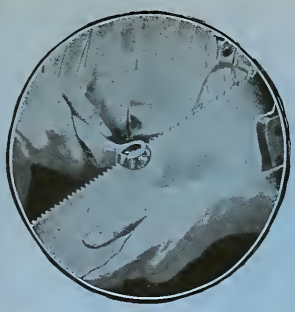

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A saw needs frequent sharpening and careful adjustment to be properly set, but how to do this and do it right, few people know.

The Morrill Saw Set, manufactured by Chas. Morrill for 30 years, is the only Saw Set that is perfect in construction and that will set a saw properly.

The Morrill is the only Saw Set that is absolutely guaranteed.

Every Carpenter Needs This Book

There is nothing of greater importance than a correct knowledge of the proper care and use of tools, among which the saw, to give the best results, demands the most expert attention. You should write for your free copy today. It will give you a better knowledge of the proper treatment of saws. Send postal for Saw Points Booklet No. 10

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NEW YORK

Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred	$4 00	Fin. Sec. Receipt Book, each copy	$0 25
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Withdrawal Cards, each	50	One 100-paged Day Book	1 00
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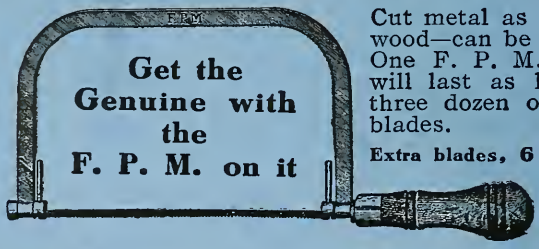
F.P.M. COPING SAWS

Made of the best materials by one who knows the needs of first-class carpenters through 30 years of actual experience — A member of Local No.1, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Price with extra blade, 75c

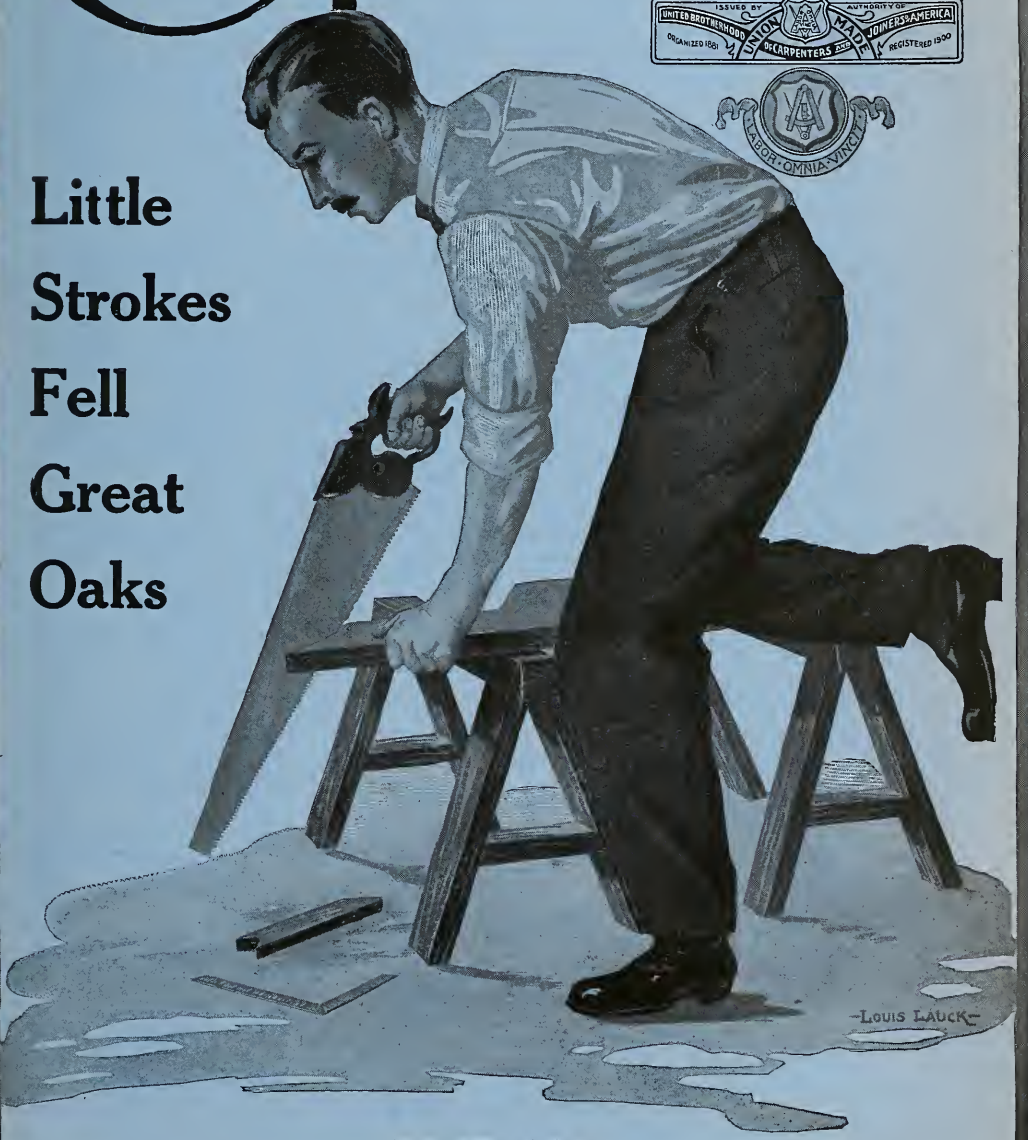


Cut metal as well as wood—can be refiled. One F. P. M. blade will last as long as three dozen ordinary blades.

Extra blades, 6 for 25c

F. P. MAXSON & CO. 1031 Newport Ave. CHICAGO ILLINOIS

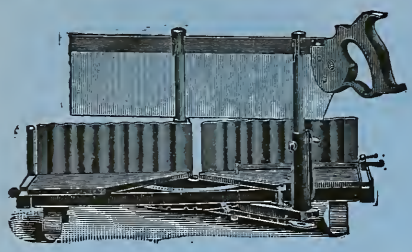
The Carpenter



Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks

JUNE 1912

GOODELL MITRE BOX
MADE OF STEEL—CANNOT BREAK



First in Quality and Improvements

Automatic stops for holding up saw. Corrugated backs. Graduated

Gauge for duplicate cuts and many other features

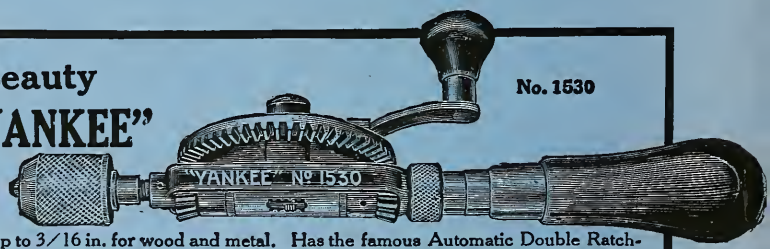
UNION MADE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR "F"

GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO. Greenfield, Mass.

Here's a Beauty

The New "YANKEE" Hand Drill



No. 1530

Takes round shank drills up to 3/16 in. for wood and metal. Has the famous Automatic Double Ratchment movement same as the other "Yankee" Geared Drills. Especially useful at close quarters where only part turn of crank can be obtained. The wood Handle has magazine for Drill Points. A fine tool for any Mechanic. Send for book of labor savers. It tells all about 35 different styles.

A Postal brings it. Your dealer sells "Yankee" Tools.

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ARE DEMANDED BY WORKMEN OF EXPERIENCE
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This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Your Responsibility

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

You want the world better?
Then passing this way
Just do the right bravely
For only today;
Keep self free from sinning
And sin out of self,
Work for true principle
And think less of pelf.

You dream of a future
Where hearts are more true?
Then watch yourself closely
It's all up to you;
To make the world better?
Act well your own part
For you don't account for
The other man's heart.

You'd make the world better?
'Tis easy to do,—
Just set good examples
And follow them too;
Be kindly and upright
And make the world blest
Wherever God puts you
By doing your best.

LABOR'S MEASURE IN POLITICS

(By John B. Powell.)

EVERY person who has studied the industrial history as it has been made in the last few years must certainly see that were it not for organized labor the wage earners of the country would have been without a champion to wage war in their behalf. The position of the union forces before the two leading political parties is remarkably peculiar. The American Federation of Labor has been the real leader of organized labor. Every affiliated and non-affiliated labor organization has been and still is looking to these two parties for some relief—from the oppressive legislation, judicial—not legal—decisions and government treatment affecting the labor masses, and again, as again and again, the same earnest and persistent appeals are being made.

The employers who desire to control wages and working conditions are responsible in the greater degree for the burdens forced upon the working people. The recreant legislators who were placed in office by the laborers' vote, must be held accountable for much of the unfavorable legislation against the working people's interest, the trusts' lawyers for the prejudiced decisions and the regnant party and partisans for the harsh treatment which the toilers have received.

The appeals have grown into constancy, and in pre-election times special urgency. From both parties profuse promises have been received. All meant much to organized and unorganized labor. Every one seemingly bore the stamp, strength and sincerity of aid and assistance, the quantity being so full that to use figurative language, assurance rose a mountain of reliance so firm and fixed that abounding and abiding success seemed in view.

One party, which made no pledges, clothed its promises in elevated but deceptive phrases. The strenuous effort has been to find where it kept faith with even one. All were made for effect—that of securing the confidence and trust of those of the labor element who gave the party their voting strength. It is more than certain now that that element realize they gave their power to their industrial enemies.

In the light of political and industrial events since this voting strength was "delivered," the realization is, indeed, to say the least, harassing, especially since the party which received and triumphed by it has returned nothing but cold contempt for the promises it made. What pledges it did give, were given not to the oppressed but to the oppressors. Every lawyer in the land, and every person who has studied court decisions affecting labor and the laborers, knows that the boldness in every such decision was weighed in the scales of political consequences and that the hand that held the scales was the hand of Capital.

It is a fool that cannot see that these pledges and promises were influenced by the fascinating phrases of the victors, their press and their orators and message after message of the highest of the beneficiaries.

However, the party that gave both promises and pledges, and was aided largely by the labor vote to partial success, has also well played the political game of negligence and recreancy. It may be said, perhaps, that it had and still has a right to plead it became only a limited factor, though the contention is not so very strong, as instances might be cited where it became a controlling element and yet failed or neglected to keep its industrial obligations, indeed, rather considered labor and the laborer less consequential than party power and machinery.

Plainly it is a question of record. The labor vote must now look and decide where its confidence and trust has been and may again be misplaced. It must ask whence have come the most damaging blows against it, and by what party have the trusts, the capitalists and such foes as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Anti-Boycott and the Erectors' Associations been aided in

their warfare against the wage earners and their organizations?

Everywhere throughout this great country of ours rests a firm conviction that the courts, both state and federal, and the officials and servitors thereof, are under the iron hand of an authority that is likewise subservient to an increasing money power. So much so that there is an apprehension breasted in all that the labor voter and the people are deciding power shall be placed in the commonality of the country and taken from the coteries of Capital.

Said the son of one of the murdered Presidents:

"The parties and men responsible for the conduct of national and state affairs will be called to give an account of their stewardship and they will be judged by what they have done for or against the public welfare. We cannot deceive ourselves with the idea that people will be satisfied with the mere repetition of promises; they demand and are entitled to action."

An Ohio jurist recently said: "Much is wrong with the courts. What he classified as the seven most serious grievances against the courts today follow:

"Too much delay, too much expense, too much idolatry of ancient precedent, the more ancient the more sacred; too many trials and appeals, to the disadvantage of the poor and the advantage of the rich; usurpation by courts of legislative right and power; too much regard for rule, too little regard for reason; too much jugglery of the technical pleader, too little justice for the client. Who is responsible for this?" queried the speaker. "The judge, the court, chiefly the court of the last resort."

Here, certainly, are good reasons for the recall of judges, which political privilege would undoubtedly benefit the labor cause, but will the latter gain friend or favor from an aspirant for the presidency who says:

"I am absolutely opposed to the recall of judges, but I am not surprised that the question has become a vital one, because if you will face the facts you will find that in many commonwealths of this nation the judiciary is controlled by party interests, that they do not administer justice according to law, but safeguard special interests. If you go to one of our states, the name of which I will not mention, you will find that one person selected all of the judges on the supreme bench."

Nobody likes the dog that bites the petting hand any more than he likes the cur that barks today and bites tomorrow. One term of deceit is a warning; a second a sad realization, while a third would be a painful calamity. The fact is, labor must cease its political petting, if it ever expects to have its just measure in politics—especially industrial politics.

THE INDUSTRIAL TIDE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Some men work for health's sake,
Some to show their grit—
Most men work because they would
Soon starve if they should quit.

DEEP and strong, sure and powerful the industrial tide is bearing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners safely into the port of success. With the largest membership in its history, it is physically, intellectually, morally and financially stronger than ever before. As an organization it has flattering prospects for progress and prosperity.

Usefulness is the object of unionism and experience of its strength teaches that by organization "to do the best for self is finally to do the best for others." The strength of trade unionism is founded on unselfishness. Co-operation is the keynote of all accomplishment by federation. The discriminating public admires and approves of the method and perseverance of labor's organization. Trade unionism is a great factor for good and is accomplishing much for the general welfare, concerning which public comment is encouraging rather than critical.

Practical as politicians, that is what is being said for the men who, seeing the

necessity of improvement for the people, are working in a systematic way for the betterment of mankind. Differences of opinion develop between capital and labor, and conflict results, because a living wage basis for labor has not been established. Harmony cannot exist with unbalanced accounts and starvation standards. Conservation is a popular term that expresses much in the discussion of civic improvements.

How much more strength and meaning it gathers when used to emphasize the saving and improvement of our homes. The equipment and education of the young, the conservation of children, training them for upright, Christian citizenship is the worthy and noble end to which trades unionism as well as organization in other lines, is directing much effort. The industrial tide is sweeping away the narrow prejudices that so long hindered its usefulness and its force is turned to account in the universal struggle of good against evil. The apparent necessity for utilizing every means available for the stimulation and support of good works appeals for all and every influence inclined to oppose vice, greed, graft and injustice. Consecrated to this work, unionism performs valuable service. Along the line of religious movements the world is waking up to a larger vision of human needs, and a more practical and personal application and demonstration of faith's professions and possibilities.

In commercial circles men are sick of selfishness and conscience threatens revolt. The other fellow's side of the financial problem is making itself felt uncomfortably for the minds and hearts of the rich—those of whom still have left the capacity for sympathy. Thinking will arouse them to action, and suffering humanity will gradually realize at their hands the benediction of brotherhood. For a long time, alone and single handed, labor unionism, struggling for self-preservation, was even then the comforter and champion of the weak and oppressed. Ever consistent and sympathetic by perseverance, it has won the respect and co-operation of other fraternal organizations. Through the pinch of necessity and discipline of experience, industrial organization has a practical knowledge of the workingman's needs and his requirements, and its loyal promoters are on familiar ground in the great work of economic adjustment. The course of industrial organization, though still a rough and turbulent route, is clearly defined.

The world owes that man a living who honestly earns it. It has been asserted that if

The world owes us a living,
As some people say it does—still,
Even if it is so, we must hustle, you know,
And keep busy collecting the bill.

Notwithstanding the presidential campaign and all the uncertainties of political surprises, union labor keeps cheerfully and consistently on its course. There is plenty of unrest in labor circles—no doubt of that—but on the whole it is the agitation of activity and progress rather than abnormal discontent. After a hard winter and a disagreeable spring, working people can ill afford scarcity of employment, but many localities report such conditions. Enforced idleness in these places naturally occasions some anxiety, but labor is hopeful of better times ahead.

There is always some excitement to keep up a lively interest in the industrial situation. When manufacturing troubles get amicably settled, the mining troubles begin, so stagnation at least is not anticipated in industrial organization. Records and statistics are usually considered dry reading, but sometimes contain excellent food for thought. A recent item states that the present manufacturing business of the United States employs over 14 per cent. of the total population. A large majority of the employes are quite young, and it is reasonable to calculate from the wages received that their opportunities have been meager, their leisure limited, and their time short in which to equip themselves for intelligent citizenship and its obligations and responsibilities. These facts should be taken into earnest consideration by those more fortunately situated who are often most ready to contemptuously criticise the strikers and strike principles. In ten years the number of wage earners increased 4.4 per cent.

In the last five years practical work has moved steadily forward for educational uplift and the general welfare. Christian Association work, the Men and Religion movement, Associated Charities, Civic League, Red Cross, trades unions and fraternal orders of all sorts are working for the same great cause of humanity. Within the shadows still abound much of hardship, want, privation, misery, ignorance and degradation, appealing for charity and sympathy, and it is sweet to know of the ready response such conditions are receiving. Altruism is abroad. Notwithstanding wealth's arrogant display, luxury, licentiousness, lust, greed, idleness, wanton waste and wicked extravagance, the world is growing better. Every crisis proves it so. A world bereaved in the overwhelming disaster of the wonderful ship Titanic becomes better for its lesson of loss and mourning. Superb courage, splendid chivalry, noble heroism and Christian courtesy tell more eloquently than words of soul development and the growing Godward of the human race.

"Greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for another."

MARCHING FORWARD VERSUS STANDING STILL

(By H. B. Moyer.)

BROTHER NOAH may have built the Ark with the aid of such crude tools as a stone hatchet and a flint adze. Likewise he may have used wooden pegs or something along that line in lieu of nails. All of which —if it was so—was all right—then. But times and men change. What suited Noah in the way of woodcraft in the days gone by would hardly pass muster in these days of scientific workmanship; consequently the carpenter who is successful today employs strictly modern methods. The haphazard, slip-shod workman is decidedly not in demand. Everything pertaining to building nowadays is worked out along systematic lines. There is no guess work, and but little waste either in time or materials. Mr. Contractor has gone ahead, and Mr. Carpenter has gone along with him—that is to say a part of him has gone ahead. The rest of him lags back somewhere in the dark recesses of the middle ages.

One of the things Brother Contractor has taught us is the art of organization. Not that he prescribes it for us exactly, because, being of an extremely modest type of earthly being he hesitates to protrude his most prominent facial organ into our affairs. Despite avowed opinions to the contrary, however, there are those among the working classes who can distinguish daylight from darkness and vice versa, and these have never been under the necessity of playing buffers-in-general to falling houses to realize that what is "sauce for a goose should be sauce for a gander," as our learned friend Tom Browne once remarked. Hence when the Hon. Brother Capitalist progressed to the organizing stage Brother Toiler—or at least a goodly portion of him—was right on his heels or perhaps even a trifle in the lead. On the latter point there will always be some difference of opinion, for it must be remembered that, broadly speaking, Labor and Capital race in a circle, and it is difficult at times to determine which is leading.

And speaking about racing in a circle reminds us that it is better to be chasing something substantial than to pursue mere fancies. The prospector who hies himself through the wilds on what appears to be a wild goose chase has more chance of success than the idler who sits in town dreaming of the day when he will strike it rich, for the prospector at least has a definite object in view and is striving to attain it.

Some years ago I read a story in a magazine about a back woodsman who landed into civilization, and in the course of extended experiments discovered that it was steam that made the kettle bubble on the stove. Naturally he was somewhat chag-

rined when he learned that this discovery had been made by others many years previously, but eventually he realized that what he had lost in time figuring out the steam problem he had more than made up in learning to look about him and find out what the world was doing.

Some people learn quickly, others never seem to learn at all. By way of example, we have merely to recall that less than three millions of the many millions of working people in the United States and Canada have learned that to tackle organized capital single-handed is like trying to upset a mountain with a toothpick.

Millions of our working people do not seem to realize that while the earth and capital is moving all the time, they are standing still. Some of these people, no doubt, are more to be pitied than censured. Brow-beaten almost from infancy and imbued with the notion that the employer is a supreme being whose every word is law, is it really so wonderful after all that they have joined the vast army of pessimists whose acts and utterances bring gray hairs to old-young conscientious labor organizers?

Some of them have been starved into submission; others never inherited any backbone, while for the remainder one can put them down for everything from pinheads to stubborn mules. There are exceptions, of course, but exceptions seldom rule.

The recent awakening of the British coal miners after centuries of servitude, or practically that, tends to make more optimistic men whose whole hearts are in the ultimate success of the labor movement, and there is much that is inspiring in the large increases in membership shown all around the labor field despite recent unfortunate occurrences.

But after all is said and done it is to the rising generations that organized labor must look for the big victory—the time when all working people shall enjoy an equitable proportion of the fruits of their labor. It is "hard to teach old dogs new tricks," and besides it is the young people that are in demand today, and doubtless always will be.

Employers delight in getting a grip on the youngsters, bringing them up in their businesses and in teaching them the way they should go. To counteract this tendency organized labor must be continually on the alert, organizing here, there and everywhere. Inasmuch as organized capital deems it expedient to keep abreast of the times—in everything but wages, etc.—organized labor must keep just a step in advance, and it will.

Too much dependence is generally placed on the officers of the unions, although the contrary sometimes prove the case, but what I mean is that it is up to every individual member to do his part and not to leave everything to the officials. Browne gives some excellent advice to union men when he says—

To say well is good, but to do well is better;
Do well is the spirit and say well the letter;
If do well and say well were fitted in one frame
All were won, all were done, and got were all the gain.

An optimistic spirit is the proper caper all the time, no matter how dark things may look temporarily, but inactivity and optimism together make a highly unprofitable combination. If you believe in the present and future of organized labor, don't hesitate to try and imbue others with the same spirit of belief. That is one of the innumerable ways you can help the cause along. There isn't much that is poetic about having to work for a living or in striving to further the union labor cause, but just the same it won't hurt any of the brothers and those that aren't—as yet—brothers to read the following lines by Tennyson:

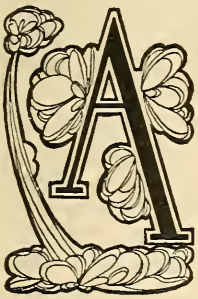
Ah! When shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and Universal Peace
Lie like a shaft across the land
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?

Organized labor is not only striving for freedom for labor, but for the entire human race.

Brains bring fancy prices, even when education is going at a discount.—Dallas News

WAITING OR WORKING?

(By H. S. LeValley, A. T., F. I. A. Sc.)



PROCRASTINATOR never becomes a creator. Many are the excuses for being behind, but no apologies are needed for being in front. Stand by, don't decry. Resolve, evolve and the problem solve. Angle for a good habit and grab it. Do today what you can't do tomorrow or yesterday, act; aim high; to learn to create is to use that bait. Suckers as well as whales are caught, you be the fisherman, hold that thought. Neither laggard in love or living ever pushed the button of success. Your pull is your push, your developing intellect the hook. Take heed, first prove your breed, then sow the seed. It is better to go broke than never to have taken a stroke, to bust than to rust. Create necessities, satisfy them. 'Tis thus you expand and get out of your shell. Prick your own bubble, all dolls are stuffed with sawdust, and still man survives in hope —of better things. Know your lack, take up the slack, and always come back, and start again. Fate is for those who wait, true life for those in the strife. When Diogenes of old was going along the street with head bowed in meditation, he answered in true dignity to "why thusly?" "I am seeking an honest man." Like Socrates, he had a spiritual man of truth for guide and counselor and was trimming his lantern to get better light for acquaintance. The beginning of true wisdom is knowledge gained through the higher self. The ivy vine e'er clings to the column of truth in its ascent. Don't hide that lamp of true fellowship, let its rays be cast afar for all.

Take note of what y do, your memory woo, and let your crea e will bring forth improved births.

As a result of thought we have a mental image, and the same in process of creation, literally, has raised tons of weight. These images when they have been fresh from the planing mill of man, have moved worlds, have broken tradition and given a new try-square to the race, and all because of a shift in the mental polarity, to a new and permanent state of creative being. Use the emotion of the Hebrew, culture of the Greek and will of the Roman. Bring the light from the center to circumferential consciousness, then let it react again on the center under right directed energy.

It is better to be marred in the mold, mangled in the mounting then never to have felt impress of potter's thumb. Blow your name in the bottle of wine of life, not the collar off a "big one." A little bit behind is the tail of the dog with its can, "I can, I will" is the beginning of the tale of success. A little chalk rubbed on the file before use on steel will prevent chips from scratching the work, so will a cheerful answer prevent friction, not speed with spasms, but motion equaling emotion. Not how you get it but how you transmute before the return. Lust for life is a brew of rue, love of service a joyful distillation that scatters sweet perfume of fellowship. Let the daily wage but presage its true spiritual correspondence.

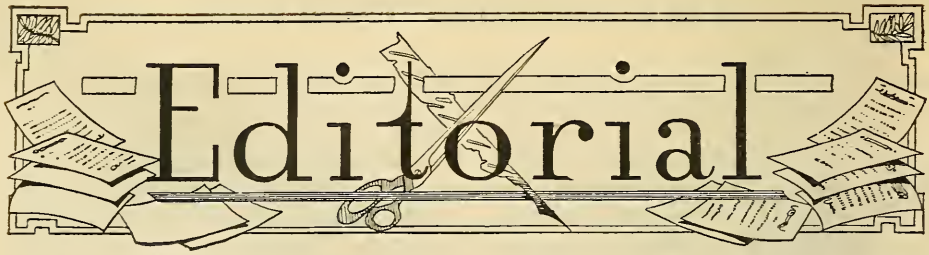
Are you waiting? If so, change vocation, become invocation that dovetail-joints of peace may be built into the sacred structure reared on stones of attributes of character that stand as jewels of light in the temple of the Most High, the temple the thief of time despoils not, but only serves to make its glory the greater by contrast.

Labor, the column of truth, bearing the scales of justice, built on the everlasting rock of service for man, can joyfully say:

Because I am flung twisted forth,
  Because in the making I was marred,
I do not doubt the purpose deep
  Behind the heavens calmly starred.
Life justifies in vivid ways,
  The heart that sees her great and sane;
Strong joy of being have I snatched,
  From out the fiery midst of pain.

Under our present industrial system a lot of people work for a few.

Good must overcome evil and right must ultimately prevail.



THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1912

Notice to Labor Publications

Upon desire and on behalf of the former general officers of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, we hereby call the attention of the publishers of labor papers to the fact, that the above-named organization, in compliance with a decision passed by the Atlanta A. F. of L. convention, has amalgamated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America and thus goes out of existence. Kindly remove the name of the organization formerly known as the Amalgamated Wood-Workers International Union of America, or the names of its general officers, from your exchange list and discontinue sending them copies of your publication.

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We have little sympathy for the so-called Industrial Workers of the World as an organization. Our U. B., and probably more conspicuously than any other trade organization in this country, is on record as being opposed to dual unions in any trade or calling. The Industrial Workers of the World are a dual organization and any affiliation with it acts as a forfeiture of membership in our U. B. However, when it occurs that in industrial conflicts the local authorities array themselves on the side of the employers, discriminate against the employes, intimidate and arrest men and women who insist on their constitutional right of assemblage and free speech, we must raise our voice in indignation and emphatically protest against such unlawful conduct of the authorities, and our sympathy goes out to the outraged men and women struggling for better conditions, regardless of their membership in any union whatsoever.

A few months ago the city of Lawrence, Mass., was the scene of an industrial conflict and in the disturbances that inevitably followed the interference, at the instance of the employers, of the police, a woman was shot and killed. The victim having been a striker, it is preposterous to assume that she was killed by her own people, beyond a shadow of doubt, the fatal shot was fired by the police. Yet two of the strike leaders were arrested and are now held under indictment for murder. Dynamite was planted in several buildings and the blame was fixed on the strikers, and now, under date of May 15, the Associated Press conveys the news, that John J. Breen, school committeeman of Lawrence, was found guilty of planting dynamite in several buildings at Lawrence during the recent textile strike, with the intent to discredit the strikers in the conduct of the strike.

On May 18, twelve of the leaders of the garment workers strike in progress in Kalamazoo, Mich., among them Miss Casey,

an International Organizer, were given jail sentences from 5 to 20 days for picketing in the neighborhood of a corset factory owned by the firm against which the strike is directed and for speaking and assembling in an effort to have shocking economic, moral and sanitary conditions in the factory abolished.

In Paterson, N. J., and a number of other localities, a rule of brutality and tyranny prevails this very moment and reports on the free speech controversy in San Diego, Cal., still appear in the press every day.

As to the situation in the latter city, the San Francisco Labor Council recently appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances connected with the assaults perpetrated upon men and women in San Diego. This committee submitted an exhaustive report, substantiated by affidavits and letters from officials, which is printed in full in May 4 issue, of "Organized Labor," the official paper of the State and Local Building Trades Councils of California. From the findings of the committee we are here quoting the following most significant:

"That the ordinance creating the restricted district and investing the police with summary power to drive people off the streets, were passed by the City Council of San Diego upon the request of a committee from the San Diego grand jury at the instance of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, after a conference by the representatives of that body with Harrison Gray Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

"That the members of the Industrial Workers of the World forthwith proceeded to violate the restricted-district ordinance for the alleged purpose of testing its constitutionality.

"That the city authorities of San Diego and especially the Police Department, committed various acts of brutality in arresting the offenders and frantically trying to enforce the ordinance.

"That there have been organized bodies of so-called vigilantes, whose members have committed numerous assaults, atrocities and outrages upon unarmed and defenseless men within the boundary of San Diego County."

The committee, in their report, then comes to the following conclusion:

"Considering the situation as a whole in its various ramifications, your representatives have come to the conclusion that the co-called San Diego free-speech fight is one of many similar struggles which have been fought in some of the smaller cities in this and other states where the authorities have taken themselves too seriously, and our friends, the Industrial Workers of the World, have too zealously sought to advertise their existence.

"These fights have been productive of a high tension of feeling and a corresponding amount of intolerance, and San Diego presents no exception. That community today is very much like a limb of a body suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism. But while we deplore and disapprove some of the methods and tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World, the fact should be remembered that they and their sympathizers and their acts are part of the workers' struggle for better conditions and brighter lives.

"However, the wisdom of this kind of fighting may be questioned, and should be carefully considered by trade unionists and organizations which owe allegiance to the American Federation of Labor before they are drawn into them. Years of experience have taught us that it is not healthful or well for the trade-union movement to enter into any struggle without first being fully cognizant of the causes and the plans before the battle is started.

As stated here at the outset, we have little sympathy for the Industrial Workers of the World as an organization, nor do we approve of the conduct of their members which provoked this reign of lawlessness and brutality in Lawrence, San Diego and other cities. It is however to be observed that the lawless acts committed by the authorities in these cases, and the unwarranted persecution of union men are not confined only to members of the Industrial Workers of the World. In San Diego as well as in other localities, men holding

membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been and are likewise being prosecuted.

In view of these facts we deem it our duty to voice our indignation at the lawless and brutal conduct of the authorities in the cities referred to, and we would recommend that our members hold protest meetings and use their influence in every way possible to the end that workingmen and women are fully protected and not interfered with in the exercise of their constitutional rights, that the men under indictment are accorded a fair trial and law and order again prevail in these cities.

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Karl Legien, the General Secretary of the General Commission of the Federation of Trade Unions, of Germany, Secretary of the International Secretariat of the Trade Unions of the World and member of the German Parliament, whose visit to this country we announced in our April issue, and who is touring the United States as the guest of the American Federation of Labor in the interest of the trade union movement, has delivered addresses in a number of cities on his way to the Pacific coast. Bro. Legien talks in German and his speech in interpreted by Bro. Baumeister, his secretary, who accompanies him. Delivering an address in Indianapolis Wednesday, May 1, he said in part:

"I have not come to this country to teach you workers about your tactics and struggles, but I am eagerly looking forward to become acquainted with your methods, and general working conditions.

"Germany is not the home of unionism. This credit belongs to Great Britain rather than Germany. We, however, have made great strides and our effectiveness today is due to the solidity of our working people. We in Germany believe that a worker will never become a capitalist if he is honest, therefore he is condemned to the common ranks. For 150 years our workingmen's societies and journeymen guilds were persecuted by the government. Labor organization was forbidden by legislative enactment and it was not until comparatively recently that the government allowed free speech and assemblage.

"During the period of 1860-78 about 50,000 workers were organized, and the German government tried vigorously to enforce the anti-union laws. It tried to lay the blame upon trade unionists for the outrage committed by the National Liberal parties. Yet the expectation of the government that the trade unions could be overthrown by force was futile, for the movement grew ever stronger and stronger.

"In 1890 at a convention the two wings of the trade union movement then in existence in the country united, and a concrete plan of organization followed. A general government, corresponding to the American Federation of Labor, was established.

"Our local branches, or locals, are independent in a certain degree, but as regards strikes they must follow the orders of the national executive of the union.

"We had a good deal of trouble until we got rid of the old privilege of the local branches to call strikes whenever they thought it wise.

"The national unions are united in the general commission, but the latter is not entitled to decide on matters relating to its affiliated unions, although it may recommend a certain course to pursue. The central or national unions are absolutely independent as far as strikes are concerned, while the general commission is entrusted with the work and duties common to all affiliated unions.

"We refuse, in our unions, where we want to unite the workers of all trades and faiths, to mix in party politics; for that purpose we are separately organized in the Socialist party.

"These views, fortunately, are held by the Socialist party and unions as well. We consider the German Socialist party the mouthpiece of our organization.

"We owe it to our united organization that the German trade union movement has since developed so remarkably well. Following a serious industrial depression, however, the membership of our unions declined. Their lowest figure was reached in 1894, when they numbered 246,000 members. Six years afterward, after the fall of the anti-Socialist law, at the end of

the year 1900, they had increased to 680,000 paying members, surpassing the 1,000,000 mark in 1904, when exactly 1,052,000 trade unionists were affiliated with our national center.

"After another six years' period, that is to say, in 1910, their membership amounted to 2,017,000, and the last year has again been so successful that the German trade unions can now boast of a total membership of 2,500,000.

"The income of the unions in 1910 was in ten years from 1900, almost 64,000,000 marks. The greatest importance is placed on the financial income and its influence on industrial problems. The idea of low dues has undergone a wonderful change. As a result in our Local Unions they range in your money from 15 to 75 cents per week. In ten years over $84,000,000 have been spent on strikes. The fact is continually emphasized that no real influence can be brought on industry unless the workers are financially equipped. I understand that your unions are approaching the high-dues basis in this country. I believe it will be your salvation. There will be complaints, of course, but once it is in full operation the members will be more than satisfied because of the increased benefits. You cannot do work on an impoverished or empty treasury.

"With the growth of the trade union movement has come the advent of the Social Democrat party. With its 4,500,000 votes it has elected 110 out of the 397 members of the Reichstag, of which but seven are intellectuals and the rest workers of the mill, mine and factory.

"The German trade union can boycott. They are not affected by injunctions as you are here in this country.

"A further characteristic of the labor movement in Germany are the relations between the unions, the party and the co-operative societies.

"We deem it best to do things for ourselves, and for that reason the co-operative plan was adopted by the German labor organizations, and today we have 1,200 of these places in as many cities, which are patronized by 2,500,000 families. Last year the stores took in 43,000,000 marks. The profits were used in starting other branches, until today we operate our own factories, which produce goods for our own consumption.

"We are still at the beginning of things. There are still millions of men and women who are not in the labor unions. Yet the co-operation of all the unions of the world is being knitted together day by day. At the present time 10,000,000 workers, representing all nationalities, are organized into the General Secretariat of the International Bureau. The final aim of all the workers is the same—the universal unity of labor, the abolition of warfare, the right to live, and the obligation to work, the battle cry: 'Liberty and equality for every human being on the face of the globe.'"

While in the city Bro. Legien and his secretary Bro. Baumeister honored our general office with a visit where they were given all desired information as to the history and working of our U. B. On leaving, Bro. Baumeister took a snap-shot picture of our headquarter building.

Labor's Spiral

(Semper Idem.)

Empires may fall; go down in dust—
  Kings may totter on their thrones;
Both good and evil that men do
  May be inter'd mid crumbling bones,
But mass that makes the empire great—
  That is the salt of very earth—
Its spirit lives through every change,
  And ever to new truth gives birth.

The princes, paupers, that strew the course.
  Where empires great have held their sway,
Are but lowly worms that burrow deep,
  That mass may see the light of day.
From mass comes class and classes fall,
  Humble again are lordly, proud,
But we see once more, from verdant sward,
  That spirit rise that knows no shroud.

Thus 'tis onward, upward, seeking light,
  The mass progressive sweeps along,
Finds discordant note in every age,
  Mingled with triumphant song.
Each level reached, seized, maintain'd,
  Making higher being of the one,
Redounds to spirit pervading all,
  As the great cosmic course is run.

H. S. LEVALLEY, A. T.,
Editor Kankakee (Ill.) Telepsychist.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

The Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 16, 1912, in National Rifles Armory, Washington, D. C. So as to avoid any misunderstandings relative to the election of delegates and alternates, Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the general constitution should be carefully consulted.

For your guidance we wish to inform you that:

1. A Local Union having one hundred members or less in good standing is entitled to representation in the convention by one delegate. A union with more than one hundred members and less than five hundred is entitled to two delegates. A union with more than five hundred members and less than one thousand is entitled to three delegates, and a union with one thousand or more members is entitled to four delegates.

2. A Local Union indebted to the General Office for two months' per capita tax is not entitled to representation at all.

3. The election of delegates and alternates must be held during the month of July of the present year.

4. All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting when the election of delegates takes place.

5. A member to be eligible as a delegate or alternate to the convention must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder or be engaged in running wood-working machinery.

6. It is further specified that a delegate or alternate must be working at or depend-

ing on the trade for a livelihood, or be employed by the organization. In either case he must be a member in good standing in the U. B. for at least a period of twelve months prior to his election, except, of course, the Local Union has not been organized that length of time.

7. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat in the convention by official credentials supplied by the General Office for that purpose, duly signed by the president and recording secretary of the Local Union he represents, with the seal of the union attached thereto.

8. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote only; proxy representation shall not be allowed.

9. Contractors who are members of the organization are not eligible as delegates.

10. The mileage and expenses of the delegate attending the convention must be defrayed by the union or unions they represent.

11. Local Unions will please take notice that Section 9 of the general constitution distinctly specifies that the recording secretary shall be fined the sum of $5.00 for failure to send in the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

As no special rates can be guaranteed by the railroads, it devolves on the delegates themselves to make the best arrangements they can for traveling to and from Washington, D. C., with their home passenger agents.

Again we wish to remind you that Section 238 of the general constitution specifies that—

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the constitution committee."

You are therefore asked to send in all changes, alterations or amendments to the constitution as soon as possible.

If our Local Unions, officers and members will follow closely the instructions herein given, much misunderstanding will be avoided. Later an official circular letter containing more detailed and complete information will be forwarded to all Local Unions.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1912, of the General Executive Board

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the January, 1912, and April, 1912, sessions:

February 13, 1912.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 16 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

February 27, 1912.

Communication from the G. S. informing the members of the Board that the supply of English rituals on hand at G. O. was exhausted, stating that Harrington & Folger, who had printed previous order at 14¾ cents each, now wanted 21 cents each and asking whether he should give the order for 500 copies to Harrington & Folger. The Board authorized the G. S. to procure the number required.

March 1, 1912.

The G. S. submitted the proposition of reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., together with copy of letter from the president and secretary of the Building Trades Department. The Board authorized the G. S. to submit the question of reaffiliation to our members for a referendum vote.

Indianapolis, April 1, 1912.

The second quarterly session of the G. E. B. convened at the G. O. on the above date, with Chairman Connolly, Bausher, Potts, Walquist, Cole and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending March 31 was read and filed.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a

trade movement for an increase in wage from 60 to 65 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Tipton, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 358 for official sanction to inaugurate movement for renewal of trade agreement. Official sanction granted.

O'Fallon, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 140 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

Joliet, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 174 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage for outside men from 50 to 55 cents per hour and for union label on mill and shop work, to establish a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from ten to nine for inside men. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day for outside men to take effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G O.

Norwich, N. Y. Request from L. U. 310 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Council Bluffs, Iowa. Request from L. U. 364 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.60 to $4.00 per day to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 2.

All members present.

Somerville, N. J. Request from L. U. 455 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.28 to $3.60 per day, to go into eff ct April 1. Official sanction granted.

Salem, Ill. Request from L. U. 798 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

DeKalb, Ill. Request from L. U. 965 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 42½ to 47½ cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

Hinsdale, Ill. Request from L. U. 463, endorsed by the Du Page Co. D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and reduction of hours. Action deferred and the G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Hinsdale to advise the L. U. in the adjusting of their new wage scale.

Waycross, Ga.—Request from L. U. 779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a contemplated trade demand for an increase in wage and a reduction of hours to have taken effect April 1. (Laid over by the Board at January session.) Information received that the L. U. had withdrawn their demands. The papers are filed.

Springfield, Mo. Request from L. U. 978 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and increase in wage from 33 1-3 to 37½ cents per hour to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Michigan City, Ind. Request from L. U. 1236 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

Penn Yan, N. Y. Request from L. U. 996 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and an increase in wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

New Brunswick, N. J. Request from L. U. 1297 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.52 to $4 per day, to take effect April 18. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Mason City, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1313 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and reduction of hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Princeton, Ill. Request from L. U. 1525 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1. Official sanction granted.

St. Thomas, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1798 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday to go into effect April 1. Official sanction granted. As L. U. 1798 has not been connected with the U. B. the time required to entitle them to financial aid as per Section 150, G. C., financial aid cannot be considered.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 38 for sanction and financial aid in sup-

port of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 3.

All members present.

Halifax, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 83 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Youngstown, Ohio. Request from L. U. 171 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.25 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1. Sanction denied owing to lack of interest as shown by the small vote cast by the members of L. U. 171 on the proposed wage increase.

A committee from L. U. 898 of Benton Harbor, Mich., appeared before the Board and submitted data in reference to Resolution No. 52, acted upon by our last convention, which provided for the establishment of mineral baths for fellow workmen afflicted with rheumatism and kindred diseases.

A committee with credentials from the Indianapolis D. C. appeared before the Board in reference to a request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in the legal defense of Brothers Meadows and Kline. The Board appropriates $2,000.00.

April 4.

All members present.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours for inside men and use of union-made trim, to go into effect May 1. Action deferred and the G. S. requested to secure additional information.

Des Moines, Iowa. Request from L. U. 106 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage, taking effect April 1. Sanction denied owing to lack of interest shown by the members when vote on trade demand was taken, as only 91 members out of a membership of 800 voted on proposed increase. Also for violating Section 139 of the G. C. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Des Moines.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. 206 for sanction and financial aid in support of contemplated trade demand for a signed agreement to go into effect May 1. The Board cannot endorse the proposed movement owing to lack of organization of the millmen and the industry in that city.

Kingston, Can. Request from L. U. 249 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour to go into effect June 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Meadville, Pa. Request from L. U. 556 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 33 1-3 to 37½ cents per hour and reduction of hours from nine to eight, to go into effect June 1. This movement was considered by the Board at January session, action deferred. The Board now sanctions this movement, financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Rutland, Vt. Request from L. U. 590 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase in wage from 27 7-9 to 31¼ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

A representative with credentials from the Central Mississippi Valley Carpenters' Conference Board appeared and gave the Board detailed information relative to the expenditure of an appropriation made by the Des Moines convention, as per Resolution No. 66, and progress of organizing; also in reference to a request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes.

Sheboygan, Wis. Request from L. U. 657 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and for Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Rome, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1016 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and for Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 5.

All members present.

Cumberland, Md. Request from L. U. 1024 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and an increase in wage from 30 5-9 to 34⅜ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Eau Claire, Wis. Request from L. U. 1074 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and an increase in wage from 32½ to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 15. Sanction granted; financial

aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Galt, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1216 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Santa Fe, N. M. Request from L. U. 1223 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Boston, Mass. Request from L. U. 1393, Wharf and Bridge Carpenters, endorsed by the Boston, D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage to go into effect June 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Corpus Christi, Tex. Request from L. U. 1423 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 1. Official sanction granted.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 1588 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 33 1-3 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can. Request from L. U. 1390 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday for outside carpenters to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Tri-Counties, Mich. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

April 6.

All members present.

Peckville, Pa. Request from L. U. 1678 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Milford, Mass. Request from L. U. 867 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and a reduction of hours from ten to nine, to go into effect May 15. Action deferred; the G. S. is requested to secure additional information.

Elmhurst and Wheaton, Ill. Request from L. U.'s 558 and 1527, endorsed by the Du Page Co. D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Springfield, Mass. Request from L. U. 1105, millmen, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the Saturday half holiday and increase in wage to go into effect May 1. Action deferred; the G. S. is requested to secure additional information.

Akron, Ohio. Request from L. U. 84 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum scale and enforcement of card system, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 8.

All members present.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 1381 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late wife of Thomas R. Cubben, member of L. U. 1381. The papers in this case are referred back to the G. P., he to secure additional information.

Montreal, Can. Appeal of L. U. 134 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Emil Lezotte, late member of L. U. 134. The case was considered by the Board at the January session and referred back to the G. T. for a decision on the merits of the case. The G. T. having disapproved the claim, the decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Regina, Sask., Can. Request from L. U. 1867 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and the Saturday half holiday. Action deferred; the G. P. is requested to send a deputy into Regina to investigate conditions and to advise our members.

Somersworth, N. H. Request from L. U. 1673 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage. Action is deferred and the G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Somersworth to advise our members.

Williamstown, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 979 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of deceased member, Hiram H. Walker. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The papers before the Board show that the late brother was not in benefit at the time of death, therefore the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 58 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim of Brother Mike Rabenbauer for a disability donation. The papers before the Board show that the alleged disability was not the result of an accident as per Section 96, G. C. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

April 9.

All members present.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. in reference to the controversy between the J. D. C. and L. U. 727 of New York City which terminated in the suspension of L. U 727 from the J. D. C. placed before the Board by the G. P. The secretary of the J. D. C. expressed consensus of opinion that this L. U. should be disbanded. In absence of a request from the J. D. C. to suspend, or any recommendation from the G. P. to suspend or disband this L. U., the entire matter is referred back to the G. P. to investigate and to endeavor to adjust the controversy. During the consideration of this case a representative with credentials from L. U. 727 appeared before the Board and made a lengthy detailed statement.

Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing the millmen. Action deferred; the G. S. is requested to secure information as to the number of union and non-union men employed in the mills in the district and amount of dues paid by the respective Local Unions.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Request from L. U. 323 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and other expenses. The request is denied.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Can. Request from L. U. 619 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied; the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Denver, Colo. Request from L. U. 1874 submitted to the Board by the G. P. that a surety bond be furnished by the G. O. in the appeal to the supreme court of Colorado from the District Court in the case of the A. S. of C. vs. Thos. James, et al., members of L. U. 1874 of Denver. After going through voluminous papers in this and previous cases, such as damage suits, mandamus, writ of replevin and injunction proceedings dating back since 1908, continuing up to date, the request for an appeal bond is granted.

April 10.

All members present.

Denver, Colo. Communication from L. U. 55 in regard to the defense of Brothers Meadows and Kline received and filed.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction to send out an appeal to our L. U.'s to buy shares of stock or contribute toward building a labor temple in Rochester The request is denied.

Chicago, Ill. Communications and bills from attorney in the case of Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, formerly of the A. W. W., placed before the Board by the G. P. The Board requests the G. P. to notify the attorney that this G. O. has at no time been a party to this action nor agreed to pay any expense in connection with the case.

Akron, Ohio. Complete accounting received from L. U. 84 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, with a request for an additional appropriation. The accounting is filed and the Board appropriates $100.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

The G. P. recommended to the board that the J. D. C. of New York City be requested to grant Local Union 727 working cards for this quarter pending the investigation in the controversy between the J. D. C. and L. U. 727. The recommendation was concurred in.

Los Angeles, Cal. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed. Upon request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes the Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Portland, Ore. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Portchester, N. Y. Communication from the D. C. in reference to the controversy between L. U. 196 of Greenwich, Conn., and the Portchester D. C. relative to jurisdiction. This matter being in the hands of the G. P., this communication is also referred to him, with the request that he give it his earliest attention.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of D. M. Comeau, formerly of L. U. 126, from a ruling of the G. P. in the case of D. M. Comeau vs. 126. The papers in this case are referred back to the G. P. for a decision.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Appeal of L. U. 308 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1649 vs. 308. As new evidence has been submitted since the G. P. rendered a decision, the case is referred back to the G. P.

April 11.

All members present.

Omaha, Neb. Appeal of L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 364 and A. A. Whitlock vs. the D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of G. H. Norie of L. U. No. 80 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of G. H. Norie vs. L. U. No. 80. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Wilmington, Del. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. No. 93 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. This request was considered at the January session and action was deferred. The Board appropriates one hundred dollars, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Long Beach, Cal. Request from L. U. 710 for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Los Angeles Co. As this matter has been acted upon by the Board the papers are filed.

Quebec, Canada. Request from L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied. The records at this office show that organizers have, and still are working in Quebec.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can. Request from L. U. 1390 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Minneapolis, Minn. Communication from L. U. 548 in reference to payment of assessment levied by the Board in July, 1911. The Board grants additional extension of time to June 15, 1912.

Boston, Mass. Request from L. U. 954 for an extension of time in which to pay balance of assessment due this office, levied July, 1911. The Board grants additional extension to June 15, 1912.

South Vancouver, Can. Request from L. U. 1208 for an extension of time in which to pay 50-cent assessment due this office. The Board grants extension to June 15, 1912.

Montreal, Can. Request from L. U. 1244 for an extension of time in which to pay 50-cent assessment due this office. The Board grants extension to June 15, 1912.

Girardville, Pa. Request from L. U. 1387 to be exempt from paying 50-cent assessment. The request is denied. This L. U. is granted an extension of time to June 15, 1912, in which to pay the assessment.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for exemption from paying 50-cent assessment. The request is denied. The Board grants extension of time to No. 1440 until June 15, 1912.

Pottsville, Pa. Communication from L. U. 228 relative to payment of 50-cent assessment. The Board extends time of payment of this assessment to L. U. 228 to June 15, 1912.

Boston, Mass. Communication from the D. C. relative to an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in 1910. The Board has on two previous occasions requested the D. C. to return the unexpended balance to this office. Inasmuch as these requests have not been complied with, the Board requests the G. S. to notify the D. C. that unless the unexpended balance (as per their accounting) be returned to this office on or before May 31, 1912, the Local Unions affiliated with the Boston D. C. will be charged on the books at this office with a pro rata share of the sum involved The G. S. will also send a copy of these instructions to each L. U. in the D. C.

Middletown, Conn. Communication from L. U. 1512 in reference to 50-cent assessment, stating that when the Board would give the L. U. an appropriation asked for in April, 1911, the L. U. would then pay the assessment due this office. The Board extends the time of payment of this assessment to L. U. 1512 to June 15, 1912.

Ft. William, Ont., Can. Communication from L. U. 1498 relative to an unexpended appropriation made by the Board in 1910. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. 1498 to forthwith return the amount in question to this office.

Atlanta, Ga. Communication from L. U. 353 in regard to an unexpended appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Macon, Ga. Communication from the D. C. relative to partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. This accounting came before the Board at the January session. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to send to this office receipted bills as per instructions of January meeting of the Board.

Pottsville, Pa. Partial accounting from L. U. 228 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Tacoma, Wash. Communication from L. U. 470 relative to an unexpended appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. 470 to return the amount in question to this office.

April 12.

All members present.

Austin, Tex. Partial accounting from L. U. 300 for an appropriation made by the Board for court expenses incurred in disallowed claim for funeral donation of M. Blount, deceased member of L. U. 300. The partial accounting is filed and the G. S. is requested to notify L. U. 300 to send to this office receipted bills for unaccounted balance.

Peoria, Ill. Complete accounting received from L. U. 183 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Holyoke, Mass. The District Council having returned to this office the sum of $32.00

unaccounted balance of an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike, was accepted as complete; examined and filed.

Pasadena, Cal. Communication from L. U. 769 in reference to amendment to general constitution read as information and filed.

Melbourne, Vic., Australia. Communication from the Australian Society of Progressive Carpenters and Joiners requesting an agreement with the U. B. for an interchange of membership cards laid over until July session for additional information.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. L. U. 617 having returned to this office the unexpended balance of $88.00 of an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike, the accounting is received as complete and filed.

Springfield, Ohio. Request from L. U. 660 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to assist in building a labor temple. The request is denied.

Leadville, Colo. Appeal of L. U. 850 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the late wife of Brother Isaac Close, member of L. U. 850. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The papers before the Board show that Brother Close was not in benefit at time of his wife's death. The appeal is dismissed.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine for millmen to go into effect May 1. Referred back to the G. S., he to secure additional information.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect June 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Moline, Ill. Partial accounting received from the Central Mississippi Valley Carpenters' Conference Board for an appropriation of $2,000, made by the Des Moines convention, for organizing purposes and a request for an additional appropriation. The representative from the Central Mississippi Valley Carpenters' Conference Board, who appeared before the G. E. B. on April 4, in his report and statement represented to the Board that during the time organizing work had been carried on in that district under the direction of the Conference Board, the membership had been increased by 487 in the district; that several unions had received an increase in wage and some Unions a reduction of hours. At the request of the G. E. B. General Secretary Duffy submitted a report taken from the books at the G. O. covering the same Local Unions and period of time included in the report from the Central Mississippi Valley Carpenters' Conference Board. This report showed 2,471 members in this district when organizing work was started about June 1, 1911, and 2,366 at this time, a loss of 105 members. The report further shows that twenty-six Local Unions in this district, according to their latest report, had in their treasuries $10,238.64, and eleven Local Unions had made no report at all to this office as to the amount of money in their treasuries. In view of the facts set forth in the General Secretary's report, the request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes is denied.

April 13.

All members present.

Quebec, Can. Request from L. U. 730 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour and reduction of hours from ten to nine, to go into effect May 15. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Springfield, Mass. Request from L. U. 1105 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and reduction of hours. Referred back for additional information by the Board on April 6, is again referred back and the G. S. is requested to forward and instruct L. U. 1105 to fill out the schedule complete.

Hyde Park, Mass. Request from the D. C. of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. system for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage and reduction of hours. Official sanction granted; the request for the assistance of a deputy is referred to the G. P.

Chehalis, Wash. Request from L. U. 791 for an extension of time to pay 50-cent assessment. The Board extends the time to 791 in which to pay the assessment until June 15, 1912.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. Request from L. U. 232 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Request from L. U. 617 for an additional extension of time in which to pay 50-cent assessment. Request granted; time extended to June 15, 1912.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $400, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. 559 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The papers before the Board show that our L. U. in Paducah is in complete control of the situation in that city, therefore the request is denied.

April 15.

All members present.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Bequest from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing pur-

poses. The Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the General Office.

Portland, Ore. Request from the Northwest Council of Carpenters for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Bay Counties, Cal. Partial accounting from D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes laid over awaiting additional information.

Washington, D. C. Appeal of W. W. Adamson from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. W. Adamson vs. L. U. 132, regarding the election of warden of L. U. 132. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Bay Counties, Cal. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike. The G. S. is requested to notify the D. C. to return to this office the unexpended balance of $238.00.

Atlantic City, N. J. Appeal of T. E. Harffey from the decision of the G. P. in the case of T. E. Harffey vs. the D. C. in election of business agent. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Worcester, Mass. Request from L. U. 877, millmen, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for Saturday half holiday and increase in wage, to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

New York City. Communication from the National Anti-Injunction League relative to defending injunction litigation read as information and filed.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up at this time.

April 16.

All members present.

The papers in the injunction cases in New York City were taken up and considered by the Board in conjunction with the G. P., G. S. and G. T. The G. P. and Secretary of the Board made a report as to the progress made in all the cases since the last session of the Board. The report of the G. P. and secretary of the Board was received, their action concurred in, and the committee continued. Moved, seconded and carried that when the Board adjourns they adjourn to meet in New York City to consider conditions in regard to injunctions now pending, and that the G. P. and G. S. is requested to meet with the Board in New York City.

New York City. Papers were placed before the Board in another injunction recently secured against our organization by Parshelsky Bros., Inc. The Board endorsed the action taken by the D. C. in securing Lawyer Beattie to appear in court for the J. D. C. on April 12. Further consideration will be given the case when the Board meets in New York City.

New York City. The bill submitted by Attorneys Beattie and Maloney, amounting to $6,000 as fees and expenses incurred in defending of Irving & Casson, Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., and the prosecution of the Rodd vs. Potter cases was ordered paid.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 718 from the decision of the G. P. in the case where the D. C. (or secretary thereof) had summarily removed the delegates of L. U. 718 from the D. C. without authority. This entire case is referred back to the G. P. with instructions to dissolve the present D. C. and organize a new D. C. The Board recommends that an entire new set of delegates be elected to the D. C. by the Local Unions. The request that the member of the Board from the First District be sent into New Rochelle is referred to the G. P.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

April 17.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Du Page Co., Ill. The representative who had been sent to assist the DuPage Co. D. C. appeared before the Board and made a report as to progress of trade movement in Hinsdale, Elmhurst and Wheaton. The Board appropriates $200.00 as relief to men on strike.

Detroit, Mich. A representative with credentials from the Wayne Co. D. C. appeared before the Board in reference to the request made by the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Elgin, Ill. Request from L. U. 363, endorsed by the Du Page Co. District Council, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, a reduction of hours from nine to eight and the Saturday half holiday. Action is deferred awaiting additional information.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. Request from L. U. 232 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and the establishing of union rules. This was laid over by the Board on April 13 for additional information. Later information having been furnished, sanction is granted, financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Chicago, Ill. Communication received from L. U. 54 in regard to strike pay. As the trade demand made by the Chicago D. C. was satisfactorily adjusted, the communication is filed.

Detroit, Mich. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

April 18.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

April 19.

All members present.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Joliet, Ill. Information received as to progress of trade movement from L. U. 174, with a request for financial aid as relief to men on strike. The Board appropriates $100 as relief, and the G. P. is requested to send a deputy into Joliet to assist our members.

April 20.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for financial aid to assist in organizing work As the records at this office show that an organizer is at work in Cleveland at this time the request is denied.

Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1168 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Norwalk, Conn. Request from L. U. 746 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, from $3.25 to $3.60 per day to go into effect May 1, 1912. Owing to the lack of interest displayed by the members of No. 746, as shown by the small percentage voting on this proposed trade movement, action is deferred by the Board and the matter is referred back to the L. U.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. This was before the Board on the 6th inst.; action was deferred and the G. S. requested to secure additional information. The latest communication from the L. U. not containing all the information asked for, action is again deferred.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 285 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and reduction of hours from ten to nine per day to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Request from L. U. 782 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and enforcement of the working rules to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Springfield, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of millmen for Saturday half holiday during the entire year. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 22.

All members present.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of millmen for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and enforcement of union rules in mills. This was before the Board on the 4th instant and action deferred awaiting additional information. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect May 15, 1912. This matter was before the Board on the 6th and 20th instants, and action was deferred awaiting additional information. The information having been received, sanction is granted, financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 1367 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of Wm. F. Chandler, a member of the A. W. W. who died prior to his transfer to the U. B. The ruling of the G. T. is sustained and the G. E. B. concurs in the opinion expressed by the G. T. in his letter of April 10 to L. U. 1367.

Chicago, Ill Appeal of L. U. 504 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 504 vs. Chicago District Council. As the records at this office show that L. U. 504 filed an appeal with the G. P. within thirty days as prescribed by Section 158, G. C., the matter is referred back to the G. P. to decide the case on its merits.

Elgin, Ill. Request from the Du Page Co. D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours. Sanction is denied on account of lack of proper organization.

Stapleton, Long Island, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 567, Stapleton, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 203 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vs. L. U. 567 in readmitting to membership George Hawkins. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Wheeling, W. Va. Request from the Ohio Valley District Council for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce union conditions on May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered

later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 28 to 35 cents per hour and enforcement of union conditions to go into effect June 1, 1912. Action is deferred awaiting additional information.

The G. E. B. adjourned temporarily to meet with the G. P., G. S. and G. T. as the Board of Trustees to take up matters pertaining to the building.

The Board of Trustees having adjourned, the G. E. B. resumed its session.

The G. P., G. S. and G. T. met with the Board and considered the report submitted by the sub-committee on home and sanitariums, as per action of the Board January 30, in conformity with Resolutions No. 1, 2 and 52 referred to the General Officers by the Des Moines Convention. The report was read and adopted as amended. Additional matters pertaining thereto to be finally considered at the July meeting of the Board.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Request from L. U. 323 for a donation to assist members involved in a trade movement. Inasmuch as no financial assistance was asked for when the schedule was considered by the Board and as the trade dispute has been satisfactorily adjusted and the local is in such financial condition as to care for its own members, the request is denied.

Pomeroy, Ohio. Request from L. U. 650 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day and reduction of hours from nine to eight per day to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151, G. C., as reports are received at the G. O.

April 23.

All members present.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Chairman, Secretary and Brother Cole of the Board meet at the General Office one week prior to the July session to compile the report of the G. E. B. for the convention to be held at Washington, D. C.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. 759 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 759 vs. L. U. 1577 in readmitting J. F. Black to membership. The records show that on April 15, 1909, J. F. Black was expelled by L. U. 759 for violating Section 198 of the general constitution, that J. F. Black at no time has appealed from the action of L. U. 759; that on September 16, 1910, J. F. Black was initiated in L. U. 1577; that L. U. 759 protested against Black being retained as a member of L. U. 1577. Section 198 provides that for any violation thereof a member shall be expelled and forever debarred from membership in the U. B. The appeal of L. U. 759 is sustained. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, and L. U. 1577 is ordered to strike the name of J. F. Black from its books.

Freeland, Pa. Communication from L. U. 905 in regard to conditions brought about by the request of the Mine Workers for better working conditions was laid over awaiting additional information.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts were found correct.

The report of the Compilation Committee which counted the vote on the amendments to the constitution submitted by Local Unions was placed before the Board. The committee reported that the amendment to Section 44 was lost by a vote of 7,236 for and 34,646 against. The amendment to Section 24, Proposition No. 1, was carried by a vote of: in favor, 28,856, and against the amendment, 11,341. The amendment to Section No. 20, known as Proposition No. 2 was lost by a vote of 6,492 in favor, and 35,810 against the amendment. Amendment of new section to be known as Section 32a, Proposition No. 3, was lost by a vote of 14,838 in favor, 26,-755 against.

The minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet in New York City.

New York City, April 25.

Arlington Hotel. All members of the Board, including G. P. Huber and G. S. Duffy, present.

The entire day and evening was consumed conferring with the attorneys and committee of the J. D. C. in regard to injunction litigation.

April 26.

All members of the Board, including the G. P. and G. S., present.

The members of the Board, General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy, in conjunction with the President, Secretary-treasurer and committee of the J. D. C. had a conference with Attorneys Beattie and Maloney relative to status of present injunction cases and discussed the further defense of these cases, which consumed the greater part of the day.

After a thorough investigation of all these cases the Board reaffirms its decision of January 17, 1912, that the G. P. and secretary of the Board represent the G. E. B. in looking after the interests of the U. B. in these injunction cases in conjunction with the committee selected by the J. D. C. of New York City between sessions of the Board. The Board further rules that no expenses shall be incurred in connection with these law suits unless authorized by the above joint committee representing the Board and the J. D. C., and no bills will be recognized by the G. E. B. unless approved by this committee. The G.

S. is instructed to notify the attorneys in the case, the J. D. C. and the committee of the J. D. C. of this action; also give a copy of this action to the G. P.

Further consideration was given the injunction recently secured against our organization by Parshelsky Bros., Inc. As per action of the Board, April 16, the Board decides that Attorney Beattie continue to represent the U. B. in this case.

The bill submitted by the secretary-treasurer of the J. D. C. for $307.40 for services of Henry W. Blumberg was referred to the joint committee representing the G. E. B. and the J. D. C.

Toronto, Can. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied; the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P. with the request that an organizer be assigned to Toronto to assist the D. C.

April 27.

All members of the Board and G. S. Duffy present.

Further consideration was given existing conditions in New York City. The Board requested the secretary of the J. D. C. to notify the U. B. members of the Executive Committee of the J. D. C. including the committee of the J. D. C. on injunctions, to meet the Board at the Arlington Hotel Monday evening, April 29 at 8 p. m. and further requested the secretary of the J. D. C. to call a meeting of the U. B. delegates of the J. D. C., including the committee of the J. D. C. on injunctions, for Tuesday evening, April 30, 8 p. m., at 142 E. 59th street, for an executive session.

Brothers Post, Cole and Martel were excused from further attendance at this session of the Board.

April 29.

Present: Connolly, Bausher, Potts, Walquist and G. S. Duffy.

The day was spent in further considering the conditions existing in New York City and in conference with the U. B. members of the executive committee of the J. D. C. and the committee of the J. D. C. on Injunctions.

April 30.

Present: Connolly, Bausher, Potts, Walquist and G. S. Duffy.

The day was spent in further considering existing conditions in New York City, and all attended and conferred with the D. C. of the U. B. of Greater New York at a special meeting of that body in the evening.

May 1.

Present: Connolly, Bausher, Potts, Walquist and G. S. Duffy.

The G. S. submitted bids to the Board from Joseph L. Pearson, Judd & Detweiler, Inc., the Carnahan Press and the National Publishing Company, all of Washington, D. C., for printing the daily proceedings of the general convention to be held in Washington, D. C., in September. The Carnahan Press submitted the lowest bid to do the printing. The G. S. is requested to make arrangements with this firm to do the printing as per the bid submitted.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on July 15, 1912.

(Signed) CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Sec.

American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1912.

To All Whom It May Concern:

For years an unsatisfactory condition obtained in regard to the organization of the workers in the plumbing and steam and hot water fitting trade, by reason of the fact that steam and hot water fitters and helpers were members of both the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and also of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America. Some years ago the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America applied for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

The application was protested by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and one of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor decided to refer the application to a committee of well-known trade unionists to determine whether a charter should be issued, and if so upon what conditions. The committee recommended that a charter be issued upon certain conditions. Charter was issued. Later, upon charges preferred and a thorough investigation made, the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America was revoked. Later, upon the pledge to abide by the original conditions, the charter was re-issued. This, however, did not in any way minimize but rather accentuated the conflict between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the International Association of Steam and

Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America. This conflict worked to the detriment of the Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers throughout the country, and affected materially the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor.

For a considerable period of time efforts were made to bring the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers in accord with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers. The Building Trades Department endeavored to adjust the claims in controversy and at its Tampa convention rendered a decision, and for its refusal to comply with the decision, suspended therefrom the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and asked that the American Federation of Labor take like action. Preferring to pursue a course which would tend to meet the needs of the situation, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed that the president of the A. F. of L. and the president of the Building Trades Department held a conference with the officers of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about harmonious relations, and, if possible, amalgamation.

Conferences were held. The officers of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers refused point-blank to accept any suggestion of amalgamation. Thereupon, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after reporting to the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. the entire history of the case in controversy, among other things made the following observation and recommendation:

"In the instance of the contention affecting the pipe-fitting industry, the interests directly involved raise the following questions:

"First: Concentration of effort and efficiency in one general pipe-fitting organization; or,

"Second: Segregation of certain portions of the industry into separately managed and distinctly administered associations.

"In regard to the latter question, the segregated portions of the industry does not, and for many reasons cannot, cover or comprehend in all parts of North America the portion of the industry it essays to govern in largely populated cities and their environments.

"Therefore, in this instance, the Executive Council holds that both for harmony and for practicability, the pipe-fitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L., also in the Building Trades Department, by one general association of the pipe-fitting industry—the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada; and further recommends that the Executive Council of A. F. of L. be instructed and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department be requested to carry this into effect."

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the report and the above recommendation of its Executive Council, and the Atlanta convention of the Building Trades Department took similar action.

With this instruction of the conventions, further conferences were held between the representatives of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, in which the president of the American Federation of Labor and the president of the Building Trades Dept. participated. The representatives of the International Association rejected all propositions submitted and insisted that the Executive Council carry out the decision of the Atlanta convention and render its decision in the case. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in conference with the executive officers of the Building Trades Department rendered a decision providing for the most generous terms of amalgamation of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fit-

ters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers. This decision and proposed amalgamation were accepted by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and rejected by the officers of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Then the Executive Council decided that "unless the amalgamation is agreed to by April 1, 1912, no payment of per capita tax or of any other character shall be received from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and that the American Federation of Labor will, on and after May 1, 1912, recognize but one organization of the pipe-fitting industry; that being the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Now, therefore, in view of the instructions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor and of the Building Trades Department, and the acceptance by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and the refusal of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, to amalgamate upon the generous terms offered, all organized labor is hereby informed that:

There is now but one organization of the pipe-fitting industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and its departments, namely, "The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada," and all international and national unions, all state federations and city central bodies, and all organized labor of America are, in the interest of the workers in the pipe-fitting industry, the wage earners of our country, and for a well-ordered, self-imposed discipline in our movement, requested and urged to aid by every means within their power to carry into effect the decision of the American labor movement in this case.

SAML. GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
James Duncan, First Vice-Pres.
John Mitchell, Second Vice-Pres.
James O'Connell, Third Vice-Pres.
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-Pres.
Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-Pres.
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-Pres.
John P. Alpine, Seventh Vice-Pres.
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-Pres.
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.
Executive Council, A. F. of L.

Constitutional Amendments

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New Section:—All Recording Secretaries shall forward to the G. S., the first day of each year, a revised list of membership.

District Council, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sec. 179a (new section)—It shall be the duty of the R. S. of any Local Union or District Council to answer all communications received under seal, from any L. U. or D. C. as soon as possible. Failing to carry out this provision, the R. S. so offending shall, upon proof of the same being submitted to the G. P., be fined the sum of $2.00.

Local Union 1508, Antigo, Wis.

Sec. 55 to be amended by inserting on second line, after the U. B. "must not be less than twenty-one and not over sixty years of age" (changing the word fifty to sixty.)

Sec. 59 to be amended by inserting the word "sixty" in lieu of fifty on first line.

Sec. 83 to be amended by inserting the word "sixty" in lieu of fifty on third line.

Sec. 90 to be amended by inserting the word "sixty" in lieu of fifty on second line.

Local Union 384, Asheville, N. C.

Sec. 237 to be amended by striking out all after the word submitted on sixth line and inserting the following: "to the Constitution Committee at the Convention, and if passed by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote." The Constitution can only be amended between Conventions as per Sec. 47.

Local Union 1380, Bedford, Ind.

Sec. 55 to be amended by adding the fol-

lowing: "But if not competent to command the standard scale of wages, he may be admitted as an improver and semi-beneficial member and shall command such wages as may be prescribed by his Local Union."

Local Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Sec. 237 to be amended by striking out the word "five" in seventh line and inserting the word "twenty-five" instead.

In view of the fact that our U. B. has been imposed upon by several Local Unions by submitting amendments for endorsement to other Local Unions of our U. B., and after receiving the endorsement forwarding same to our General Officers, who are compelled to prepare them and send them out to the membership for a referendum vote, at the enormous expense of our U. B. and Local Unions, which we deem unnecessary, we feel confident that our interests are sufficiently safeguarded for a period of two years when ample opportunity presents itself for revising our general constitution to conform to the needs of our membership through the medium of convention biennially without keeping our members in constant turmoil, suspicion and unnecessary expense; therefore, Local 1055 submits the above amendment.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolutions No. 42.—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof."

Rejection of Candidates

Jos. Meyer applied for admission to L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill., and was rejected three times in succession.

Johann Gustafson applied to L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., for admission three times and was rejected each time.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

New Glasgow, N. S., Can.
Montgomery, Ala.
Walnut Ridge, Ark.
Windsor, Ont., Can.
Moultrie, Ga.
Tallahassee, Fla.
Sacramento, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Three Forks, Mont.
Deferiet, N. Y.
Boulder, Mont.
Albia, Ia.
Mulbery, Fla.
Hanover, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Lowell, Mass.
Pensacola, Fla.
Clinton, Ind.
Covington, Ga.
Gainesville, Fla.
Fortuna, Cal.
Pleasanton, Kan.

Total: 22 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Akron, O.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Dayton, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Omaha, Neb.
Syracuse, N. F.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Durn Him

A newspaper writer suggests that the halaietus leucocephalus be taken off the $20 gold pieces and meleagris americana substituted. In other words, the educated son of a gun wants to take off the eagle and put on a turkey.—Milford (Tex.) Bugle.

VOTE ON QUESTION OF REAFFILIATING WITH THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ORDERED SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM VOTE BY OUR GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Local Union No.	For	Against
1	200	26
2	10	131
3	46	1
5	112	...
6	25	...
7	...	58
8	64	1
9	203	...
10	1	316
11	141	...
12	...	171
13	2	448
14	7	26
15	2	26
16	139	25
17	13	...
18	15	...
19	78	2
20	18	2
22	1049	...
23	59	5
24	65	1
25	35	28
26	...	40
27	43	...
28	29	...
29	44	...
30	26	1
31	11	36
32	...	105
33	115	75
34	...	161
35	...	35
36	24	7
37	22	...
38	63	5
42	15	...
43	48	12
45	61	3
46	19	...
47	54	5
49	18	31
51	1	101
52	123	23
53	...	54
54	445	...
55	...	59
58	...	480
59	79	...
60	36	...
61	132	...
62	331	286
63	1	30
65	176	...
66	137	...
67	...	44
68	18	...
71	...	31
72	56	...
73	251	3
75	724	...
76	35	14
77	1	53
78	1	112
79	22	5
80	3	53
81	...	10
82	49	...
83	59	...
84	101	...
87	80	...
88	39	3
90	77	2
91	62	1
93	3	19
94	7	9
96	84	...
98	36	53
99	...	40
100	35	...
102	16	...
104	47	1
105	67	1
106	33	30
108	4	5
109	...	225
110	26	...
111	...	30
112	61	...
113	12	11
114	1	7
115	30	...
116	13	3
117	437	...
118	148	...
119	29	1
122	37	2
124	10	1
125	65	...
126	59	29
127	...	10
128	...	12
129	24	2
130	23	...
131	40	...
132	60	23
133	68	...
134	403	...
135	34	...
136	9	8
138	356	...
141	95	34
142	55	1
143	47	...
144	19	1
145	3	11
146	49	...
147	16	17
148	86	1
149	21	...
150	9	...
151	18	...
152	10	...
153	22	3
154	15	...
155	...	62
156	...	19
157	2	9
158	159	1
160	52	...
161	...	75
163	31	...
164	30	...
165	39	28
167	190	40
168	23	3
169	5	83
170	12	...
172	...	37
174	47	...
175	...	52
176	...	61
177	50	5
178	22	...
179	80	...
180	6	5
181	19	390
182	70	...
183	25	...
184	31	5
186	3	30
187	...	21
188	51	14
189	40	...
190	16	...
192	...	25
193	17	...
194	4	26
195	25	...
196	62	...
197	16	4
198	20	160
199	147	...
200	137	76
201	26	...
202	48	4
203	28	1
206	26	...
208	...	9
209	68	5
210	...	57

Local Union No.	For	Against
211	36	12
213	43	4
214	...	312
215	29	1
216	13	2
217	12	6
218	...	38
219	3	127
220	11	...
222	17	...
223	7	5
224	41	2
228	...	24
229	46	1
230	21	1
231	176	...
232	240	...
235	18	...
236	...	18
237	32	...
238	3	39
240	...	181
241	80	6
243	19	1
244	16	...
247	...	322
251	52	...
252	22	...
253	44	1
254	9	2
255	25	1
256	5	33
257	104	21
258	...	78
259	23	...
260	38	1
262	134	3
264	17	...
265	35	1
266	68	3
267	11	...
268	15	...
269	13	...
271	...	32
272	49	3
273	66	3
274	23	...
275	18	1
276	3	50
277	56	4
280	15	...
281	24	...
282	30	...
284	4	211
286	23	...
289	26	7
291	...	117
292	10	...
294	10	...
296	29	1
297	10	...
299	43	4

Local Union No.	For	Against
301	80	...
303	24	...
304	...	53
306	56	6
307	40	...
308	...	75
309	82	50
311	39	2
314	4	31
316	193	3
319	19	...
320	...	24
321	4	21
322	27	14
324	35	...
325	133	1
327	108	...
328	29	...
329	46	6
330	12	...
331	22	1
332	8	9
334	89	...
335	...	68
336	27	...
337	7	5
339	24	...
340	97	10
341	84	6
342	15	7
343	162	...
344	7	...
345	31	36
347	50	...
348	8	3
349	84	...
350	11	...
351	...	13
352	2	18
355	45	15
356	27	...
358	13	...
359	198	...
360	29	8
361	...	48
362	...	36
364	7	32
367	60	...
369	58	...
370	12	...
372	7	5
374	184	...
375	156	...
379	10	1
380	11	13
381	...	51
383	17	...
384	14	...
386	...	50
387	...	215
388	228	...
389	12	5

Local Union No.	For	Against
391	75	...
392	15	...
395	12	...
397	20	...
398	7	...
402	5	16
404	19	...
406	19	...
407	12	2
408	24	...
410	23	...
413	37	5
414	6	12
416	1	178
417	...	17
418	14	...
419	...	147
422	1	130
423	222	...
424	14	...
425	38	...
427	...	95
429	99	1
430	...	55
431	9	20
432	9	19
435	18	1
437	...	58
438	2	47
439	18	...
440	120	...
441	...	54
443	...	36
444	44	...
447	...	50
448	50	7
450	19	...
451	...	78
453	...	27
454	16	...
455	43	...
456	20	1
457	45	93
459	28	...
460	16	1
462	1	10
464	2	65
467	...	24
469	13	18
470	25	...
471	...	133
472	17	...
473	1	33
474	...	36
476	184	...
478	68	21
479	14	...
481	9	3
483	23	42
484	22	...
486	78	...
490	...	120

Local Union No.	For	Against
491	10	...
492	7	62
493	2	23
495	46	...
496	80	1
497	...	122
498	8	...
499	18	1
500	7	1
502	13	...
503	18	...
504	403	...
505	...	35
507	30	1
509	5	55
510	4	6
511	19	7
512	27	...
513	...	96
514	19	2
515	1	42
517	11	2
518	17	2
519	46	...
520	22	...
521	1	104
522	...	65
523	37	...
524	10	...
525	...	25
526	40	12
530	18	1
532	33	12
534	133	...
535	14	...
536	16	3
537	60	...
538	18	...
540	16	...
541	25	3
543	...	9
544	...	14
545	71	1
546	12	1
547	...	8
550	...	111
551	42	...
552	11	...
554	28	6
556	20	...
557	16	3
559	12	24
561	33	7
562	29	1
564	2	42
565	6	12
567	...	34
568	18	1
571	...	17
572	12	...
573	11	1
574	78	...
578	125	3
579	69	...
581	40	...
583	20	...
586	142	1
589	117	...
591	20	...
592	...	77
594	12	...
595	76	...
596	11	...
597	15	...
598	8	8
599	...	71
600	18	...
601	48	...
602	12	1
603	22	...
604	42	...
605	19	1
606	...	42
607	19	...
610	39	1
611	46	...
612	...	35
613	...	78
614	10	...
616	27	2
617	18	53
619	17	...
621	33	...
622	35	1
624	36	...
625	...	22
626	17	...
627	59	...
629	...	14
631	24	...
635	36	1
636	1	28
637	72	...
638	17	2
639	...	262
640	...	47
642	32	6
644	14	...
646	24	1
648	3	14
649	15	...
651	49	...
653	10	...
655	36	...
656	43	...
657	73	...
661	...	61
664	4	15
668	11	12
669	35	2
674	14	3
676	1	16
678	33	13
679	37	...
680	1	24
682	19	...
683	35	...
686	1	11
689	17	...
690	...	68
691	11	1
692	1	59
693	13	...
696	44	2
698	38	8
699	...	13
700	9	...
701	91	22
703	14	2
704	3	9
705	42	...
707	2	70
708	17	...
710	49	34
711	12	...
712	22	15
713	26	...
714	26	4
715	1	82
716	15	30
718	6	5
720	34	1
721	10	...
723	41	...
724	...	48
725	14	...
728	9	3
729	7	...
730	109	...
732	15	...
734	13	9
736	166	...
738	2	51
740	3	16
741	25	...
742	38	...
743	33	16
744	10	...
745	9	1
747	50	1
754	18	...
755	35	5
756	2	5
757	24	...
759	6	10
760	9	4
762	49	...
763	1	10
764	49	...
766	8	1
767	15	3
769	24	6
771	42	...
772	29	...
773	10	...
774	...	207

Local Union No.	For	Against
775	11	12
776	...	22
777	10	...
778	6	1
779	...	53
780	...	16
782	47	...
783	48	...
784	9	...
785	8	4
790	24	...
792	49	1
796	12	...
798	...	14
801	53	...
802	...	21
803	18	...
806	5	11
808	97	4
810	53	1
817	18	...
819	16	...
820	5	8
821	13	1
826	10	1
829	8	5
833	39	...
835	8	...
836	18	...
837	18	1
842	...	12
843	14	...
844	18	2
846	9	...
847	...	20
848	10	...
849	20	...
850	...	8
852	9	8
854	18	1
855	14	...
857	49	...
858	73	...
859	...	73
860	...	30
861	1	17
862	22	...
864	13	...
865	1	13
868	...	28
876	5	10
877	67	...
878	9	35
879	15	3
883	2	53
884	23	6
885	37	1
887	5	2
888	35	1
890	15	...
891	23	...
895	37	...
900	6	4
904	39	3
905	12	...
910	8	1
911	10	7
914	35	...
916	...	25
920	33	1
924	...	7
925	7	...
926	15	2
928	...	8
929	20	...
930	24	...
934	11	...
935	12	...
939	18	...
940	49	...
941	52	...
943	10	5
944	9	7
945	...	44
946	224	...
947	44	...
948	69	3
949	6	11
952	12	...
953	37	7
956	20	...
958	18	2
959	45	...
962	10	...
963	18	...
964	...	12
965	32	...
967	...	7
968	7	4
971	16	...
973	...	19
976	15	3
977	21	...
985	...	51
986	11	...
987	9	1
989	15	1
991	18	1
992	...	15
993	...	104
994	20	...
999	141	...
1000	...	7
1002	27	...
1006	27	...
1011	45	...
1012	29	...
1014	22	...
1015	15	59
1016	25	1
1018	43	...
1019	18	1
1021	35	...
1022	12	...
1023	42	...
1024	12	12
1033	...	15
1034	29	2
1035	7	...
1040	26	...
1043	14	...
1044	39	...
1045	18	...
1046	17	...
1049	16	...
1051	40	...
1052	10	...
1053	48	...
1054	17	...
1055	26	...
1059	12	1
1061	29	...
1062	10	1
1063	18	...
1065	39	1
1067	39	...
1068	17	...
1069	43	2
1071	27	...
1072	41	11
1074	26	...
1075	14	1
1076	...	11
1077	27	...
1081	19	...
1082	49	...
1087	7	3
1089	29	6
1091	...	19
1093	43	...
1094	8	1
1096	...	29
1101	19	...
1105	2	15
1107	15	17
1108	35	...
1110	...	36
1111	39	...
1113	8	...
1116	21	...
1117	...	15
1119	12	...
1120	27	...
1122	25	...
1125	96	7
1127	29	...
1128	1	91
1130	17	...
1132	32	...
1134	14	...
1136	9	...
1137	10	6
1138	18	...
1140	19	...
1145	24	...
1146	...	41

Local Union No.	For	Against
1147	11	1
1148	18	...
1150	3	11
1155	10	1
1157	26	...
1158	60	3
1159	16	...
1161	35	...
1166	19	...
1173	15	...
1174	7	...
1176	39	1
1179	54	2
1182	12	...
1186	3	22
1188	30	...
1189	7	3
1198	15	...
1202	38	...
1207	17	10
1208	9	1
1210	29	...
1212	3	7
1213	19	...
1214	...	12
1216	42	...
1217	...	7
1218	24	...
1220	17	...
1222	7	...
1223	10	...
1226	26	...
1227	17	...
1229	14	...
1235	6	1
1239	26	...
1242	18	...
1243	12	...
1246	22	...
1247	19	...
1248	6	23
1252	6	2
1255	17	4
1260	14	3
1261	19	1
1267	9	...
1269	13	...
1271	12	...
1272	20	10
1282	12	...
1283	45	5
1284	6	8
1287	17	1
1288	9	...
1289	9	...
1290	14	...
1292	10	11
1297	66	...
1306	11	...
1307	1	190
1309	12	2
1313	28	...

Local Union No.	For	Against
1317	...	31
1319	1	26
1320	10	...
1322	6	4
1325	3	97
1327	7	6
1329	39	11
1330	39	...
1331	19	...
1332	9	1
1335	13	...
1336	13	...
1338	30	...
1340	10	...
1343	1	15
1345	38	...
1347	72	1
1350	13	...
1351	27	...
1352	180	...
1354	15	...
1361	7	...
1365	39	...
1366	21	...
1367	276	...
1369	90	5
1377	16	19
1378	19	1
1379	1	23
1380	10	8
1382	28	...
1383	...	11
1384	29	...
1386	1	10
1387	11	...
1388	...	16
1390	38	1
1392	25	1
1393	...	64
1399	9	1
1400	48	...
1401	69	...
1403	24	1
1405	15	1
1407	17	...
1408	9	...
1410	1	57
1415	24	...
1417	...	18
1419	10	1
1422	10	5
1423	24	...
1425	...	35
1426	8	...
1427	14	...
1428	9	...
1429	19	...
1431	12	1
1433	3	17
1434	47	3
1435	10	3
1437	17	...

Local Union No.	For	Against
1439	26	...
1445	1	7
1446	18	...
1449	24	1
1453	12	...
1458	22	...
1460	1	35
1463	19	...
1464	18	...
1465	25	...
1472	14	...
1473	20	...
1474	11	...
1476	13	1
1483	...	12
1491	15	...
1495	37	2
1496	33	...
1498	9	1
1499	9	...
1500	30	...
1507	7	...
1508	10	...
1509	3	5
1515	10	1
1516	21	...
1517	14	...
1518	12	2
1519	43	...
1522	9	4
1524	8	3
1526	25	...
1527	...	48
1530	17	...
1532	16	...
1539	11	...
1541	21	1
1546	40	2
1548	...	75
1551	8	1
1553	10	...
1555	5	8
1556	11	...
1558	35	...
1561	22	1
1565	...	103
1567	...	7
1568	18	...
1569	15	...
1570	12	...
1573	...	12
1577	19	...
1578	15	...
1581	8	...
1582	47	6
1584	10	...
1586	22	...
1587	21	...
1588	10	...
1591	...	10
1593	26	...
1596	357	...

Local Union No.	For	Against
1598	68	...
1599	6	3
1602	43	...
1604	18	...
1605	12	...
1606	24	...
1610	1	16
1611	11	...
1613	14	...
1615	13	3
1616	8	...
1617	18	...
1618	33	...
1619	...	16
1620	22	...
1621	17	...
1623	17	1
1626	16	...
1627	1	13
1628	...	10
1635	65	...
1636	...	27
1639	24	...
1640	46	...
1641	16	2
1643	11	6
1644	10	...
1645	16	2
1646	15	...
1648	10	1
1653	...	46
1663	18	...
1664	12	1
1665	26	...
1666	9	21
1667	21	7
1668	47	...
1670	10	3
1671	1	18
1672	11	...
1673	18	...
1674	...	29
1675	11	...
1681	20	1
1683	18	...
1684	35	...
1689	...	24
1691	10	...
1693	157	3
1694	...	10
1695	...	24
1696	53	...
1699	28	...
1703	12	...
1704	26	11
1705	24	...
1707	40	...
1709	10	1
1710	22	...
1712	10	4
1717	...	96
1719	25	...
1722	20	...
1725	15	...
1728	2	5
1730	19	...
1731	14	...
1735	24	...
1736	3	4
1738	...	9
1741	13	...
1743	17	...
1747	...	457
1751	19	...
1753	26	...
1755	35	...
1757	49	...
1760	23	...
1762	19	...
1763	14	...
1764	16	...
1766	2	13
1767	12	...
1768	24	...
1771	...	8
1774	16	...
1777	7	...
1779	72	3
1783	19	...
1785	8	2
1786	185	43
1787	8	...
1793	79	...
1794	27	...
1795	5	11
1799	34	...
1809	8	...
1812	7	...
1813	2	14
1816	35	...
1818	19	...
1820	36	...
1821	16	...
1824	16	19
1825	19	...
1828	13	...
1829	29	...
1832	5	35
1835	1	34
1840	10	...
1844	7	...
1848	65	4
1850	10	...
1853	12	...
1856	12	2
1858	13	...
1859	7	...
1863	17	...
1867	15	...
1868	25	...
1874	46	6
1877	20	...
1879	7	...
1880	18	...
1883	19	...
1885	15	5
1887	9	...
1889	15	...
1891	30	...
1892	9	1
1895	25	...
1898	18	1
1900	25	...
1908	21	...
1909	7	...
1913	8	1
1920	10	...
1921	...	65
1922	47	...
1924	23	1
1925	...	9
1928	8	...
1931	18	...
1935	11	...
1939	17	1
1942	1	15
1943	21	...
1944	25	...
1947	22	1

Report of Committee on Compilation of Vote on Question of Reaffiliating With Building Trades Department of A. F. of L.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8, 1912.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, your committee appointed by you to tabulate the vote of the Local Unions on the question, "Shall the United Brotherhood reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor?" beg leave to report as follows:

As per your request, your committee met at the G. O. on May 1, 1912.

Total vote cast 47,567
Total vote for 32,077
Total vote against 15,490

Local Unions Nos. 139, 363, 781 and 1501 were not counted owing to the omission of seal.

Local Unions 957 and 1566 were received after time specified in special circular.

Local Unions Nos. 57, 166, 250, 279, 365, 433, 482, 575, 667, 731 and 938 were not properly attested.

Local Unions Nos. 813, 831, 907, 1005, 1041 and 1197 shows no quorum.

Therefore, as the proposition received the necessary vote for affiliation it is hereby carried.

O. G. SMOCK, L. U. No. 75, Chairman.
FREDERICK G. TRUNK, L. U. 465.
JOHN T. REILLY, L. U. No. 1635.
W. E. JOLLEY, L. U. No. 16.
W. B. SMART, L. U. No. 200, Secretary.

Expulsions

L. M. Young, a member of L. U. 1245, Newport, R. I., was expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Wm. Lauderman, of L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., was expelled by the L. U. for defrauding brother members.

E. H. Gatten, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Fred Wuetherich has been expelled by L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., for violation of Sections 197, 198 and 201 of general constitution.

Booming Union Goods

To secure the attention of the public in a direct way, in order to introduce the union label topic, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has carried upon the road a traveling entertainment for the past five years.

A singer, musician and moving pictures formed the amusement part, and a lecturer took care of the educational features.

Every state in the country has been visited by the troupe and every union label has had its full share of attention before the audiences.

Some of the largest auditoriums and theaters have been packed to the doors. Many times bands have been furnished by the musicians' unions and the free admission feature insured usually a full house. Towns and cities, large and small, from Vancouver to San Diego and from Miami, Fla., to points on the northern Atlantic seaboard, every state in the country, too, had a call from this union label publicity outfit and the hundreds of thousands of earnest men and women, eager to learn of a way to better their lot in life, sat in the audiences and absorbed, many of them for the first time, the lesson of the wonderful power for good contained in the union label.

This kind of work is so much needed that it is a wonder that other organizations have not taken it up.

Certain it is that labor organizations depend for strength upon the support of the people; the people as a whole naturally incline toward anything which is calculated to better their lot in life; consequently, advertising seed of this kind is thrown upon fertile soil.

It is a practical common-sense departure and should be approved by everybody.

The ears of the people should be held the year round by all who work and hope for the future of unionism.

A Co-operative Enterprise in Baltimore, Md.

Editor The Carpenter:

With the sanction of Local Union 29 I am sending you the history of a company in this city (Baltimore, Md.), organized for the purpose of selling goods bearing the union label and to educate the members of organized labor to a realization of the fact that there must be a closer co-operation among its rank.

We are asking you to publish this history in our official journal, feeling it to be of sufficient interest and merit to revive earnest thought and perhaps cause the establishing of similar enterprises in our own or other lines of business.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. ROLLMAN, R. S. L. U. 29.
Baltimore, Md.

History of the Maryland Supply Company.

This company is incorporated in the State of Maryland. Its founder is Brother George Rollman, who has been a member of the U. B. for twenty-two years and for twenty-one years recording secretary of Union No. 29.

Baltimore is a city of over 600,000 inhabitants and up to February, 1912, did not have a single store where an article in the gents' furnishing line such as shirts, collars, cuffs, underwear, hose, neckwear, belts, etc., could be bought, and only two members of the garment workers making union label clothes, and they had nothing to do.

For six years Brother Rollman spoke about the advisability of starting a store handling union label goods, but as is usually the case, members listened to the argument, said it was a "good thing," but could not be induced to become financially interested.

At the State Federation of Labor held in Cumberland, September, 1911, Brother Rollman again brought up his favorite topic, and was gratified to receive the assurance of sufficient union men to become identified with it to warrant the calling of a meeting in Baltimore early in October.

Invitations were sent out to quite a number of so-called prominent labor men representing all trades. At the first meeting fifteen responded, all filled with enthusiasm. The matter was carefully gone over and plans laid for the establishing of the business. Meetings were held weekly, and, as the plans matured, and the time for the final meeting for incorporation drew near, only six were left; but the six left were true to their convictions, had absolute faith in the enterprise and in each other (a virtue usually lacking in mankind), and determination to make a trial.

On the 21st day of December a charter was granted under the title of the "Maryland Supply Co., inc.," a location at 131 N. Gay street secured and preparations made to fit up the place.

Every man working on the job was compelled to have a union card. Carpenters, painters, paperhangers, scrapers, electricians, sheet metal workers and sign painters were represented, and the printed matter bears the union stamp.

There was just one cause of regret, no union showcases could be secured; the D. C. was appealed to for advice, but the only union firm, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, stated they had ceased making cases for gents' furnishing goods. It might be well to state right here that at this time the firm of F. X. Ganter has been organized by the D. C. and are fully equipped to furnish union made fixtures. The cases were then bought from the fairest of the non-union firms.

The following plans were adopted for the financing and carrying on of the business: Shares of stock were issued at $5.00, non-interest bearing, but participating

shares, payable either cash or in weekly or monthly payments. The object being to scatter the shares in small lots among the largest number of trade unionists, knowing each time we sold a share we had an additional salesman and booster for the business.

All goods were to be bought on a cash basis, saving the discount. Under no circumstances was the corporation to assume any debt. "Rather close up than go in debt" was the motto adopted.

Arrangements were made with the Mechanics' National Bank for references and financial standing.

On the 19th day of February the doors were opened with a very incomplete line. The greatest difficulty was experienced in securing goods. The few supply houses and factories handling union label goods were overcrowded with previous orders and we were compelled to await our turn.

A corps of earnest trade unionists identified with the company volunteered to visit all unions and preach the gospel of consistency, men and women were urged to be true to their obligation and ask for label goods.

The work is hard (still visiting unions) convincing union men to be true to themselves and loyal to the only cause that has or ever will bring a better life to them, their own union, and, the progress hardly perceptible, but, still with the result already accomplished we know our venture must be crowned with success.

Three months have now elapsed, and while we are still very small we are on a paying basis and justly feel proud of our venture, with the prospect of being able to establish a financial institution that will be a credit to the entire labor movement.

There is one bad feature of the trade unionist that we have not been able to overcome, viz., the paid officials of unions, and organizers permanently located here, and members aspiring to leadership who are most frequently heard publicly proclaiming theories of this kind have consistently refrained from becoming identified with this proposition.

The following are the officers for the first year:

George Rollman, president U. B. of C. and J. of A.; George M. Henderson, vice-president, I. A. of Machinists; Walter S. Pierce, secretary-treasurer glass bottle blowers.

From Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Editor The Carpenter:

It is a long time since I saw anything in our journal from Winnipeg, and, having some leisure time at my command, I thought I would drop you a few lines letting our brothers and readers know that we are still on the map and very much alive. Those of us who have been in Winnipeg and are acquainted with conditions know that we, as an organization, more particularly the writer as business agent, are up against a hard proposition in keeping the membership of the Local Union up to that high standard that it ought to have in a city of the size of Winnipeg.

To begin with, it is the great center of immigration in this great western country; every spring we have thousands of foreigners dumped in our midst. Now if these people were confined to one dozen languages we might be able to handle them, but when I tell you that we have fifty-two languages spoken here you will see what we are up against in building up our membership. What makes this task the more difficult is that our population is largely floating and our members are continually pulling out for other and new pastures. As a result our Local Union is in many cases losing the help and advice of good men.

It has been well and truly said, I believe, that Winnipeg turns out more union men than any city in the West.

Then we have also that thorn in the flesh, "the Amalgamated," and we all know that where is division there is friction and non-union employers and non-union men are profiting by it.

Just now we are having an unusual spring battle and we are entering into it with a will. Last week we appointed two extra business agents and all three of us are trying to corner up the city in the next few weeks. There seems to be a good summer ahead of us, but in view of the fact that we are asking for better conditions this summer, viz., 60 cents per hour and eight hours per day, I

would ask the outside brethren to give us a wide berth for a few weeks at least.

In conclusion I would like to compliment our brothers in Saskatoon on the able report sent in to The Carpenter last month by the business agent, Brother Barton. I have still a warm place in my heart for Saskatoon and will long remember the friendships I made there. Fraternally yours,

HUGH DALL, B. A.

Winnipeg, Man.

Outsiders Violating U. B. Laws in Akron, O.

Editor The Carpenter:

In my capacity as business agent for Local Union 84, Akron, O., I am compelled to enter emphatic protest against violations of our U. B. laws in this city and Summit county by members from West Virginia. Notwithstanding the fact that we have a strike in progress for the closed shop, there are about sixty of these men here working for unfair contractors and refusing to come off. Most of these men hold cards paid up-to-date, flush them, declaring that they are union men, that they have not to obey our local laws and will not transfer. I am sending you this protest for publication in the journal because it is impossible for me to learn their names and their friends shut up like clams when I put in an appearance on jobs where they are working.

For this deplorable state of things the financial secretaries of the Local Unions to which these men belong are also to be blamed, as it is unlawful for a F. S. to accept dues from a member who is working in another jurisdiction in which there is a Local Union.

I have no trouble with men from other states. It seems that these snake hunters defy all laws but their own. It appears that those men who sneak up here and hide their cards are a class of men who joined the union for the purpose of obtaining a job, by being a union man, while other good men are compelled to hold them up.

These kind of men are immensely injuring the cause of unionism, and as soon as we ascertain their names and their Local Unions, charges will be preferred against any F. S. who is found accepting due cards from a man in Summit county. As we have a strike on here, charges will also be placed against all union men from other jurisdictions working on unfair jobs as fast as we are able to identify them.

Fraternally yours,

ED. S. SHATZER, B. A. L. U. 84.

Akron, O.

Encouragement for Writers on the Apprentice Question

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read and well borne in mind, your appeal to the rank and file of our U. B. in the July 1911 issue of our journal advising us to again take up the apprentice question. This all-important question should be impressed well on the minds of the members until finally settled. Our General Secretary, Bro. Duffy, has done good work towards the solution of this problem in submitting a code of rules governing apprentices in his report to the Des Moines convention and I am pleased to note that, inspired by his suggestions, some of our young brothers of Local Unions 807 and 495, as well as others well advanced on union lines, have come to the front advocating the necessity of establishing an efficient apprenticeship system in the columns of our journal. They deserve credit for their intelligent and instructive letters.

As to my own Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill., I can say that we have not been idle in this very important matter. As early as in June 1908, we have discussed the apprentice question at two regular meetings and appointed a committee to draw up some resolutions in behalf of the apprentice to be submitted to the Salt Lake City Convention; but our local work was lost sight of in that assembly when the apprentice rules presented by the Chicago delegates, and they certainly were good rules, were side-tracked to be handled by the G. E. B.

Nevertheless, our boys are still on the job and our sympathy with the apprentice is as ardent as ever. In less than a month after the Des Moines Convention we had a good night school established for our apprentices which proved a success.

The apprentice question will surely come

up again at our next Convention stronger than ever, therefore it is very desirable that a few more of the apprentice sympathizers come to the front, write and agitate in his behalf and devise a plan whereby we can carry on this educational work in a self-supporting manner. When we can show the rank and file that we can educate our younger brothers and establish an apprentice system for our entire U. B. without touching their pockets or drawing on the general treasury, we will obtain all their votes this time at the referendum.

In conclusion, let me say a few words in memory of one of the most intelligent young writers on the apprentice question and member of Local Union 183, who died in 1907. He was a boy that made friends of all of our four hundred members at work or in the meetings. We had his picture enlarged, appropriately draped and placed beside our charter on wall of our Union hall.

Fraternally yours,

RALPH OSBORN, L. U. 183.

Peoria, Ill.

Lake Seamen's Union

Editor The Carpenter:

We need your help. For many years the organized seamen have petitioned Congress to make changes in the maritime laws necessary to safeguard life and give to seamen a chance to secure justice for themselves.

On May 2nd, 1912, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of the House of Representatives, reported favorably the Seamen's Bill, H. R. 23673 (formerly H. R. 11372) which had been introduced by Congressman Wm. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania. It now awaits action in the House and Senate.

The terrible Titanic disaster aroused a public demand for such legislation. But the public forgets sometimes, and there now appears to be a disposition on the part of some Congressmen and Senators to be satisfied with a few more lifeboats, without requiring that there be any experienced seamen on board each ship to properly handle the lifeboats and other life-saving appliances.

The Seamen's Bill, H. R. 23673, requires among other things that all steamers at sea or on the Great Lakes must carry a percentage of experienced seamen in the deck crew. Without experienced seamen, the lifeboats and other appliances are of little use.

We ask you to at once write to your Congressmen and Senators urging immediate and favorable action on the bill H. R. 23673. It has been reported favorably, but there is still danger that Congress will fail to act during this session.

We ask you to write personally, at once, and also to ask your organization to take action.

For nearly four years the Seamen carried on the strike against the Steel Trust and the Lake Carriers' Association without asking for help. They fought their own battle and made their own sacrifices.

Now we ask you to write a couple of letters to your Congressman and to your Senators urging the passage of our bill immediately, and to have your organization act. That is all. Will you do this for us? There is no time to be lost.

Fraternally yours,

V. A. OLANDER, Secretary.

Organizer J. H. Bean

Editor The Carpenter:

Please allow me space at this time to say a few words through your valuable columns. As many readers will have noted, it has been sometime since I have been directly mentioned in our journal. The facts are I have been over busy trying to get things in the fourth district so that I could make a report that would be creditable to the U. B., while things are not just as I would like to have them, I can safely say we have lost only a few of our charters in this district, if any, up to this writing. Many of our members have fallen behind; much of this was due to lack of interest and work during our unusual long winter and dull season. I have given much of my time trying to maintain the membership brought forward from 1911, and to add new members when available. Only a few locals that I

have visited have not had their hardships from the fact that our organization, like many others, had to suffer for the sins committed by others. But we have been able to bear false accusation and now we are looking forward to great and greater things to be accomplished to the credit of the trades movement. The object of this trade movement was to educate the mass of those who toil, not the few, and the fact remains that much has been accomplished for the commonwealth of this country.

In an interview with Booker T. Washington, some few months ago, desiring information as to my work as an organizer and whether I had any opposition. The answer was, in my opinion anything without opposition was a very small thing, and the work of the U. B. was too great to succeed without opposition.

Organized labor has never suffered more in this section since its first introduction, than since the beginning of this last decade which we have just passed through. On many occasions I used for argument that it was only Judas that betrayed our Lord and Master, there was eleven who had no hand in it whatever.

The writer found many drawbacks in several places due largely to our members disobeying our general laws and not complying with their local trade rules and failing to live up to their obligation.

The Bible tells us that the way of the transgressor is hard. It is true in the U. B. as in anything else. If our members would know the law, and obey it they would have less confusion and greater success.

By special orders from the G. P. I went to Augusta, Ga. After rendering all assistance possible I left the outside carpenters enjoying an eight-hour work day, which went into effect April 1, 1912. The shop men are now working nine hours, and every one seems to be in employment.

From there I went to Macon, Ga., where I found less than 40 per cent. of the carpenters in the organization with possibly more work going on now than any one time for many years. I have advised the union men there to obey their trade rules, live up to their obligations and make no more demands upon contractors until they secure the applications of the non-union men who are working for the non-union contractors.

I am doing what I can for the boys here in Americus, Ga., where I am at present, and I will address the boys in Montgomery, Ala., possibly on Friday night, next.

Forget Them Not

Welcome sunshine warm and tender
  Kissed the winter's tears away—
Glad the smiling fields and gardens
  Decked themselves in bright array;
Eloquent the Easter sermon
  Seen and heard where'er we look
For the text is Resurrection—
  Found in nature's open book.

For the prosperous, all is lovely—
  Brightness, beauty and perfume,
Budding orchards, fragrant breezes
  Wafted o'er a sea of bloom;
Grateful hearts in reverent worship,
  Through our picture all is bright,
Turn aside—some one gets shadows—
  Beauty side by side with blight!

Louder than sweet Easter anthems
  Hark! a whistle clear and shrill,
Calling, calling weary children
  To the slavery of the mill—
While our darlings, healthy, happy,
  Twine their woodland garlands gay,
Pity those, our neighbor's children,
  Who've forgotten how to play!

Each day's work eleven hours—
  Does your soul with horror thrill?
Don't forget that mammon's victims
  Are the children of the mill,
Let us kneel at Christian altars
  And rich Easter offerings bring,
Hearts in fervent praise uplifted
  Homage pay our risen King.

When in earth's glad chorus swelling
  Love and glory rise to Him,
Think how Jesus blessed the children—
  Don't forget to pray for them.
All around us gorgeous splendor,
  Glowing flow'rs of every hue,
Fresh and fragrant Easter lilies—
  Every chalice brimmed with dew.

Hearts responsive to their message,
  Burden for the toilers bear—
Don't forget the factory children
  In each grateful Easter prayer.
Then among the whirling spindles
  Toiling, toiling, toiling still,
Don't forget the blighted blossoms—
  Faded children of the mill.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The more union goods you buy the more union men will be at work.

News Notes from Local Unions

Santa Fe, N. M.—We would earnestly advise all migrating carpenters to avoid this city. Trade conditions are decidedly bad, many of our members are walking the streets and nothing in sight to relieve the situation.

❖ ❖ ❖

Calgary, Alberta, Can.—Trade conditions are looking brighter in this city and not many brothers are out of employment at present. Twenty-three new members were received into our Local Union this week and nine on clearance cards.

❖ ❖ ❖

Aurora, Ill.—This city is a good place for carpenters to avoid at present and until further notice. There is serious trouble existing here between the craft and our employers which is causing a large number of our home men walking the streets.

❖ ❖ ❖

Asheville, N. C.—We desire by this means to inform all traveling brothers stopping in this city, that they can be accomodated at a hotel built by strictly union labor. But make no mistake, "The Langren" was built almost altogether by non-union labor.

❖ ❖ ❖

Toledo, O.—Trade is good here at present, we are taking in new members right along and prospects are bright for the season just started. We have induced several contractors to hire union men who have not employed any for several years, which looks good to us.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lower Anthracite Region (Pa.) District—A large number of our contractors refusing to sign our agreement, they being considered unfair to us and union labor in general, we advise all union carpenters in search of employment to give this district a wide berth until our difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Mobridge, S. Dak.—Work is very slack at this time and all other business very dull. As a result, half of our home men are idle. Even should trade conditions improve there are enough men here to do all the work that may turn up this season and we would ask traveling brothers to avoid this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Nashville, Tenn.—This city is, vulgarly speaking, on the "bum" as regards wages, which are very low. There is no demand for carpenters here and transient brothers are urgently requested to lend us a helping hand in an effort to improve conditions by staying away. By so doing they will not be disappointed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dallas, Tex.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour as yet not having been granted, it is imperatively necessary for all traveling carpenters to avoid this city until we are in a position to report success of our movement through the columns of this journal. Any member of the craft coming here at this time will do so at his own risk.

❖ ❖ ❖

Evansville, Ind.—Despite the fact that trade conditions in this city are anything but good at present and a great many of our members are walking the streets, the daily papers, through advertisements and other misleading literature, are trying to bring still more men to this city. There is no chance for any new-comers and migrating brothers are advised to keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bend, Ore.—As a result of booster literature spread broadcast by the Commercial Club, this town is being over-run with carpenters in search of work. Brother carpenters are hereby warned not to pay attention to such stuff as trade is dull here

and half the resident carpenters are idle. Migrating brothers will please keep away from Bend, Ore., and give our Local Union a chance to maintain or improve conditions.

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Brantford, Ont., Can.—Trade conditions are fair and prospects for a busy season are good in this city. If we do not succeed in getting the builders to sign up this season we never will. Some of them admit having made a big mistake in not signing our agreement some four or five years ago and we trust they will profit by their past experience. They are in need of good carpenters and if the Union men do not come here, they will work in handy men which will certainly not further our movement. Brantford will experience the greatest building boom on record. The permits this year exceed $300,000 and conditions in surrounding towns and cities are about the same.

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St. Maries, Ida.—We would advise all carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity as we find it a hard proposition to keep our Union together, there being so many non-union men here working for just half the Union scale. The majority of our members have not been able to secure a job for three or four months. At this time of writing it looks as if we are going to have a very quiet summer, and yet the town has about fifty per cent more carpenters than can be employed. We trust carpenters will heed this advise and stay away frow St. Maries until a better report appears in this journal.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Local Union 948 of this city, recently held an open meeting at which General Organizer, Wm. Griebling, was the principal speaker. The meeting was largely attended and Bro. Griebling's able and convincing remarks instilled an enthusiasm into the non-union men of this city which has been the means of more than trebling our membership. Our total membership on March 1, 1912, having been 124 members, we have today over 300 in good standing and still more are coming in. We expect in a short time, Sioux City to be counted among the strictly Union cities, as we contemplate the enforcement of the card system on and after June 1st. These good results we owe to the strenuous and untiring efforts of General Organizer, Bro. Griebling, who, during his stay here, with the aid of our membership, has done splendid work.

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Dubuque, Ia.—Unscrupulous men and selfish intereses have engineered and attempted to force upon this city the open shop programme which was started over 14½ months ago by the uncalled-for lockout of the Building Trades, and which is carried to such extremes by the use of secret, cowardly and vindictive tactics, by slander, intimidation, boycott and blacklist, that the gravest danger is menacing the city's people and welfare. Regardless of all lying stories to cloud the issue, the sole and only purpose of the lockout and the open shop is the destruction of our Unions that the wages and condiitons may be lowered to the lowest notch that men in a labor-glutted market will accept; in fact, it is the whole bone of contention.

Wages have already been lowered and hours lengthened in every open shop in the city and the end is not yet. The building mechanics are the main victims of the misguided Open Shop Booster fight, but the effect is directed at the whole organized labor movement.

Some of the labor crushers are showing their hands in their hatred of unions and are forcing contractors to do their dirty work by specifying that no fair labor shall be employed on any buildings they control. And, hand-in-hand with the lockout, the boycott, and the blacklist, goes the booster policy to flood the town with the riff-raff of the labor world, to glut the market in order to still further reduce labor conditions. Advertisements in magazines, newspapers and by hand-bills are distributed over the country and throughout the towns, calling for 1,000 carpenters and 2,000 millmen and cabinet-makers.

The actual facts are that one-half our home carpenters have no work and the millmen are being discharged every day; over 70 have been fired the past seven weeks on suspicion of being Union sympa-

thizers. And those who are still at work in the sash and door mills are now on short time, the day being reduced two hours with one-half day on Saturday, which at the average rate of 16 cents per hour leaves the weekly wage at about $7.04 per. Others in certain departments are taking week about, each man taking his lay-off in turn. This condition, coupled with the gentlemen's agreement in force here, "To hire none of each other's men," is calculated to keep a long line of starving men at the factory doors competing with each other for a job at any price.

From the facts stated here above, emigrating carpenters and millmen can readily see that Dubuque, Ia., is a good place to stay away from at this time and until fair and union conditions have been established in the city.

In Appreciation of a Business Agent's Faithful Services

Hartford, Conn.—On April 1 last, Local Union 43 of this city regretfully accepted the resignation of Brother Fred C. Walz as business agent. He held the position for nearly eighteen years and in appreciation of the faithful services rendered during this long period, the Local Union presented him with a handsome Seth Thomas hall clock, standing over eight feet high and built of solid mahogany.

Brother Walz joined the U. B. in Hartford in September, 1891, and was elected business agent May 4, 1904. He was a member of the G. E. B. for a number of years and president of the Connecticut State Council and president of the state branch of the A. F. of L. for two years. Under his administration the local membership has grown from 150 members to 1,000 and wages were increased from $2.50 per day of nine hours to $4.00 per day of eight hours with a half holiday on Saturday.

Brother Walz is now engaged in the business of an architect and will remain a member of the union.

False to Union Principle

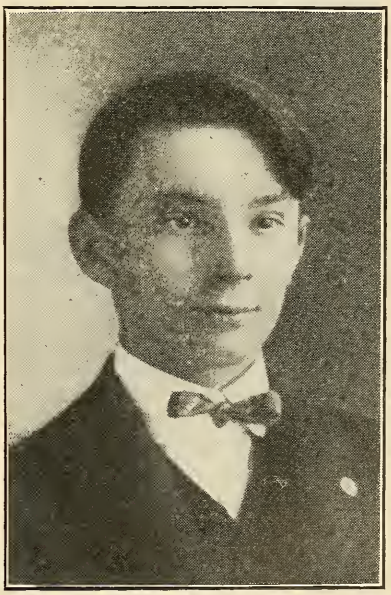
Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Wm. Lauderman, a member of L. U. 514 of this city, up until the end of January this year, done contracting work, when he played the part of an absconder and defaulter, taking with him the last two week's wages he owed several men working for him. We are sending this statement to The Carpenter for publication, in order that should he apply elsewhere for admission his true character may be known and he may be recognized as the man who defrauded our members.

Information Wanted

Michael Crowley, aged about 52 years, last heard of in Dorchester, Mass., a member of some U. B. Local Union in the Boston district, also worked in Abington, Mass. at one time, is inquired for, Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor by communicating with his sister

Mary Ann Crowley,
Canton, Mass.

Floyd Ackerman, the subject of the sketch below, a member of L. U. 1436, Bangor, Pa., left his wife and child February 27th, leaving all bills unpaid.



FLOYD ACKERMAN.
Age, 22; weight, 150 pounds; dark brown

hair and eyes, height 5 ft. 5 in. Anyone who can locate him will kindly notify his wife.

Address: Mrs. Floyd Crowley,
Railroad ave., Pen Argyl, Pa.

Look Out for Him!

E. H. Gatten, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., has embezzled the funds of the L. U. and on March 6th last, left for

E. H. GATTEN.

parts unknown. He is about 5 ft. 5 in. tall, weight about 150lb. The sketch here is a good likeness of him.

Carrying the Union Card

We were crowded in a box car,
Not a soul could bear to sleep,
It was freezing on the outside
And the snow was two feet deep,
When along came a brakeman
And shouted to his pard:
"Make all them fellows unload
That hasn't got a card."

We rolled up to the round house
And wanted to get warm
We thought for us to go inside
That it would do no harm.
Then we met a burly fellow
Who sized us up real hard,
Then he gently whispered in my ear:
"Have you fellows got a card?"

We were walking through the city,
Through the snow and slush and sleet,
When we met a burly policeman
Strolling on his beat.
He stared at us intently,
And our weary souls were jarred,
For he said, "Who be you bums—
Have you got a union card?"

We walked into a barroom,
For we wanted something hot;
To stall the barkeep for a drink
Was our lucky lot.
We, too, told our sad tale of woe—
We were up against it hard;
Says he, "I'll treat and feed you, too,
But I'll have to see your card."

All along life's rugged journey,
Should we meet with friend or foe,
It is best to have the goods in print
Then everyone will know
That we stand for human freedom
And with consciences unmarred
We can go our way rejoicing,
Carrying a union card.

Shout it out among the nations
In summer heat or wintry gale
'Till the angels join the chorus
Over in the heavenly vale
Then when Gabriel blows his trumpet
They will find the gates are barred
Unless they can present St. Peter
With a paid-up union card.

G. H. HALL.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Building Trades Department Charters

Washington.—The Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, has recently granted charters for local departments at Fargo, N. D., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and applications are pending for the Indiana State Building Trades Council, Newburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Spring City, Pa.—The millmen's strike here, after a three days' duration, was declared off May 4. We had an agreement signed by the mill owner for one year, from May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913, which provides for 30 cents per hour minimum scale at nine hours' work per day. We originally asked for 32 cents, but agreed to a compromise and settled on 30 cents per hour.

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Great Falls, Mont.—We have received our raise of 50 cents per hour, an advance from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of eight hours without any trouble. There is quite some work under way at the present time, and desiring to give any brother who desires a chance at the work here in the far West, we would request the Editor to remove the name of our city from the stay-away list.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.—Holding out for a compromise agreement between committees from L. U. 232 and the bosses, which, however, the latter had turned down, we finally gained our point and our strike was declared off Thursday, May 9. The agreement calls for 40 cents per hour minimum, nine hours per day, and the closed shop. Our previous scale was $3.15 per day of nine hours.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—Local Union 657, of this city had an agreement signed by the Builders' Association April 30, at 11 P. M., and obtained the signatures to the same of the individual employers. But we had to relinquish our demand for a Saturday half-holiday and 45 cents per hour. We settled on a raise of 3 cents, which makes our minimum scale 43 cents per hour, working hours remain 8 hours straight per day.

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New Brunswick, N. J.—While our demand for 50 cents per hour, an advance of 6 cents per hour, was not granted by the boss carpenters on April 1 and we were compelled to be out on strike for two weeks, the matter in dispute was settled by the bosses agreeing that the rate of wages demanded be granted and take effect on November 1 this year. Until that date we are working at the old rate of 44 cents per hour.

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Springfield, Ill.—Our trouble is settled and the strike declared off. The Association bosses signed up in a body while three or four small contractors have as yet not signed up at this time, but they have no work and no doubt will sign up as soon as they obtain something to do. With the signing of our new agreement we have been granted the 5 cents per hour advance we demanded, from $3.60 per day of 8 hours to 50 cents minimum per hour.

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St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—We have won out in our movement for an advance in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day—50 hours per week. Our agreement, as signed by the Builders' Exchange on May 10th, is to run for one year from date. Clause 7b of the agreement provides for the employment of Union men exclusively, except when employers apply for union men to the union and the latter is unable to furnish them.

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Bridgeport, Ont., Can.—Local Union 1850 of this city has reached an agreement with the carpenter contractors whereby we are granted a minimum rate of wages of 35 cents per hour and 9 hours work per day. We have, however, agreed if state of trade requires it, to work 10 hours per day during the months of May, June and July, without over-time being paid for the tenth hour. We think we done pretty well for this first year's agreement. We are picking up a few more new members at each meeting night.

Saginaw, Mich.—We are pleased to report the successful outcome of our trade movement. We received all we demanded, namely, an advance in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour and forty-four hours per week. While it was necessary for some of our members to quit on the 1st of May, in two days the matter was settled and all are now working. We have lost two of the contractors that formerly employed union men, nevertheless we are satisfied with the result of our movement, for as to these two obdurate contractors we think we can handle them in a way that in time they will get right.

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Lowell, Mass.—We are pleased to report that today, May 6, we are starting in on a three-year contract, an increase in pay from $3.20 to $3.60 per day and forty-four hours per week. Not a man is idle today on account of the change and as yet no complaint has been entered. This has, however, not been accomplished without much hard work. The general public in this city are giving the carpenters great credit for doing business in such an intelligent way as was the case during our negotiations with the employers. We hope that our brothers in other cities will be equally successful in their strife for better conditions.

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Washington, Pa.—We are pleased to inform the brothers of the U. B. that we have been entirely successful in our movement, inaugurated the first of the year, for a 10 per cent increase in wages. Every contractor of the town, large or small, has signed our agreement to that effect, and not one of our men had to lose an hour's time to enforce our demand. This increase makes our minimum wage $3.75 for 8 hours (as against our previous rate of $3.25 per day) for outside carpenters. Millmen are now working 9 hours except Saturday when 8 hours is the rule. We consider ourselves very fortunate having met with such success, trade being rather dull here.

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Elmhurst and Wheaton, Ill.—Through the valuable assistance rendered Local Unions 558 and 1527 by the DuPage D. C., by Local Union 463, Hinsdale and particularly by General Organizer, Bro. Geo. Lakey, the trade movement in both places was brought to a favorable conclusion. Our success is the more significant as the contractors had declared for the open shop and decided to disregard the question of unionism entirely. We still have a few contractors to deal with, but nearly the entire membership are now back to work under the new conditions, 55 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents per hour, and things look brighter than ever. Our working hours are 8 per day, 44 per week.

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Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—We had a little unexpected trouble on May 1, when our new scale was to take effect. Some of our members struck on several jobs that day, and more on May 2. On May 3 they all came out with the exception of one, but on the same day enough of the contractors agreed to pay the 50 cents minimum per hour to employ 80 per cent. of our membership, and that night we voted to call the strike off Ninety per cent. or more of our membership are now working under the increased scale and we intend to enforce the closed shop in the near future. We initiated thirteen new members on May 2 and have a number of new applicants for next meeting. Our old scale was $4.05 per day of nine hours; we have thus secured an increase of 45 cents per day.

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Joliet, Ill.,—Our fight for better working conditions in this city is over and things in the building line are gradually settling down to normal. The demand of the outside carpenters for an increase of 5 cents per hour, was granted by the master builders after a three days walk out, which gives us an eight-hour day at 55 cents per hour. Our millmen have just reached an agreement with their employers, which increases their minimum rate from 19½ to 25 cents per hour and an increase of 2½ cents per hour for all men receiving from 25 to 30 cents inclusive. They also gained a nine-hour day in place of a ten-hour day. This is the best working conditions ever

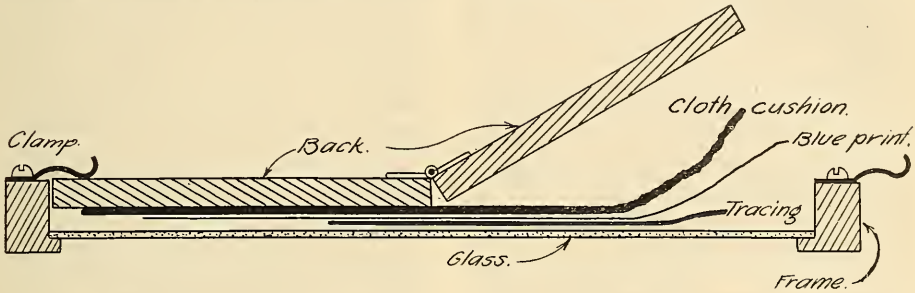
(Continued on Page 63.)

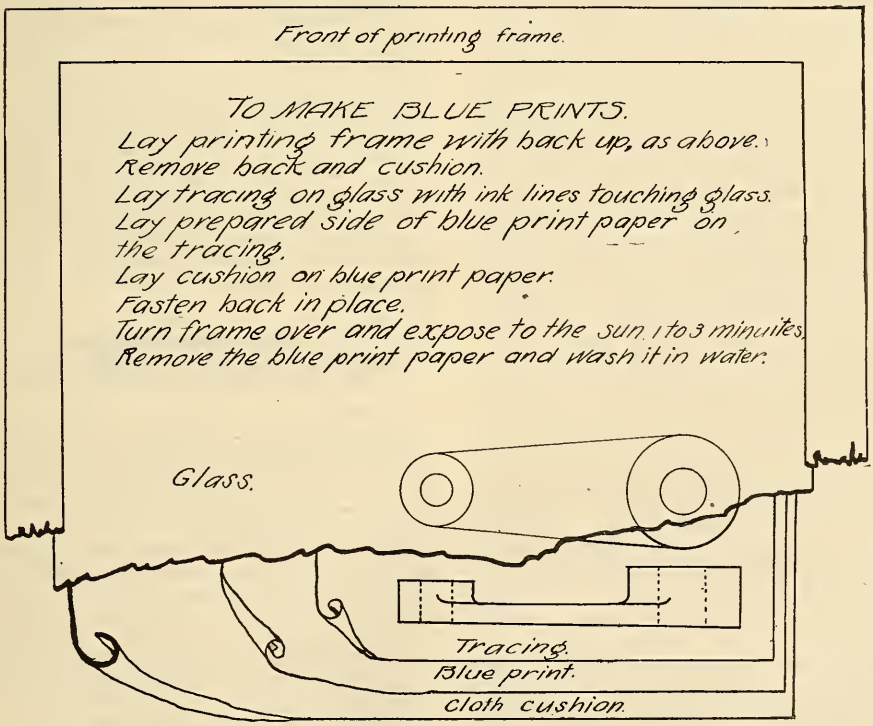
Craft Problems

How to Make Blue Prints

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Blue printing is nothing more or less than a photographic process simplified. This is, any one who uses a camera knows that he places a piece of chemically prepared paper in contact with a previously prepared negative, which usually is a piece of glass or film. The negative and prepared paper is next exposed to the light for a certain length of time after which the prepared paper is washed in a chemical solution, and the picture is finished.





Blue printing is very much the same. You have a drawing made on transparent paper or tracing cloth. This corresponds to your

photographic negative, and is called a tracing. You also have your chemically prepared blue print paper (which you can buy at almost any book store for about 10 cents a yard). This blue print paper is fastened in contact with the drawing and is then exposed to the sunlight for a short while (from one to several minutes, depending on the transparency of the material on which the drawing was made). After which the prepared blue print paper is washed in clear, clean water for a few minutes, then hung up to dry, and that is all there is to the process.

The above will be more clear by a reference to the illustration where it will be seen that contact of tracing and blue print paper is made during the exposure by means of a printing frame, which consists of a frame, like a picture frame, in fact I often use a picture frame at times when I don't have access to a regular printing frame, which consists of a frame, a glass front, a cloth cushion, and a removable back.

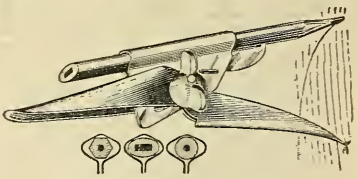
It is used as shown in the drawing, by laying the tracing on the glass, then laying the prepared side of the blue print paper in contact with the tracing, and fastening the whole together by means of the cloth cushion and the removable back. You are now ready to turn the whole over and place it where the sun can shine through the glass and tracing and make the print, after it has been printed long enough, which must be determined by experiment, remove the blue print paper from the frame and immerse it in water.

After the print is dry it is ready for use.

Peerless Tools Have Many Superior Features

The only combined compasses and scribers that will hold pencils of any length and of various shapes and steel points that can be moved up or down to suit pencil, are the claims made for the Peerless Line of tools manufactured by Potter Bros., 612 W. 110th St., New York. This line includes the Peerless 3½-in. scriber (No. 30), the Peerless 5½-in. double compass and scriber (No. 57), and the Peerless 5½-in. "Stork's Beak" combined compass and scriber (No. 55). Potter Bros. also manufacture the Peerless flexible bit gauge (No. 100).

The 3½-in. scriber is illustrated herewith. This is made of sheet steel and will accommodate hexagon, oval or round pencils. There



Peerless 3½-in. Scriber.

is a broad point to prevent scratching plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc., which is also used as a protector to the pencil point. It can be moved out of the way as desired. The sharp point is for compass work and for entering into quirks, mouldings, etc. The 5½-in. compasses and scribers mentioned above, are, of course, larger in size and have many useful features. The 5½-in. "Stork's Beak" combined compass and scriber, (No. 55), has a double joint with a thumb screw on each side, making it very secure and rigid. It can be used in much narrower places than the ordinary compass. It can be converted into a scriber easily and quickly by simply inserting a pencil in place of the steel compass leg. The double compass and scriber (No. 57) has many exclusive features. It does away with the old style, clumsy, quadrant compass. It has the double-locking device; in fact, this tool has all the best features of Potter Bros.' scribers and compasses combined into one.

Carpenters and builders should be particularly interested in the flexible bit gauge, which is illustrated with this article. This gauge will not mark the wood, nor slip upward, nor interfere with chips. It is light and durable and particularly suited for mortise locks.

The Peerless Flexible Bit Gauge.

Further particulars regarding these tools can be obtained by writing to Potter Bros., 612 W. 110th St., New York. They are sold direct in any quantity, or dealers can secure them from Sargent & Co.

Potter Bros. are well known for the excellence of their goods, the sales of which have reached nearly 2,000 dozen, and the demand for their devices has been constantly growing. They are not only manufacturers but are experienced carpenters and artisans as well, and the tools they are now selling are the result of their own experience and acquaintance with the needs of workmen in this line.

He who feels no pity for men will never be a power among men.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1912, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Nacherwähnte Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., wurde genehmigt.

Der G. S. ersuchte um Instruktion betreffs des Druckes benötigter englischen Rituale und wurde obiger ermächtigt 500 Exemplare drucken zu lassen.

Der G. S. unterbreitete einen Vorschlag, Wiedernschluß an das A. F. of L. Baugewerks-Departement betreffend, sowie mehrere Schreiben dessen Exekutivbeamten und wurde der G. S. ermächtigt den Vorschlag einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

1. April.

Der Board tritt an diesem Datum unter R. R. Connolly's Vorsitz in Sitzung. Außer Connolly sind Bausher, Potts, Walquist, Cole und Martel anwesend.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des G. P. wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt und finanzielle Unterstützung, über die nach Einlauf weiterer Berichte bestimmt werden soll, zugesagt:

Chicago, Ill., D. C.; L. U. 358 Tipton, Ind.; 140 O'Fallon, Ill.; 174 Joliet, Ill.; 286 Great Falls, Mont.; 310 Norwich, N. Y.; 364 Council Bluffs, Ia.

2. April.

Weitere Gewerksforderungen gestellt von nachstehenden Lokal-Unionen werden sanktionirt: L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J.; 798 Salem, Ill.; 965 DeKalb, Ill.; 463 Hinsdale, Ill.; 978 Springfield, Mo.; 1236 Michigan City, Ind.; 996 Penn Yan, N. Y.; 1297 New Brunswick, N. J.; 1313 Mason City, Ia.; 1525 Princeton, Ill.; 1798 St. Thomas, Ont., Can.; 38 St. Catherines, Ont., Can.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 779 Waycroß, Ga., ist zurückgezogen und damit erledigt.

3. April.

D. A. Post ist eingetroffen und der Board ist vollzählig.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 83 Halifax, N. S., Can., wird genehmigt.

Einer Forderung der L. U. 171 Youngstown, N. Y., wird wegen Mangel an Interesse der Mitglieder ersterer gegenüber, Sanktion verweigert.

Ein Komite der L. U. 898 Benton Harbor, Mich., erscheint vor dem Board betreffs der von der letzten Konvention angenommenen Resolution Nr. 52, welche die Errichtung eines Mineral-Bades für Mitglieder die mit Rheumatismus und ähnlichen Krankheiten behaftet sind, vorsieht. Die Angelegenheit soll später diskutirt werden.

Auf Ansuchen eines erschienenen Komite's des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.'s wird die Summe von $2,000 zur Verteidigung der in der Dynamitsache angeklagten Mitglieder Meadows und Kline bewilligt.

4. April.

Gesuch des Burlington, Vt., D. C.'s um Unterstützung einer Bewegung im Interesse der Fabrikarbeiter jener Stadt. Der G. S. wird angewiesen nähere Information in dieser Angelegenheit einzuholen und letztere einstweilen zurückgelegt.

Den Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 106 Des Moines, Ia., und 206 New Caste, Pa., wird Sanktion verweigert; im ersteren Falle weil nur 91 von 800 Mitgliedern für die Stellung der Forderung stimmten, und Sektion 139 der General-Konstitution nicht befolgt wurde, und im Falle New Castle's wegen mangelhafter Organisation unter den Fabrikarbeitern und ungünstiger Gewerkslage. Der G. P. wird zugleich ersucht einen Ogganisator nach Des Moines zuz senden.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden sanktionirt:

L. U. 249 Kingston, Can.; 556 Meadville, Pa.; 590 Rutland, Vt.; 657 Sheboygan, Wis.; 1016 Rome, N. Y.

Ein Vertreter des Central Mississippi Carpenter Conference Board ist anwesend und erstattet detaillirten Bericht über Verausgabung von, gemäß Resolution Nr. 66, von des Des Moines Konvention, diesem Distrikte für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder, und ersucht obiger um weitere Geldbewilligung.

5. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen nacherwähnter L. U.'en und D. C. erhalten die Genehmigung des Board: L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md.; 1074 Eau Claire, Wis.; 1216 Galt, Ont., Can.; 1223 Santa Fe, N. M.; 1393 Boston, Mass.; 1423 Corpus Christi, Tex.; 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can.; 1390 Saskatoon,

Sask., Can.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. und Tri-Counties, Mich., D. C.

6. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: L. U. 1678 Peckville, Pa.; 867 Milford, Mass.; 1684 Sherbrooke, Que., Can.; 558 und 1527 Elmhorst und Wheaton, Ill.; 84 Akron, O.

Die Forderung der L. U. 1105 Springfield, Mass., Shoparbeiter wird zurückgelegt bis weiter Information vorliegt die der G. S. einholen soll.

8. April.

Appellation der L. U. 1381 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes Thomas R. Cubben auf Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung abwies. Die in diesem Falle vorliegenden Dokumente werden an den G. Sch. zurückverwiesen mit der Insttruktion weitere, den Fall betreffende, Information einzuholen.

Appellation der L. U. 134 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Lezotte, Sterbegeldschenkung verweigernd. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet.

Betreffs der Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1867 Regina, Sask., Can., und der L. U. 1673 Somersworth, N. H., wird Beschlußfassung vertagt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach diesen Orten behufs Untersuchung der dortigen Gewerkslage zu senden.

Appellation der L. U. 979 Williamstown, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle Hiram H. Walker abwies. Das Beweismaterial ergibt, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Ablebens im Rückstande war, und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 58 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ihrem Mitgliede Mike Rabenbauer die Auszahlung beanspruchter Unfall-Geldschenkung verweigernd. Der Board findet, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit des Mitgliedes nicht einem Unfall laut Sektion 96 der Gen. Konst. zugeschrieben werden kann und weist daher die Appellation ab.

9. April.

Ein Schreiben des New York City Joint D. C. liegt vor betreffs der, zwischen dem D. C. und der L. U. 727 herrschenden Differenzen, welche zur Suspendirung dieser L. U. führten. Das Schreiben befürwortet die Auflösung der L. U., da aber seitens des D. C.'s, noch des G. P. ein dahingehendes Gesuch gestellt ist, wird die Angelegenheit an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen. Während den Verhandlungen über diesen Fall ist ein Abgeordneter der L. U. 727 anwesend und macht weitläufige Angaben über diesen Streitfall.

Ein Gesuch des Kenton und Campbell Counties, Ky., D. C.'s, um Geldbewilligung zur Organisirung der Fabrikarbeiter jenes Distriktes wird zurückgelegt bis der G. S. weiter Information hierüber eingeholt hat.

Aehnliche Gesuche der L. U. 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., und der L. U. 619 Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., werden abgewiesen jedoch die Frage der Organsiirung an letzterem Orte dem G. P. anheimgestellt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1874 Denver, Colo., die General-Offize möge Bürgschaft besorgen die zu leisten ist um gegen das Gerichtsurteil, im Falle der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters gegen Mitglieder der L. U. 1874, an eine höhere Instanz appelliren zu können. Wird gewährt.

10. April.

Gesuch des Rochester, N. Y., D. C.'s um Erlaubnis einen Aufruf an die L. U.'en ergehen zu lassen zur Beisteuerung zu einem Fonde für Errichtung eines Labor Temples in jener Stadt. Wird abgewiesen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet Schreiben und Rechnungen eines Advokaten in Chicago, Ill., die sich auf einen Klagefall zwischen Mulcahy und Kobenus, früher den Am. Wood Workers angehörend, beziehen. Der Board instruirt den G. P. dem Advokaten mitzuteilen, daß diese G. O. zu keiner Zeit mit diesem Falle etwas zu tun hatte, noch für Bestreitung der Prozeßkosten irgendwelche Verpflichtung übernahm.

L. U. 84 Akron, O., sendet Rechnungsausweis über, zu Organisationszwecken, erhaltene Gelder und ersucht um weitere Bewilligung. Die Summe von $100.00 wird der L. U. angewiesen.

Der G. P. macht den Vorschlag der Board solle den New York Joint D. C. ersuchen an die Mitglieder der L. U. 727 für das laufende Quartal, und während die Untersuchung im Gange ist, Arbeitskarten zu vergeben. Der Vorschlag findet Zustimmung und soll ausgeführt werden.

Ein Gesuch des Portland, Ore., D. C.'s um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird abgewiesen.

Vom Porchester, N. Y., D. C. liegt ein Schreiben vor bezüglich der Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeit zwischen dem D. C. und der L. U. 196 Greenwich, N. Y. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen, der den Fall in Händen hat.

Appellation D. M. Comeau's früher Mitglied der L. U. 126 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 126. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen und derselbe ersucht eine Entscheidung zu treffen.

Appellation der L. U. 308 Cedar Rapids, Ia., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1649 gegen Appellanten. Da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird der Fall an den G. P. zurückverwiesen.

11. April.

Appellation der L. U. 364 Council Bluffs, Ia., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im

Falle der Appellanten und A. A. Whitlock gegen den Omaha, Neb., D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation G. H. Norie's von L. U. 80 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 80. Wird abgewiesen.

Gesuche um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke des Wilmington, D. C.'s, L. U. 1390 Saskatoon, Sask., Can., werden abschläglich beschieden weil bereits Organisatore an diesen Orten tätig sind.

Der L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can., wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Folgenden L. U.'en wird eine weitere Frist, bis zum 15. Juni 1912, zur Begleichung des im Juli 1911 ausgeschriebenen 50 Cents Assessments bewilligt: 548 Minneapolis, Minn.; 954 Boston, Mass.; 1208 South Vancouver, Can.; 1244 Montreal, Can.; 1387 Girardville, Pa.; 1440 Lead, S. D.; 228 Pottsville, Pa., und L. U. 1512 Middletown, Conn.

Betreffs einer nichtverausgabten Summe der, dem Boston, Mass., D. C., im Jahre 1910 bewilligten Gelder, deren Rückerstattung seitens des Board des öfteren verlangt wurde, wird beschlossen, daß der G. S. den D. C. benachrichtigen soll, daß wenn fraglicher Betrag nicht am 31. Mai 1913 zurückerstattet ist, letzterer, per Mitglied berechnet auf das Schuldkonto der L. U.'en des Distrikts geschrieben werden wird. Der G. S. wird ferner instruirt eine Abschrift des Schreibens an alle L. U.'en zu senden die die Sache angeht.

L. U. 1498 Ft. William, Ont., Can., und L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., werden ebenfalls aufgefordert einen nichtverausgabten Betrag erhaltener Gelder an die G. O. zurückzusenden.

Der Macon, Ga., D. C. wird nochmals aufgefordert Rechnungsausweis über erhaltene Gelder einzusenden.

Von L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., liegt Rechnungsausweis über ihnen bewilligte Gelder vor welcher geprüft und den Akten einverleibt wird.

12. April.

Von L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., ist teilweiser Rechnungsausweis eingelaufen über der L. U. zur Bestreitung der Prozeßkosten im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes M. Blount zugewiesenen Gelder. In diesem Falle klagten die Angehörigen zur Erlangung von Sterbegeld, welches ihnen den Gesetzen der V. B. gemäß verweigert wurde. Der G. S. wird instruirt von L. U. 300 vollständigen Ausweis und Quittungen zuz verlangen.

Der Holyoke, Mass., D. C. returnirt die nicht verausgabte Summe von $32.00 der ihm zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder zugesandten Gelder und vollständigen Rechnungsausweis welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Ein vollständiger Ausweis über, der L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder wird geprüft und zu den Akten gelegt.

Von der Australian Society of Progressive Carpenters in Melbourne, Vic., Australia, liegt ein Schreiben vor in dem Kartenaustausch zwischen dieser Organisation und der V. B. gewünscht wird. Wird zur Juli-Sitzung zurückgelegt und der G. S. angewiesen nähere Information einzuholen.

Der Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C. sendet Rechnungsausweis über, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder erhaltene Gelder und returnirt die nichtverausgabte Summe von $88.00.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 660 Springfield, O., um Erlaubnis einen Aufruf zu Geldbeiträgen zur Errichtung eines Labor Temple's an die L. U.'en richten zu dürfen, wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 850 Leadville, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle der Ehefrau ihres Mitgliedes Isaac Close verweigerte. Aus den vorliegenden Dokumenten geht hervor, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todesfalles nicht gutstehend war, und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Burlington, Vt., D. C.'s wird zurückgelegt bis nähere Information eingelaufen ist um welche der G. S. nachsuchen soll.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Rochester, N. Y., D. C.'s wird genehmigt.

Die Central Mississippi Valley Carpenters Conference, mit Hauptquartier in Moline, Ill., sendet teilweisen Rechnungsbericht über die Verwendung der Summe von $2,000, welche diesem Körper von der Des Moines Konvention bewilligt wurde, und ersucht um weitere Bewilligung. Ein Abgesandter der Conference ist anwesend und hebt hervor, daß zur Zeit der Agitation, die mittelst der erhaltenen Summe betrieben wurde, 487 neue Mitglieder gewonnen und verschiedene L. U.'en des Distrikts, eine Lohnerhöhung oder verkürzte Arbeitszeit errungen hätten. Auf Verlangen des Board unterbreitet der G. S. auf Grund der Bücher der G. O. einen Bericht über den Stand der L. U.'en fraglichen Distrikts. Aus diesem Berichte geht hervor, daß die Mitgliederzahl dieser L. U.'en heute 105 Mitglieder weniger beträgt als zur Zeit als die Agitation begann, daß 26 dieser L. U.'en einen ansehlichen Kassenbestand haben während 11 derselben die fälligen Finanzberichte nicht eingesandt haben. Angesichts dieser Tatsachen wird weitere Geldbewilligung verweigert.

13. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., und des D. C.'s des New York, New Haven und Hartford Eisenbahnsystems, mit Hauptquartier in Hyde Park, Mass., werden sanktionirt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1105 Springfield, Mass., und Ft. Wayne, Ind., werden abermals zurückgelegt da diese L. U.'en den ausgefüllten Fragebogen immer noch nicht eingesandt haben.

Den L. U.'en 791 Chehalis, Wash., und 617 Vancouver, B. C., wird weitere Frist, bis zum 15. Juni 1912, zur Begleichung des 50 Cents Assessments gewährt.

Dem Birmingham, Ala., D. C. wird die Summe von $400.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Eine solche Bewilligung wird der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., verweigert da vorliegende Berichte ergeben, daß die L. U. vollständig die lokale Situation beherrscht.

15. April.

Dem Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C. wird die Summe von $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch des Northwest Council of Carpenters, mit Hauptquartier in Portland, Ore., um ähnliche Bewilligung, wird abgelehnt.

Appellation W. W. Adamsons gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., in dem es sich um die Wahl eines Warden handelt. Wird abgewiesen.

Vom Bay Counties, Cal. D. C. liegt Rechnungsausweis vor über, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder erhaltene Gelder. Hiernach restirt eine nichtverausgabte Summe von $238.00 und wird der G. S. angewiesen die Rückesendung dieses Betrages zu fordern.

Appellation T. E. Harffey's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Atlantic City, N. J., D. C. die Wahl eines Geschäftsagenten betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 877 Worcester, Mass., Fabrikarbeiter, erhält die Genehmigung des Board.

Die Revision der Rechnungsbücher und Finanzen der General-Office wird begonnen.

16. April.

Die vorliegenden, sich auf die in New York City gegen die V. B. erlassenen Einhaltsbefehle beziehenden Papiere werden vorgenommen und der G. P. und G. S. erstatten Bericht über die Vorgänge in diesen Einhaltsverfahren seit der letzten Boardsitzung und den gegenwärtigen Stand derselben.

Beschlossen: nach Vertagung in Indianapolis, soll sich der Board nach der Stadt New York begeben, dort wieder in Sitzung treten, die Sachlage und sämmtliche Einhaltsbefehle in Erwägung ziehen und über Mittel und Wege zum Schutze unsere Organisation zu beraten. Der G. P. und G. S. werden ersucht den Boardsitzungen in New York beizuwohnen.

Vom New York City D. C. zugesandte Papiere liegen vor die sich auf einen neuen Fall beziehen in dem die Firma Parcheskv Bros. einen Einhaltsbefehl erwirkt hat. Der Board billigt die vom D. C. in dieser Sache bereits getroffenen Maßnahmen. Der Fall soll vom Board, in New York, in weitere Erwägung gezogen werden. Die Rechnung der Advokaten Beatty & Maloney im Betrage von $6,000 für, in dem Falle Irving & Cassson, Paine Lumber Co. und Andere, geleistete Dienste und Prozeßkosten, wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 718 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in einem Falle in dem der Sekretär des D. C. die Vertreter der Appellanten von der Delegaten-Liste summarisch gestrichen hatte. Der Fall wird an den G. P. zurückverwiesen mit der Instruktion den D. C. aufzulösen und die New Rochelle L. U.'en anzuweisen einen neuen D. C. aus anderen Delegaten zu bilden. Ferner wird der G. P. ersucht das Boardmitglied des 1. Distriktes nach New Rochelle zu senden.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

17. April.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Ein Abgesandter des Du Page County, Ill., D. C.'s erscheint vor dem Board und berichtet über eine Gewerksbewegung in Hinsdale, Elmhurst und Wheaton. Zur Unterstützung der an diesen Orten ausstehenden Mitglieder wird die Summe von $200.00 bewilligt.

Ebenso erscheint ein Abgesandter des Wayne County, Mich., D. C. um dessen Gesuch um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke Nachdruck zu geben.

Die Gewerksforderung dieses D. C.'s wird sanktionirt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 363 Elgin, Ill., wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch des Detroit, Mich., D. C.'s um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird abschläglich beschieden. Die Frage der Entsendung eines Organisators wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

18. April.

Die Bücher-Revision nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

19. April.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Von L. U. 174 Joliet, Ill., läuft Bericht über die dortige Strike-Situation ein und wird der L. U. die Summe von $100.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder angewiesen. Zugleich wird der G. P. ersucht einen Deputirten nach Joliet zu senden um der dortigen Mitgliedschaft Beistand zu leisten.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Departement Francais

Les Societes cooperatives en Europe

Je reviens à ce sujet, après avoir, dans un précédent article, suivit l'exemple du rédacteur de notre journal.

Hier, dimanche, 31 mars, j'ai assiste à une fête grandiose; les camarades de Lille ont célébrés le vingtième anniversaire de la fondation de leur société coopérative, qui fut en effet fondé en 1892, par 36 ouvriers de cette ville. Un cortège immense parcourait la ville, 14 cercles de chant et de musique, dont beaucoup étaient venu de la Belgique, le pays coopérative par excellence, et douze groups d'enfants, tous pupilles des divers organisations ouvrières y prirent part. Des concerts, des réunions publiques et comme couronnement de la fête un feu d'artifice composaient le programme de cette fête fraternelle.

Ayant l'intention d'en faire part à nos camarades des Etats-Unis, j'ai pris les informations nécessaires à ce sujet, et voici ce que je suis en mesure de porter à leur connaissance:

Cette organisation a été fondé dans le but de faire participer à ses bienfaits touts la classe ouvrière de Lille et elle a réussi aujourd'hui d'avoir créé un centre qui relie et abrite le mouvement ouvrier dans toutes ses phases, et sous ses trois principales formes, l'organisation syndicale, politique et coopérative. A l'origine, l'Union de Lille, c'est le titre officiel, ne fut qu'une boulangerie coopérative; la première année ell fabriqua avec un matériel rudimentaire, 37,000 pains de 3 livres, mais se développa rapidement, ce qui permit de se munir de machinerie moderne, et 10 ans après, la production de la boulangerie s'élevait à 2 millions de pains tandis que l'année 1911 on avait vendu 3 millions 126 milles pains aux membres de l'association, en chiffre rond 6 millions de kilos dans une année seulement.

En outre un rayon d'épicerie fut établi en 1896, qui rapportait une recette de 62 mille frs. la première année; 10 ans plus tard la recette de cette branche s'élevait à 170 mille frs., pour atteindre la somme de 325 mille en 1911.

Le nombre de cooperateurs, qui était de 36 en 1892, était de 5000 en 1902, et est actuellement environ de 8,000 participants. Son chiffre total d'affaires, qui était de 20 mille frs. la première année, se montait à 1 million en 1902, et à 2 millions pour l'année dernière.

Ces chiffres permettent de comprendre que l'on ne pouvait plus rester dans les premiers locaux loués au commencement, il a fallu suivre le développement commercial, et pour ce faire, construire un bâtiment neuf permettant d'installer tous les services sous le même toit, ou plutôt dans 3 corps de bâtiment different, mais qui forment un groupe de construction destinés aux services divers de la coopérative.

Dans le premier bâtiment, qui fait face à la rue, se trouve une belle et vaste salle servant d'estaminet et où se débite la bière de la brasserie coopérative l'Avenir, dont j'ai parlé dans mon premier article. Les salles de derrière servent pour la vente de l'épicerie; aux étages supérieures se trouvent les bureaux de la comptabilité, puis des petites salles qui sont mise à la disposition des divers chambres syndicale, de leurs commission, ainsi qu'au parti ouvrier socialiste.

Le deuzième bâtiment constitue une splendide salle de fêtes, pouvant abriter 1200 personnes, avec des machineries et des décors de théatre au complet. Puis la bourse du travail les ateliers et les bureaux de l'imprimerie ouvrière et celles du journal ouvrier de la région, "Le Travailleur," qui jusqu'à présent ne parait qu'une fois par semaine, mais qui ne tardera pas à être transformé bientôt en journal quotidien.

Dans le troisième bâtiment se trouvent, d'un côté les moteurs, les écuries et les remises des voitures de transport et de livraison; il faut dire ici, que toute les marchandises sont deliverés à domicil sans

augmentation de prix. De l'autre côté sont les machineries de la boulangerie, avec pétrines et fourneaux automatiques.

Installé dans de telles conditions, l'Union de Lille est une oeuvre modèle; sous l'intelligente direction du camarade Henri Samson, gérant directeur, l'Union aspire à de plus hautes destinées; car, non content de livrer à ses 8,000 membres et à leurs familles des marchandises de premier choix, et à des prix inférieurs du commerce de la ville, par exemple le pain de 3 livres coûte 50 centimes (10 cents américains) et bien que versant une prime de 10% sur tous les achats, l'Union coopérative consacre aux oeuvres de solidarité des sommes considérables. Les sommes de secours accordés aux cooperateurs malades atteignent le chiffre de 15 mille frs. par an; aux cooperateurs en grève, il fut distribués l'année dernière 8500 frs., elle verse pour l'éducation coopérative et sociale, pour la propagande syndicaliste, de 15 à 25 mille frs. par an, pour des oeuvres de diverse nature d'assistance 1000 frs., et avance à ses membres des prêts de chômage et de secours en cas de maladie dans la famille se montant en moyenne à 20 mille frs. par an. En plus, elle a distribuée, depuis sa fondation, à ses adhérents, une somme de 4 millions de bénefices.

Voilà un bel exemple à suivre.

Avant la fondation de cette société coopérative il n'y avait à Lille point de chambre syndicale ouvrière capable du moindre mouvement de resistance contre le patronat; le parti socialiste ne comptait à peine une centaine de membres; les salaires étaient si bas qu'ils ne permettaient pas aux travailleurs des grandes fabriques de satisfaire aux plus simples nécessités de la vie. Si les ouvriers voulurent se réunir, il fallait se rendre dans de méchantes tavernes, se cacher devant les contre-maitres faisant l'espion patronal. L'alcool se trouvait dans toutes les habitations ouvrières, et l'éducation des enfants était dans un état déplorable. Aujourd'hui, grâce à la maison commune, les travailleurs peuvent se réunir dans la bourse du travail, ils passent leurs dimanches et jours de fêtes à la grande salle où la jeunesse des deux sexes joue du théatre, récite des déclamations, fait de la musique, ou participe aux concerts donnés par les sociétés chorales ouvrièrs. Il y a de tout pour les jeunes gens, depuis des cercles de chant et de musique jusqu'à la société de gymnastique, depuis le foot et le base ball, genre américain, jusqu'au concours de pigeons voyageur, depuis la bibliothèque scientifique jusqu'au cours de dessin et de mathématique; il y a de tout, excepté du Genievre, du Whiskey, de l'Alcool; de cela il n'y en pas.

Par contre, le travailleur, qui grâce à la bonn organisation ouvrière, gagne un salaire relativement supérieur, ne peut faire partie de l'un sans appartenir à l'autre; on ne peut être membre de la cooperative sans faire partie de la chambre syndicale, et on ne peut être syndicaliste sans être membre du parti ouvrier socialiste. De lire un journal bourgeois serait une honte, de fréquenter un non-syndiqué une action blâmable, et de faire le scab equivaudrait à un suicide, car personne ne voudrai plus causer à un tel individue, ni lui serrer la main, ni travailler à ses côtés; ses fils le quitteraient et ses filles ne trouveraient point de maris; en un mot, ce serai l'existence du juif errant.

L'Union de Lille est donc non seulement une institution commerciale et financière, ell est encore bien plus une institution morale au plus haut dégré.

Sois Esclave ou Meurs

Le trust du bois dans le Texas et la Louisiane semble décidé à affamer ses employés plutôt que d'accéder à leur demande d'acheter leurs marchandises où cela leur plaît. Les employés ont formé une union qui s'appelle Fraternité des Ouvriers des Bois et qui est pour ainsi dire une union industrielle. Le trust ferme les établissements à mesure que les ouvriers s'organisent. Une quarantaine d'établissements employant au moins 11,000 ouvriers sont déjà fermés. Nous adressons nos meileurs souhaits à ces braves combattants victimes d'un régime qui permet à quelques individus d'affamer des milliers.

—L'Union Des Travailleurs.

Il y a un siècle et demi la lutte était pour la liberté politique; aujourd'hui elle est pour la liberté économique.

Death Roll

RIDGEWAY, MRS., wife of Brother O. P. Ridgeway, of L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

NORTHRUP, S. R., of L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

Claims Paid During May, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17083	Mrs. Anna B. Dingler	5	$ 50.00
17084	L. G. Humphrey	13	200.00
17085	Porter C. Andrews	26	50.00
17086	Mrs. K. E. Haupstick	47	50.00
17087	Mrs. Mary B. Doyle	77	50.00
17088	Mrs. Clara Short	184	50.00
17089	Hedwig Weigman	232	50.00
17090	Mrs. Lydia L. Cox	211	50.00
17091	Karl Klappauf	242	200.00
17092	John I. Friesen	362	200.00
17093	Robert F. Rogers	416	200.00
17094	Stephen H. Strong	437	50.00
17095	Mordecai S. Edwards	525	50.00
17096	Mrs. Emma E. Birch	552	50.00
17097	R. W. Williams (dis.)	1101	100.00
17098	Albin Kraushaar	1568	50.00
17099	Sam Scarvie	1568	200.00
17100	Chas. H. Kilwinski	1596	50.00
17101	Adolph Jerlink	54	200.00
17102	N. E. Steustrom	87	50.00
17103	Emile A. Lapointe	134	100.00
17104	Mrs. Adele H. Chesney	134	50.00
17105	Albert B. Covert	158	50.00
17106	Emanuel Little	171	200.00
17107	Mrs. Harriet A. Divan	200	50.00
17108	Mrs. Wanda Adamsky	497	50.00
17109	Geo. H. Allen	1226	50.00
17110	John Martin	1523	200.00
17111	Rupert Weindel	1596	200.00
17112	Mrs. Sarah E. Chilton	1612	25.00
17113	Alfred Anderson	147	200.00
17114	Adelbert M. Fregon	10	200.00
17115	Mrs. DeEtta Anderson	66	50.00
17116	James Reid	122	200.00
17117	George Landry (dis.)	342	400.00
17118	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Grundy	438	50.00
17119	E. L. Hodgkins	459	50.00
17120	John T. Hazard	810	200.00
17121	Wm. H. Smith	1190	50.00
17122	Mrs. Pearl Weber	75	50.00
17123	Emile Lezotte	134	100.00
17124	John A. Osborn	301	200.00
17125	Richard Bryant	306	200.00
17126	Thomas C. Edwards	514	200.00
17127	Alexander Kurz	1512	200.00
17128	Mrs. Minnie M. Reiton	50	50.00
17130	Henry Lancaster	125	50.00
17129	Daniel J. Gawne	62	200.00
17131	John Davis	132	50.00
17132	Edmond Pilotte	134	200.00
17133	John T. Case	155	50.00
17134	Mrs. Lulu E. Spencer	189	50.00
17135	Henry J. Berney	211	200.00
17136	Patrick J. Quinn	240	200.00
17137	Mrs. Minnie Grieshaber	257	50.00
17138	Leopold Peter	309	200.00
17139	H. F. Wood	483	200.00
17140	Wilbur Bush	651	200.00
17141	Ernest L. Barton	715	200.00
17142	Ole Bracken	1246	50.00
17143	Charles Lingstrom	1297	50.00
17144	Louis Stevens	26	200.00
17145	John Casey	26	50.00
17146	James H. Nicholson	67	200.00
17147	Mrs. Georgia Long	72	25.00
17148	Mrs. Catherine Schwarm	91	50.00
17149	Mrs. Rose M. Glorioso	132	50.00
17150	Mrs. Marie Laura Parent	134	50.00
17151	Mrs. Carolinia Kuh	242	50.00
17152	Mrs. Marie Heggen	416	50.00
17153	S. R. Northrup	1243	50.00
17154	Victor Wren	422	200.00
17155	W. Schmidt	422	200.00
17156	Chas. E. Seitz	1874	50.00
17157	Mrs. Rosaltha J. Tinker	55	50.00
17158	John L. Cockle	27	200.00
17159	Joseph Bergmann	78	50.00
17160	Albert Turcotte	78	200.00
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Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall, State st.
Paterson, N. J.—Charles C. Gravatt, Norwood Bldg., cor. Main and Ellison sts.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main street.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—Willis K. Brown, 109-111 S. Adams st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—W. J. Murtagh, 425 Mechanic st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Thos. McDevitt, Harry A. Heisler, R. W. Mercer, Louis Weber, John Bennett. Address of all business agents: 142 N. 11th street.
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Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O. Box 544
Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.
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Carp. June 12

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Will Brother Innes Explain?

Editor The Carpenter:

Looking over the May, 1911, number of our journal. I find a craft problem under the caption, "How to Find the Curve of an Arch Without a Center or Radius," by Brother Wm. Innis of L. U. 461, in which the brother states that it is impossible to measure circles by a straight line exactly, and further on he says: "There are a few straight lines that can be computed exactly by figures, but more than one hundred unknown lines remain unknown, compared with one unknown that may be figured." Now I learn from geometry that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and I would like Brother Innis, or any other brother, to explain where so many straight lines are to be found. I would be satisfied to find a few of them. Please answer in The Carpenter and oblige

MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1235.

Warren, Ohio.

A Flattering Condition

Washington, March 30.—Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays of the International Typographical Union has just forwarded to headquarters a document showing the tremendous benefits conferred upon the members of that organization by the international union. Using the total memship of the unions reporting increased scales of wages as a basis for calculation it reveals that during the past year the wages of affected members have increased $69,263.74 per week, or $3,601,714.48 for the year. Owing to the fact that the collection of the international union on the old-age pension assessment is based upon the percentage system, the international union is in possession of the exact earnings of each of its members. During 1911 the earnings per member reached the high total of $974.13 for the year. This is probably the highest average maintained by any labor organization in the world whose members are employed in any mechanical industry. The typographical union is a high-due organization and its prosperity and effectiveness is largely the result of the fact that its members are not parsimonious in maintaining a strong financial condition.

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UNION STAMP
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NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

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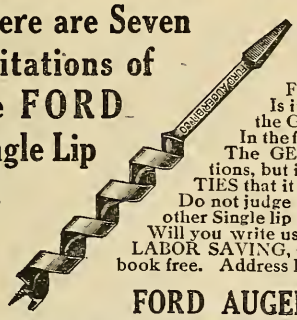
JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

There are Seven Imitations of the FORD Single Lip Bit



Is it not STRONG PROOF that the GENUINE FORD must have exceptional merit?
Is it not GOOD EVIDENCE that the demand for the GENUINE FORD must be enormous?
Is it not POSITIVE ASSURANCE that the GENUINE FORD is a bit worth using?

What Does This Suggest to YOU?

In the face of such proof are you willing to make *your* next bit a FORD? The GENUINE costs a few cents more than its INFERIOR imitations, but it is so much better in WORKING and WEARING QUALITIES that it really costs LESS.

Do not judge the GENUINE FORD by any of its imitations nor by any other Single lip bit. The FORD is in a class by itself and always has been. Will you write us for FORD FACTS telling all about this TIME SAVING, LABOR SAVING, and MONEY SAVING bit? We'll send you a handy memo book free. Address Dep't 6c.

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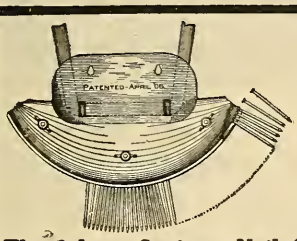

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[Union Made]

The only practical contrivance on the market that overcomes the filthy and injurious habit. Can be adjusted in a second's time for the use of any size nail. A thrifty and intelligent mechanic will readily see that he cannot afford to be without one because of its advantages of speed, ease and comfort. A trial will convince you of its efficiency. Nothing about it can possibly get out of order. Made of steel and will last a lifetime. Patented. Price $1.00. Sent by mail upon receipt of price, if your dealer can't supply you. (No stamps).

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of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America

THE ABOVE LABEL in two colors (blue and red) affixed to metal goods signifies that the articles are strictly union made. This label may also be found stamped on metal goods.

No firm is granted the use of our label unless it first signs an agreement providing for the employment of union men exclusively, proper sanitary conditions, and the shorter work day and payment of the regular Union scale of wages.

The above union label can be found on Butchers, Shoe Makers and Cigar Knives, Razors, Chandeliers, Brass Musical Instruments, Carpenters' tools of all descriptions, Beer Pumps and all Brewery supplies, and on all Badges and Metal Novelties.

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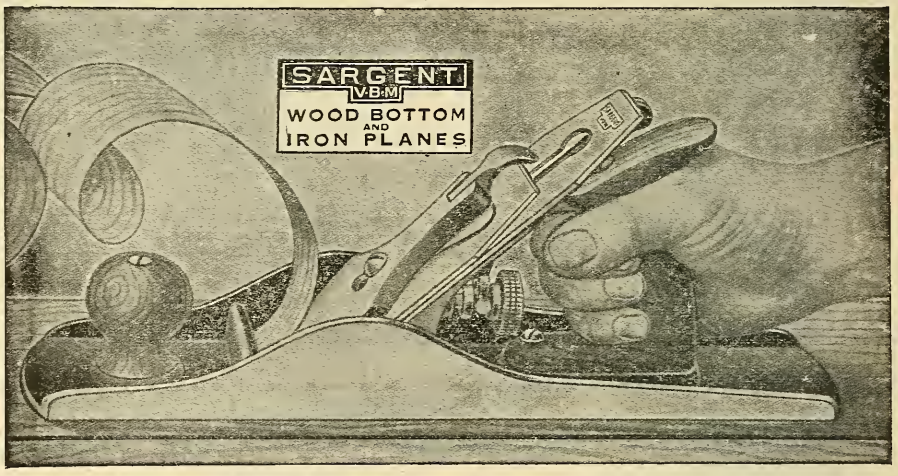
The Union (double acorn) Label of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America is stamped on Jewelry of all descriptions, emblems, buttons and charms, fobs, badges and novelties in all metals other than tin or sheet iron. See that the shop number is attached to label as per above cut. Shop number will be found on the end of label when stamped in rings. List of union shops will be furnished on request.



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BUILDING AGE

241 W. 39th Street NEW YORK

Improved Hand Nailing Machine

The Salmon Sanitary Nail Adjuster, an improved machine for nailing by hand, invented and patented by Michael A. Salmon, for many years a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Denver Local No. 55, has been placed on the market recently. It is designed for the use of carpenters, shinglers, lathers, box makers, craters, or any one using many nails. It is made of steel and consists of a pouch, shaped similar to the hull of a vessel, with a slot running along the keel or lower portion that is adjustable by three bolts and springs passing through the adjuster so that it can be used for any size nail. The adjuster is tied around the waist of the operator with a strap and the nails on being deposited in it fall into the slot below hanging by their heads and are withdrawn through the slot from one to ten at a time already in position for immediate use. The adjuster was used by the inventor for several years while working at his trade and recently it has been tried and tested by members of several trades and found to be practical from every point of view and very advantageous in other ways, as its use overcomes the dirty and injurious habit of putting the nails in the mouth, and also adds to speed, ease and comfort, with a great deal less exertion on the part of the workman. A cut of the machine is shown in the advertising section.

TRADE NOTES

(Continued from Page 44.)

enjoyed by the millmen of Joliet, but they had a month's hard fight to win it and they surely deserve it. We now still have one mill, the Builders' Supply Co., which is running with non-union men.

❖ ❖ ❖

Erratum

On page 39 of our May (1912) issue, under the head of "Successful Trade Movements," an item, emanating from St. Louis, Mo., appears in which it is stated that an agreement was signed up by the cabinet and mill firms of that city for a nine-hour workday with an increase in wages of 5 per cent. for 1912 and a further increase of 5 per cent. for 1913. This is an error—the agreement referred to in the above mentioned item was reached with the packing box factories for the box makers formerly affiliated with the A. W. W.

All cabinet shops of St. Louis are working eight hours for over a year at a minimum rate of 36 cents per hour.

The Importance of Training

Here is a man who was in line for a better job, but, like the great majority, had not been training himself to "fill the shoes" of the man above him; he always thought that if the time ever came he could just bluff it through—special training wasn't necessary. There's where he made *his* mistake, and there's where you will make *your* mistake if you are not a trained man. The boss had only to ask a few questions to find that the man did not know anything about the other fellow's work; that he had been wasting his time instead of improving it—that he was just one of the fellows who get into a rut and stick because he didn't have sense enough to plan for the future.

The time to plan is right now; the opportunity will come when you are ready

The American School of Correspondence was founded to help just such men. It is one of the largest educational institutions in the world. Tell us what you want to be, how much of an education you already have, and how much time you are willing to devote to bettering your condition. We will tell you how you can pay for the course you want by the week or by the month. We will do everything we can to get you started right.

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.....Civil Engineer	.....Stenographer
.....Electrical Engineer	.....Accountant
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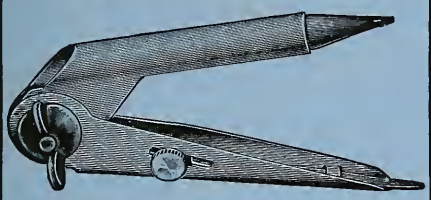

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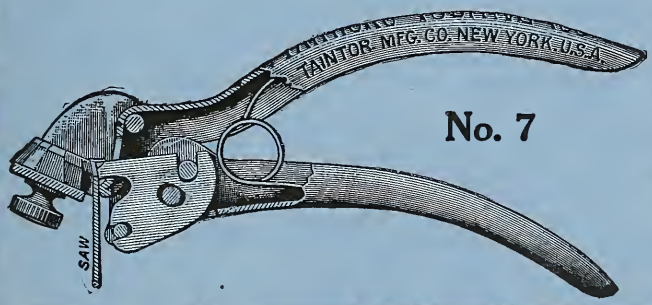

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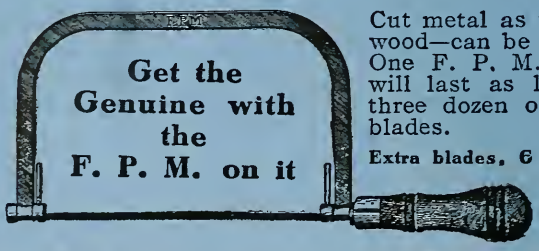

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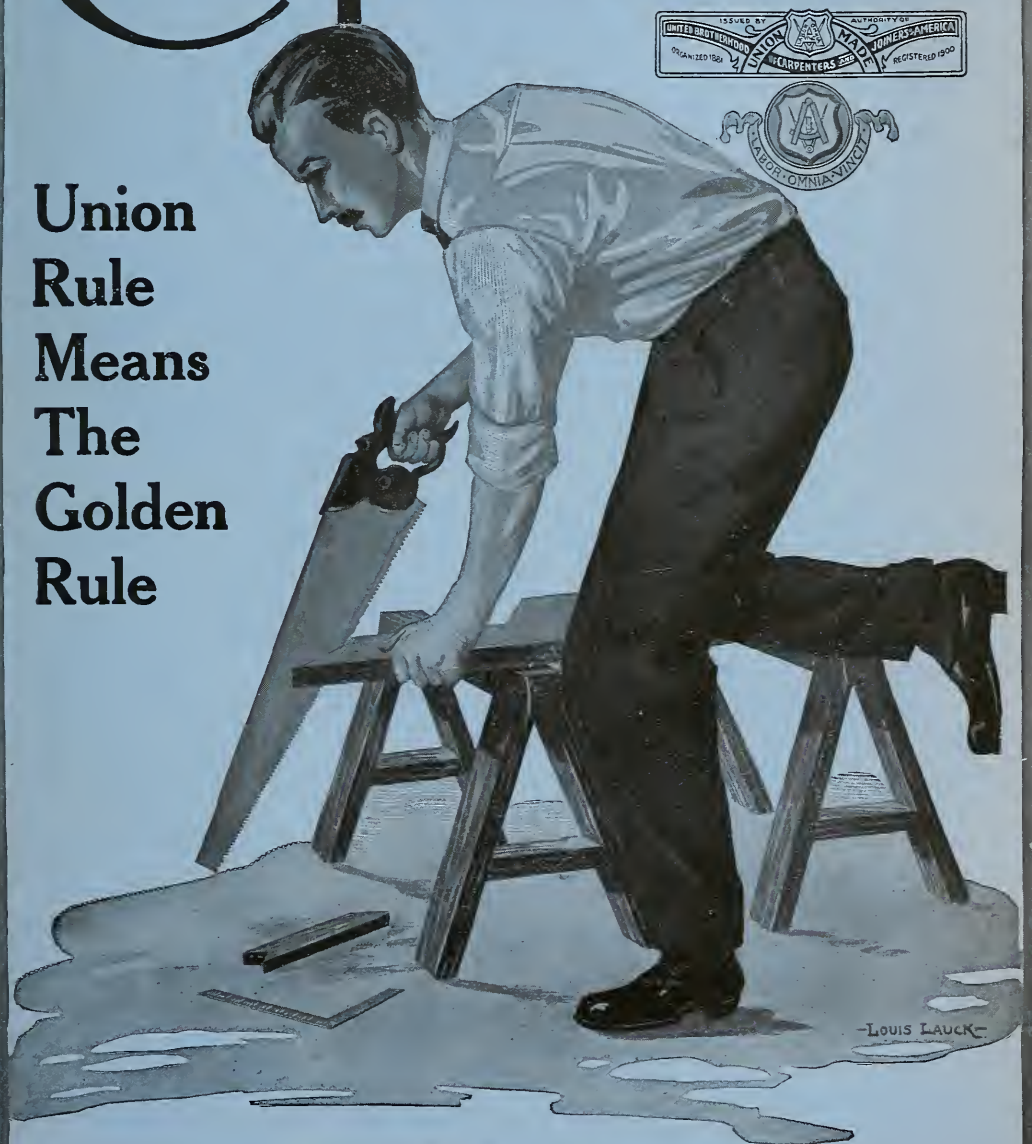

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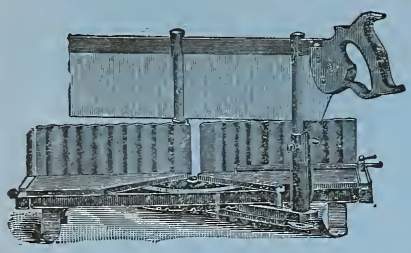

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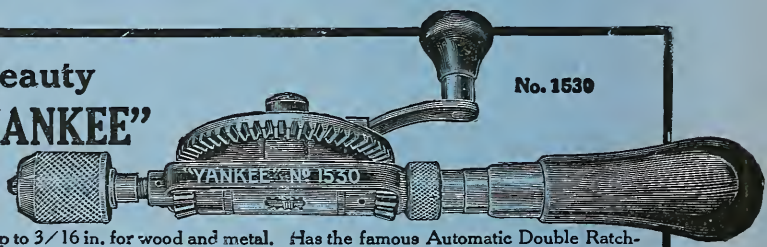

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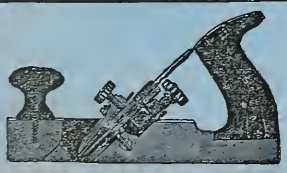

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With So Much Gone

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

A vision of love in life's morning,
A sip of its nectar and then,
Forever to walk in the darkness
Nor taste of love's sweetness again!
But we conquer repining—God willing,
By forgetting self and its woes,
And cheering the sorrows around us
Our turbulent hearts find repose.

Though sometimes so tired and lonely
We long to be rid of this life,
How gladly we'd give up the struggle
And quit all the trouble and strife;
But the power of good over evil
Will some day reveal the great plan,
The call of existence to suffer,
And the lesson it brings to man.

Through all of the changes and discords
Some crosses we must bear alone,
And hide all the hideous bruises
And stifle the heart broken moan;
But this is a part of life's schooling
And the learning not to complain
Is just a small part of each lesson
That courage and pride must sustain.

And new strength will come as we study
For wherever a lonely heart aches,
In banishing sorrow for others,
It basks in the sunshine it makes;
Most pleasures we find artificial,
Designed but to mask the world's pain,
Then smiling, let's meet trouble's challenge
And call the bluff game once again.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE LABORER

(By John B. Powell.)

IT is charged that labor unionists are not for social entertainment or intellectual improvement, but for self; that their aim is the least labor, the highest wages, and that congeniality which bars home and women of the home from sharing in it. I gather these unpleasant assertions from mouthings of such men as John Kirby, D. M. Parry, James A. Emery, the perjurer Burns, the assailant Foster and many a member of the Anti-Boycott, Erectors' and the National Association of Manufacturers and employers and attorneys of employers engaged in the effort to crush out organized labor. All of these have praise only for the wage earners who are satisfied to accept the half-loaf of bread and narrow habitations. Their tongues of tirade are ever hissing against the workers who believe industrial interests are best promoted and secured by membership in some lodge or society organized and existing under the principles of labor unionism. It is a part of an enemy to vilify, but is it not a cause for recoil when we find a man of the cloth uttering slanderous inferentials? It certainly is, and yet I am generous enough to entertain a belief that such ministers permit themselves to be influenced by the god of mammon while silently praying to the Great Jehovah to pardon them for yielding to the sinful deity. Can it be denied that we have a right to exclaim, "What a reflection such, presumably, holy men throw upon the moral life of a vast portion of the population of this majestic world!

Only a short while ago mine was the privilege to attend, by invitation, a banquet in honor of a prominent member of the manufacturers' association. To be candid, curiosity led me to be present. The affair was under the auspices of, properly, the Commercial Club of the city wherein the banquet was given. I knew the club was not an organization where the sentiment of industrial impartiality prevailed, though I thought that perhaps some guest might, in an after-dinner speech, breathe a spirit at least generous enough to recognize the eminence and value of labor as a coadjutive of the power of capital. My hope of finding such a guest was stirred by the fact that labor had no representation on the club's roll of membership and that well-known citizens were to be among the specially invited. This gave strength to another hope, which was partly realized. The officials would have the forethought to intimate that broad-mindedness should be preferable. The intimation was clear, but futile; the narrow mind was present.

The club's membership was made up of merchants, manufacturers, men in commercial spheres, bankers, brokers, capitalists and professional people, and in the common acceptation of their standing it was to be inferred that the gathering, as thus composed, would be mainly of persons of excellent, high social and intellectual life.

Such a life has pleasures and charms, but it is not the only one where profit to soul and sentiment passes pleasantly. Though only men formed the gathering, it was, nevertheless expected ethical life would shine forth brilliantly to the moral delight of moral minds and matter. Expectations, however, are not always realized with pleasure and profit. Those we anticipate with soft, gentle anxiety, shock us when they burst forth with brutal excesses, infernal passions and horrifying effect.

An eloquent divine of at least local popularity, invoked the Master's blessing "upon the dignity and refinement so manifest in the magnificent assemblage present—mighty minds endowed for schemes of usefulness to man, his fellow-beings and the Great I Am."

Now my associations, culture and intelligence have found among the wage earning masses minds just as mighty and far more useful to mankind than we meet among the class represented by those for whom the minister invoked a blessing. Had he forgotten that God is no respecter of persons?

Were his distinctive singularization the only ones possible or capable of devising great schemes of usefulness to God and humanity? Would it not have been within the line of his ministerial invocation to ask Divine favor for those who create wealth and add to it by their mechanical and physical industry—their labor and their toil?

In point of dignity between those of large returns and those of limited receipts from the various vocations of men, the former have no distinctive consideration; indeed, it is a sign of narrowness to imagine there is an elevation of one above the other, so far as industrial dignity is concerned, certainly not becaune the toiler has a rough exterior and wears not the fine texture of the mills, the cuttings and shapings of the tailors and enjoys not the luxury and ease of affluent life.

In his after dinner speech, this same "man of God" let fall many a sentence not heavenly inspired. "Truth," said he, "has always an earnest purpose. A man may be thrilled or horrified by it, but, as the poet has it, it cannot be crushed, it will rise again. It is a pleasure to realize that the philanthropy of capital has blest our country; a regret that labor has been misguided to its own and the country's detriment."

Imagine my horror when the next speaker—the guest of honor—an attorney of the National Association of Manufacturers—expressed the hope that "Upon the American people would soon dawn the truth that working people were having their minds poisoned by the fatal drug of labor unionism; that the souls of American workmen were, by the poison, being damned to hellish heathenism and everlasting disgrace."

I love the purity and refinement of language and often wish myself perfect in its use, but if I may be permitted the minister's and the attorney's indulgence, let me say as said a Kentucky senator in chiding his political opponent for using vile English, "You may call this eloquence, but it's damnable oratory and more damnable lying; it lacks truth."

Now let me present you a contrast—an entertainment given by a labor union. He who presided was a member of his state's legislature; also of the lodge and an organizer of the State Federation, and likewise the American Federation of Labor. His introductory was marked by flashes of true oratory. Swelling eloquence and noble sentiment. Not an unrefined word or sentence fell from his lips. What organized labor asks, he said was "fair treatment by the employer of the employe, fair wages for the latter and the best of work for the former."

Following his remarks came wit and humor in tale and story and song. Deft hands moved over ivory keys in classic charm and selection. One performer, a girl, seemed to have the power and pathos of the great composer himself as she rendered the immortal "Ninth Symphony," though child and youth, boy and girl, and man and woman stirred every soul by soft, sweet and pure oral and musical effort, indeed, so delightful and refined was the program that none seemed to wait impatiently for the delicate spread that closed the entertainment. Nothing, however, was so enjoyed as the announcement that all of the entertainers were of workingmen's families.

Unionists! Workingmen! Wage earners! Ah; how can intelligent minds class such noble beings as of a low, rude, uncultivated life! As I understand the "life beautiful," I prefer to accept such companionable beings rather than those who are damning them to "hellish heathenism and everlasting disgrace."

Life's Game of Bluff

Through all of the changes and discords
  The humbug and dealings unfair,
Experience teaches hard lessons,
  And we try to play the game square;
In spite of the handicaps suffered
  Of poverty, hardship and loss,
We find to be honest and earnest
  Will help us to carry each cross.

And life's game of bluff is no failure
  For before we've played it half through,
  We've learned to smile and take chances—
  Found out its philosophy, too—
For if we lose once in a shuffle
  Perhaps next time we will win,
The motto for luck is quite simple—
  'Tis "Bear it with patience and grin."

Play fairly, and loving and losing,
  And smiling and still being kind,
Will at last win out in life's bluff game
  And when it is finished we'll find
That the Golden Rule of past ages
  Shows a balance where losses stood,
And at last we have won the jack pot—
  Quit one hundred points to the good.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

NO INJUNCTION ON OPTIMISM

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

SAW and hammer make the music to which the dance of life—the quick-step of the carpenter—is set. From early morning until the shades of evening begin to gather, the music of labor in mighty rhythm sounds its inspiration to a busy world. The important fact is, do we love our employment?

Blessed, indeed, is the being who finds congenial work. Whether it be the labor of muscle or of mind, building up or tearing down, of beginning or finishing, of planning or of execution, in any line and every class of work there are some who seem specially adapted for each situation. To give zest to the occupation of hunting a job—to make it worth while and interesting to hold a position, there are enough toilers in the world to create more or less competition for place in trade and profession. The man behind the plane has not had much time for book culture, but as he works he has the opportunities of experience. He studies the industrial situation at personal range. He has an intimate knowledge of his side of the capital and labor controversy, whether or not he is able to comprehend the abstruse problems it includes for the general public.

It is up to the man who secures a job to make good. How to do this is the aim of industrial education. So much the workingman in his overalls has learned thoroughly. He has learned his need so well that to the best of his ability and knowledge he will use every effort to improve conditions for his craft. Experience has taught him the strength of the union. The man at the carpenter's bench, as a unit, cannot amount to much, but little by little the strength of the individual in thousands of cases merges into union with other individuals and the result for good is inevitable. Thus the cause of labor is represented by a power that, wisely directed, will prove irresistible. Then how important that we all realize the necessity of industrial education. Co-operation can accomplish wonders for the improvement of conditions. The worker must study his subject. He must know his business, and if only a tinker—be a good one. He must also study the complications of industrial and commercial relations and form, if possible, a personal opinion of how best those relations may be harmonized. Unionism has been found the most effective of all agencies for the protection of labor interests, the promotion of industrial education and a gradual and general improvement of conditions and environment for wage workers.

It is said that a little learning is dangerous. Yet all must begin somewhere and get a little at the time until we learn how to use our knowledge rightly. In rash and incompetent hands any cause is liable to suffer. Labor has been fortunate in the true and loyal support of its capable leaders. Intrepid in the face of disaster, they have bravely borne cruel misinterpretation, and for every calumy hurled at organization by its enemies—they have patiently and courageously stood the storm, firmly maintaining their attitude, in the certainty of time's vindication of their high purpose and integrity.

Organized labor's righteous cause has been a target for the contempt and abuse of the world of finance, but so far has stood like a rock under every bomb of denunciation capital has yet exploded for its disruption. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of opposition for the total annihilation of the labor union, it is still alive and flourishing. Today the eyes of the world are upon the critical financial conditions facing the working people. Organized labor is a practical remedy for low wages and long hours, and what it is doing for the good of humanity has won respect and gained public favor. But the man at the bench, while he "saws wood and says nothing," is awake and thinking

for himself. Little he cares who is looking on, for he knows organization's task is properly carried out by the men marshaling its forces.

Yes, true to our cause, though the shadows grow dark,
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore.

Necessity compels the toiler to forget pride of appearance and pay little attention to what others think of his looks. Tact and courtesy may be appropriately studied by the workingman who is interested in improving conditions for himself and others of his craft. He may be a militant organizer and believer in union principles, and yet be kindly and reasonable in presenting his demands or adjustments.

The very element now so active in denouncing trade unionism will some day welcome the new regime of peace and prosperity for the world's workers. When plenty smiles for the wage earner, and the threatening clouds of anxiety for today's living have rolled away in the sunshine of a decent livelihood, unionism's work will be accomplished. Those who have made the task difficult for organized labor will rejoice with us in the better times for the country's masses. When little children are no longer robbed of their childhood and the sweatshop task is unknown in the length and breadth of this nation, the would-be aristocrat will be glad with the plebeian. When brutalizing poverty finds a way upward to the height of better conditions, will not everybody rejoice? Sympathy and brotherhood cannot fail in the noble work of humanity's improvement. So here's

A world of cheer, a helping hand,
Some good to give or share,
A bit of song, a high resolve,
A hope, a smile, a prayer.

MR. JONES VS. MRS. JONES

(By H. B. Moyer.)

EVER meet Bill Jones? Yes? No? Well, of course you know of him, anyway. He resides down the street just a block from where you hang your hat. Bill is a first-class workman and he carries an all-blue union card. Ordinarily Bill is very even tempered, but there are times, when old Jupe Pluvius turns on the hose and knocks Bill out of some ready money, for example, when he becomes possessed of a grouch almost as large as the building he is working upon. Sometimes Bill drowns this grumpyness in a glass or two of malt and hops. Sometimes he tells his troubles to a fellow workman, who, no doubt, has troubles of his own. On still other occasions he invites Mrs. Bill to share it with him, and when he chooses the latter alternative he generally learns something.

Mrs. Jones is useful as well as ornamental, and that is perhaps more than could be said of her were she the wife of Hon. Wm. Jones instead of being the helpmate of plain Bill Jones, expert carpenter. In other words, Mrs. Jones is possessed of a supply of common sense which is the real stuff minus the frills. Now Bill Jones is not henpecked—Mrs. Jones doesn't knowingly waste words—but when Bill saunters in with a large-sized grouch in his possession she not infrequently tells him a few things in a not unconvincing manner.

Bill loves his union and he'll argue until he is red in the face and white under the gills if some outsider attacks it. There are times, though, when the union comes in for a roasting—not because it is a union or because it isn't a good union but simply because Bill is in an unreasonable mood and something or another must be panned. Consequently Bill comes home and begins a recitation of his woes. For the benefit of Mrs. Jones who is elbows deep in a batter of dough he dilates at great length on what should and what should not be done to im-

prove matters. He repeats what heresay gossip he has picked up on the job or on the street and he twists these statements into all kinds of meanings. Eventually he pauses for breath and Mrs. Jones massages the dough from her arms and talks back somewhat after this fashion:

"For a man five foot eight you have a lot of trouble. If you were eight foot five you would doubtless have almost twice as much difficulty. Now, I've got a few troubles of my own, but I'm going to take the additional trouble of trying to unload you of a few of yours.

"In the first place you argue for yourself like you do or rather did for the baby when you suggested that I pad the rungs of her bed so she wouldn't bump her head against them while rooting around for a cool spot on a hot night. I told you then that she wouldn't find all the hard spots padded for her as she went through life and that there was no use in leading her to believe that such would be the case.

"In your own way you are a pretty good old scout. You look after your family well and you do the square thing by your employer. But—and now we strike hard-pan—do you ever pause to realize just how you treat your union, and how frequently you do the wrong thing by it? There's softer spots in a bed than the rungs, and it is the same with unionism. If you persist in knocking your head against the sides that isn't the union's fault.

"The trouble with you and doubtless lots of other union men is that you talk so much outside the union hall that you haven't anything left to say when you get inside. You sit there with your mouth closed like a vise or a clam and nobody can pry a word out of you with a crow-bar. Then when some action is taken that you don't approve of you drop into some place of (alleged) refreshment or come home and let a howl out of you that can be heard by the old man of Mars. When you attend a theater or a circus you see that your change is right before leaving the ticket office window, because you realize that making a howl afterward gets you nothing—not even sympathy.

"Some of the talk you get off concerning the officials of your union might have a lot of effect—in one way or another—if you sprang it in meeting. At home here it only has the effect of giving me a pain in the back of my neck. Furthermore I cannot understand why you are so eternally suspicious of their actions. If they are not square and you know it tell your troubles in meeting, otherwise keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.

"Yes, I know you are aching to explain that it is impossible to keep an eye on them all the time and that what they do is chiefly a matter of trust, but did you ever stop to consider that those men are human beings just like yourself and that they in all probability take just as much pride in doing their work well and honorably? You don't consider the fact of your boss having his back turned an excuse for doing slip-shod work do you? And if the boss is away for a day or even a week you don't justify his absence by carting home half the lumber on the job, do you? No; you know that he trusts you and you are eager to do the square thing by him, and you'd be the first one to resent being under suspicion all the time. Confidence generally begets confidence. Don't forget that.

"And just one or two other little things. There's the matter of assessments. I can remember when the envelope you dragged home of a pay night—before you joined a union—was sometimes so small I had to call in help to try and find it. Now it is a respectable size and when it walks in the door I can spot it and give it the glad hand.

"Some of the howls you put up are bigger than the assessments you yell about and you can't seem to get it through your thought dome that one cannot collect insurance until the premium is paid. The men who are in close touch with the business of your union surely should be in a better position than you to determine when assessments are necessary and you can gamble that when they ask you for 50 cents or twice that amount it is to your interests to donate.

"Living has gone up, but don't forget that it would still have gone up its present high altitude even if your pay envelope was twice as skinny as it used to be, and that meat is now somewhere about a half a dollar a pound, including the bone, to every-

body whether he is drawing $30 a week or $10 every six days. In the future when you have a surplus supply of wind on hand just utilize some of it in making suggestions in the union hall for the betterment of your union, and apply the rest of it toward dilating for the benefit of the uninformed non-unionist just how good a tonic unionism is for emaciated pay envelopes. And now that I have had my say—and that you have had yours, too—you may bring in the clothes from off the line, and be very careful not to drop any of the baby's white dresses on the grass or to soil them with your fingers.''

OLD AGE PENSIONS

(By Alf Madden.)

THE demand for an old age pension is of national scope; it occupies more minds today than yesterday and will occupy more tomorrow than today. For hundreds of years the toiling masses have labored under the most terrible, yet easily avoidable fear born of the thought that poverty will attach itself to their individual life in old age. From early youth up to ripe age the paramount thought of the wage worker is, how shall I provide necessary food and raiment in my declining years? This thought, this inquiry, is born and reborn in the brains of the toiling people and finally becomes the greatest incentive to dishonesty, the basic foundation of crime in all its phases. The thought of poverty in old age drives women into luckless marriages and fills our divorce courts with litigation, besides stultifying the offspring of such unions and lowering the standard of humanity.

Our civilization takes many steps backward in the treatment it accords aged members of the human family. Present society has no use for man or woman whose youth has at last faded into the decreptitudes of old age, who have been shipwrecked on the floods of time. In the absence of money, or real property, it will designate them paupers, first landing them in prison and later in the poorhouse, both of which institutions are unnecessary under proper and equitable regulation of men's affairs. No nation can long exist that disregards the welfare of the aged poor, for the reason that in all men can be found a secret recognition of justice, and national disregard of the rights of poor citizens returns to that nation in the loss of patriotism among its people, thus rendering it defenseless against the onslaught of its foes.

History directs attention to many exemplifications of this, some of which marked epochs in man's progress.

To say that nations, states, counties or municipalities can escape their obligations to those of their citizens who have crossed the boundary lines of usefulness and entered the age of senility, by erecting prisons for their incarceration or poorhouses for their starvation, both physical and mental, is preposterous and criminal. Every human being born into this beautiful world of ours is entitled to an equal share in everything enjoyable on the earth. Woe to the nation which robs its citizens, or the individual which robs its fellows. The millionaire who first seeks a million, and after that is obtained seeks yet another, assuredly displays the most advanced phase of insanity known to the world in this crazy age. If the methods applied in getting a million are reprehensible and hard to defend, what about the methods used in securing three hundred millions, or even more.

These millions are secured by robbing others of the fruit of their labor, yet the natural law of compensation, though not lived up to by men, requires payment for services rendered even down to the uttermost farthing. Just why one person robs another in this short life is perhaps the most difficult problem man has to solve. This desire to obtain something for nothing, especially if that something belongs to

another, will finally prove a nation's undoing.

This desire is particularly in evidence among the people in the United States. We are a nation of dollar worshipers and the finger of scorn is pointed at us by other nations because of this diabolical trait in our national character.

Under the obtaining industrial system laws are so framed as to give men with money or real property power over those who have neither, and thus property or money is of more importance than man.

Our judges, those learned conservators of peoples' rights, are only too often accommodating enough to construe those laws in favor of property and against those who command no other property save their labor power.

The treatment we accord our indigent and aged workers in these United States is truly an exhibition of that barbarism which belongs to that period when stone instead of iron was king and which finds its equal but in one other country, Great Britain. The latter has until quite recently thrown its aged workers into what is playfully called workhouses. We in this free but trust-ridden America chuck them into prison first, next into the poorhouses which we have erected at enormous expense because of graft. In these institutions we exact from them all the labor they are capable of performing, and when they pass from life, and their friends have been lost or forsaken them, the fittest repose for their worn and emaciated bodies is the dissecting table in some of our medical colleges.

When our judges, that distinguished class of professional men who generally receive large salaries and are elected or appointed to long terms in office become superannuated, attempts at pensioning them are made, presumably to compensate them for the large amount of brain fag attaching to the administration of laws made in the interest of millionaires.

The soldiers and marines are pensioned, policemen in nearly all our municipalities have been granted pensions. When this is true, why does this country not pay a pension to its workers who have sacrificed a life's work to make it what it is? The only pension allowed them is a cell in the county jail, or a room with others in a poorhouse. Is it reasonable to assume that greater courage is required in fighting battles with ball cartridges, or arresting criminals, than there is required in fighting the battles of life through a period of fifty years? No reasonable objection can be found against pensioning our old and indigent workers. The workers represent the standing army of the capitalist class and should be taken care of in old age.

Benighted China, so-called, could in this respect teach the United States a rule of government which would put us to shame were we not as a people care-hardened. We boast of the reward of individual effort and worship at the shrine of he who puts it forth as if it was a fetich. If the millionaire could by some means take his wealth with him when the transit of his star of life is due, some reason might be found for the feverish energy displayed in amassing millions.

Christians make an outward show of relieving poverty through their auxiliary machines known as associated charities and parish organizations; but as poverty has no place besides justice and is unnecessary in the government of nations, would it not be better that these fervent Christians organize an army to battle against its continuance, its abolition and the removal of its causes? Thus would they follow in the footsteps of Him who drove the money-changers from their tables in the temple.

The congress of this nation should at once enact a pension law which would provide that each worker, man or woman, of fifty years of age and upward, shall be paid from the government funds a reasonable amount of money with which to purchase the necessaries of life. Such allowance should be liberal enough to supply good food and clothing for each beneficiary. These benefits should extend to all workers without discrimination. No previous imprisonment in the life of an applicant should bar him or her from participation in this pension, first because such person could not be denied a place in the poorhouse, second because their freedom at the

time of making application is positive proof they have paid the penalty the law prescribed, and to require the penalty again would be an unheard-of cruelty.

The various States could be directed, through some legislative action, to sell their numerous almshouses and turn the proceeds of such sales over to the national treasury for use in paying this old-age pension.

As a further means of raising money for this purpose we might postpone the building of battleships for a few years, or until the machinery of taxation would work smoothly. One step further in this direction would be a resurrection of the Wilson Income Tax Law, which appeared to give the then existing Supreme Court nervous prostration, but was the only method ever devised by congress for curbing the money power which owns the country and curtailing the colossal fortunes with which we are now cursed as a nation.

Many additional ways and means could be devised to meet this new expense of government. May the star of this nation direct that she rise to higher aspirations and purer government, banish all sham and chicanery and exhibit herself resplendently as the Mother of Equity and Justice. She will thus become the beacon light on the pinnacles of time for other nations' sailing ships of state through the troubled waters of national existence and war. That useless murderous practice of men will then easily be relegated to past history never again to throw its bloody mantle over the inhabitants of earth.

TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

(By Jno. P. Frey.)

IT is fortunate for the industrial welfare of our country that such an organization as the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education is in existence, for one of the greatest questions affecting the success of our industries is that of developing high-grade, well-trained mechanics, who can successfully compete with the output of the mechanics of other countries.

As a representative of organized labor, I realize that it is scarcely necessary to refer to the deep interest which the trade unions of America have taken in the subject, as this is well known. For many years they have realized the necessity for more thorough industrial education, and as a result several of the international unions, among them the typographical union and the printing pressmen's union, have established schools for the purpose of enabling the members of their organization to become more thoroughly proficient as mechanics. The great majority of the official publications of the trade unions carry trade sections, in which an effort is being constantly made to broaden the technical knowledge of the membership and increase their skill as mechanics. Probably no group of our citizens is more deeply and actively interested today in securing an adequate form of industrial education than the trade unions.

All forms of so-called "industrial education," however, have not met with their approval, owing to the conviction that some of these confer but little benefit upon the mechanic. The prime object of industrial education should be the preparing of young men and young women for greater proficiency in the trade or industry which they intend to follow for a livelihood, not only so that they may be better able to earn their livelihood, but that the industry itself may profit through the services of competent, well-trained workmen.

So far no way has been discovered by which ready-made mechanics could be turned out from industrial or trade schools. The old-fashioned way of educating the mechanic has, unfortunately, become obsolete, and the apprentice boy of today is not given the opportunity which was presented to the apprentice of the years gone by, who was taught all of the so-called se-

crets and arts of his craft, and who afterwards became a journeyman before he reached that degree of proficiency known as the "master mechanic." The industrial conditions which existed at that time have been supplanted by our modern method of production, with its large establishments, the specialization and subdivision of operation, coupled with the use of automatic or semi-automatic machinery, and it is only in the small shops today, in which a variety of work is done, that the apprentice has an opportunity of becoming the trained all-round mechanic.

Industrial education is necessary under existing conditions, as a supplement to apprenticeship, if we are to develop in our own country the mechanics who are to enable us to sell our products in successful competition in the world's markets.

That there is no surplus of high-grade mechanics seems to be indicated by the complaints so frequently heard on the part of employers, and it is largely the lack of opportunity given to the apprentice boy of the present day which is more responsible for this than anything else.

There is one type of school which has interested the trade union movement, because of the results—the lack of beneficial results—which have followed those who received instruction in them. Sometimes these schools have been founded by humanitarians, who were eager to give the boys and girls a better opportunity of preparing themselves for active work in the industries. Others, perhaps, were founded by those whose object was rather that of securing some quick and cheap supply of skilled labor, and in this type of trade schools scholars have given months, and sometimes years, of their time to so-called trade courses, only to discover, after they had received their sheepskin, that the actual work to be performed in the factories and workshops was of a different type and at a different speed from what they had become familiar with in the school room, and in addition that the knowledge which they had acquired was, after all, not sufficient for them to hold their own when working shoulder to shoulder with the mechanics who had learned their trade in the old-fashioned way of apprenticeship. With this class of trade schools the trade union movement has little sympathy, and the experience of other countries warrants the position which they assume.

This type of trade schools was fostered by the German nation not many years ago, and it has already proved its inability to accomplish the results expected of it, and to take boys and girls and turn them out as competent, well-trained mechanics. It has been abandoned for this reason.

There is something in the present German system of industrial education, however, which corresponds very largely with the attitude of the trade union movement towards industrial education in our country at the present time. There the effort is now being made to parallel the regular apprenticeship of the boy and girl with supplemental industrial education in the public schools, the continuation system being in operation and the apprentices devoting part of each day to tuition in the industrial department of these schools.

This seems to be the system which commends itself the most to those who, in addition to a deep interest in the question, are governed by sound and practical methods.

I believe that in discussing such an important question as this it is necessary to call attention to any weakness which may have developed in the efforts which have been made to promote industrial education, and in passing it may be well to say that the product of the so-called trade school, which takes the boy and girl without any previous experience and after a period of tuition turns them loose as practical workmen, has not been flattering, and these graduates are difficult to discover anywhere in our industries. The few who have made good have only done so after forgetting much which has been taught them and acquiring a volume of knowledge and experience which the trade school was unable to give them.

The period at which industrial education is most essential is that which parallels that of apprenticeship, and we believe that this industrial education should be furnished by the public schools, and not by

any privately-controlled institution, regardless of the excellent motives which may animate its promoters. The education of our youths industrially is of as great importance to the nation and the community as any other form of education which they can secure in our public schools, and public, and not private, interests should regulate industrial education, as it does the other branches which are taught to our children.

Briefly, then, the trade union movement does not look with favor upon the privately-supported trade school, first, because this form of school has failed in turning out mechanics competent to earn their livelihood is competition with others, or to secure the wages paid to mechanics; and, secondly, because this education is something which should be carried out under the direction and full control of the public school system.

It is appropriate to submit the thought at this time that the youths of our country are not the only ones who should receive the benefit of an industrial education under the supervision of our public school system. Experience has indicated that there are many employers who could profit equally as well by coming in touch with the influence of the practical men in charge of industrial education, the educators who know that the industrial education in the schools, which is not supplemented by the opportunities of practical trade education offered the apprentice in the workshop by the employer, is unable to develop the competent mechanics required in the industries.

It is an unfortunate fact that many so-called apprentices are today robbed of the opportunity of learning a trade because of a commercial spirit which keeps them employed at simple operations, because these are more profitable than the more complicated tasks upon which the apprentice should be employed if he is to acquire the knowledge and skill required by the competent journeyman mechanic. The period of apprenticeship must be made one of education as well as profit, and no system of education can be successful in developing thorough mechanics where the employer's desires for immediate profits overbalance the desire to give his apprentices a thorough training in the workshop. No form of industrial education can overcome the indifference which exists in many manufacturing establishments which are negligent in their duty towards the apprentices in their employ.

To secure the development of competent mechanics the employers must be taught to co-operate with the industrial education of the schools by giving their apprentices the proper opportunity of learning the trade in the shop and factory, and this education of the employer is one of the important duties of any adequate system of industrial education.

What we desire, therefore, is that industrial education shall be removed from private regulation and support, and placed where it belongs, under our public school system, and that the manufacturer shall have impressed upon him that no interest on his part in any form of industrial education can take the place of a proper opportunity given to the apprentice in the shop.

Shop experience is as necessary as the education in the schools, even more so, for the finest examples of workmanship were the product of workmen who learned their trade in the old-fashioned way, before industrial schools were thought of. But the present methods of production make industrial education necessary.

What we require in order that our boys and girls may be properly trained is, first of all, an adequate opportunity of learning a trade as apprentices, and to have this opportunity supplemented by industrial education under the supervision of our public school systems.

This in substance is the view held by organized labor as expressed in its conventions and in its literature.

While waiting for organization to help you, do something to help organization.

The class that controls industry also controls politics and makes the nation's laws.

LOOSEN UP

(By H. S. Levalley.)

DON'T get tension confused in mind with extension. One is usually a hide-bound condition while the other is likened to that liquidity which goes—and gives—to each part its just due. One is bound up, the other brought out. One is attitude of defense, the other of attack. The first may be aspiration, but what about the inspiration, the force that puts it into being? Conviction is but a starter; confidence in self is the bale of hay that furnishes the power for your horses that are routed to a definite place on the seashore of desire. To know is static, to "get there" is the dynamic force that scatters itself over all the fields of man's endeavor. It is better to be zealous and try even if bull's eye is not hit at the first shot, than to be jealous and hold your own fire in trying to destroy another's aim.

You know it's so. Prove the same by "go." We may take your money, for it talks plain, but your word, nit, unless it hits our seeing eye of the depths and inner hearing ear. A mere say so won't do it. You demand our interest. What is your selfish interest? You say sweetly, "Listen to the pussy willows blooming." We reply, "What is the bloom for us and how shall we boom it?" You have a message? Well, we have ears—to be tickled by our own sage advice. Strike our grade, demonstrate where our interests are one on a mutual investment. Get that straight, equalize the rate and we will hit the gait. If you are with us hear our call, then we'll help you haul.

We have access to the same closets, we have dreamed the same dreams, viewed all the scenes, but are we to have success in our endeavors to gain entrance to your heart? We know your critical attentions. What are your intentions? Are you firm for retrenchments in order to make stronger intrenchments? Will having greater faith in you lessen our confidence in ourselves?

With our non-desire to be preached at goes a lessening desire to be talked to. But we do have one on the increase, "To know how to put it through." If we comply can we also rely?

By acceleration we reduce our orbit. By extending our mental processes we erect a perpendicular. Will your shoulders line up or will thy demand propping? We all must serve, some on the firing line, some in the rear with the wounded. But we ask for "come readies," not laggards, for those in the spirit, not full of some other kind. We want no padded curves, accentuated as to contour by hobble skirts; not a closed tensed fist, but an open hand clothed with power of rightful maintenance for good of all. What we really ask is not the heart bowed down or the head held high, but the heart laid bare. So loosen up, get in beat with us.

Molders and Core Makers Strike

Holyoke, Mass., June 29.—The effort of the Deane Steam Pump Company to supplant male iron molders and coremakers with women has resulted in a strike against the company. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature an effort was made to secure a law prohibiting the employment of women in the mechanical department of iron foundries, but was unsuccessful, although a compromise bill was passed. It has been the evident intention of the company to employ only women in its foundry, and on the plea of "slack work" molders have been discharged Finally the molders refused to handle the cores made by women and a strike ensued. It is stated that public sentiment is opposed to the action of the company in employing women for this work, but the company is obdurate, principally for the reason that the labor of women can be procured at a less cost, which fact alone apparently appeals to the company.

SHAVINGS PICKED UP

(By F. S. Upton.)

DID it ever occur to you that the so-called idle rich are not the most wasteful? It is true that all waste large sums on personal pleasure or for jewels and other worthless things. Many of our rich women today spend thousands of dollars on their own selves which might have been used to good advantage in other ways.

We find spendthrifts in all classes of life, among the poor as well as the rich. I think sometime the people of moderate means, who in their insane and foolish desire to imitate their rich neighbor spend their earnings for luxuries rather than the necessary things in life, are most to be condemned.

If we would spend just a little more time looking over our own accounts and learn how to spend wisely, we would come out better at the end of the race.

Thousands of dollars are spent annually on the race track, in prize fights, on the baseball grounds and elsewhere, and yet we heed not the cry of the poor and needy going up all around us.

Think of the vast amount of good the same amount of money would do in the betterment of the women and children who toil in the great workshops day after day, or in putting down the awful white slave traffic as it exists today, and other such evils. We are very apt to thank the Lord that we are not as so and so, and then turn right around and do something just as bad. We forget to pluck the beam out of our own eye or we might see things in a different light.

A large and constantly increasing band of human brotherhood is trying to hold up to the world the better way of doing things, teaching how to make the best use of our opportunities. True, these teachings are brought out in different ways and from different sources, but they are doing good which will not down.

The problem is one that reaches out in all directions unto the uttermost parts of the earth, and it is our duty individually to look well to our part to bring about this great thing, rather than cast stones at our brother.

NOTHING PAYS BUT TRUTH

(By H. S. LeValley.)

IN substance Elbert Hubbard says of the new application of old thought, brotherhood of man, that is a mighty lever at work, "Nothing pays but truth." It tends to eliminate fear, doubt and hate. It has love, hope, imagination, faith. In it there is no tyranny, no force, no threat. Those who practice it thrive. The chief characteristic of the idea is its antiquity. It has always been known by the elect few. But now the masses, the many are accepting it and practicing it in their lives.

Its herald lived 2,000 years ago and still lives in the hearts of true men.

Like the bud over night, it has burgeoned, bloomed, is bearing fruit for right seed—and it came into mature being when labor in service for man recognized that good should be changed to better. Good no longer contrasted with evil. There is no great satisfaction in mere denial. A hundred years we talked against slavery. Liberty was won when we worked for freedom.

We muttered, condoled, with faint spirit and body in the dark, we win when with joy of affirmation we go out into the open and light and declare ourselves for a cause, and this is sanity compared with feeble-minded peevishness and paranoic desire for domination which rules or ruins. Blast the

barnacles, strike at the root of truth, but it is not wise to hack or mutilate the standard. There the beauty (bow tie of unity) of life lies in its seven-fold splendor, thought it may at times be partially concealed by errors that thrive in the best of soil.

All the attributes of man's capacity, the human mind, spirit, soul, in process of expansion are come from the one great love of all. Fear, hate, greed are but low disguises that shall be stripped as they are worn, from the true body of love and the beauties of perfect harmony in unity be made apparent. So turn the evil you shun through fear into evolution, the light that sheds its rays for all. Think of no evil but of the perfect plan. What lies behind of truth, of us, is already a part, with that as a base we are ancestors of the morrow, and the offspring of truth is love. The truth in domination lies in self-control, this gained the circle is squared in spirit of all.

A "Closed Shop"

Once upon a time it so transpired that Father Time swung his scythe in a very careless and unpardonable manner. As a consequence one of the members of the Employers' Association was called upon to go to his reward. Just what place his ticket read for was not known by any of his earthly acquaintances—he had not been in the habit of divulging all he thought and believed, only so far as it affected his personal affairs. In this connection he was a firm believer in the tenets of the association, and consequently felt that in view of the fact that he had advocated the open shop consistently, he should have no fear as to the reception that he might receive at the Pearly Gates.

Cautiously and suspiciously he slowly deposited his recommendations before the watcher at the gate, and as he straightened up his opalescent form he was greeted in a hearty manner by the attendant.

"How do you do, sir?" volunteered the specter at the gate.

"Pretty well, thank you," returned the late lamented.

"What have you done down upon earth that you think should commend you for entrance into this celestial home?" continued the other.

"Well, you see, it was like this. Labor unions endeavored to create a trust; in fact it was known as the 'closed shop,' and no man could secure employment in that shop unless he held a card in that union."

"Yes," interrupted the specter.

"Consequently quite a number of the men who had occasion to employ men, women and children"—

"Hold on!" cried his listener, "did I hear you say that you are one of the men who ground out the lives of God's little ones?"

"Why, you see it was like this. There were many children who desired to work, and in other cases it was necessary to work, and in other cases it was necessary for them; and besides, there were many places in our shops and factories where we could not afford to place grown men and women and pay them the wage demanded by the labor trust."

"Um! Um!" muttered the specter. "And am I to understand that the labor unions insisted upon a closed shop that they might better protect little children, and to secure better conditions for the toilers?"

"Well," said the now meek applicant, "in reply to that I will state that in my estimation the labor unions were selfish. With children barred from the shop, factory and mine, the eventual demand for labor would gradually increase, and as a natural result there would be a shortage. The inevitable result would be that with this increased demand the labor unions would put up the price on their services, and with those conditions staring us in the face there was nothing for us to do but to advocate a 'square deal' for the open shop."

"Well, well!" ejaculated the spirit. "And then I am to understand that without the assistance of the children and the open shop you men who went to make up that association could not have made a success of your business undertakings?"

"Oh, yes, we could; but you see we or-

ganized for the purpose of fighting the union''—

''Never mind about that,'' curtly interrupted the sentinel. ''And now that you have come to this place for a reward that you firmly believe you had earned, let me tell you a few things. In the first place, I will have you know that this is the tightest closed shop that ever existed or ever will exist. That while on earth you had an opportunity to embrace the teachings of the closed shop, yet you miserably failed to avail yourself of that privilege. You also must know that He who reigns on high sent forth His edict many centuries ago to the effect 'suffer little children to come unto Me.' Yet you have the immaculate, brazen nerve to tell me that you employed little children, thereby denying them the right and privilege of becoming good men and women by keeping them in ignorance and squalor. Why''—and here the sentinel seemed to become so worked up over the topic that he fairly shouted. ''Why!'' he continued, ''pick up your recommendations and hie yourself to any other place, and remember this, that heaven is a closed shop, and none but the righteous and just shall enter. You hear these words?—righteous and just! And then you come here and prate your goodness in fighting the closed shop and slaughtering God's little children! Be off, ere I call upon the Master. Me thinks, however, that He would not deign to look upon such an astounding and depraved hypocrite as you.''

As the last words of the sentinel fell upon the deadened ears of the now humble petitioner he quickly turned and closed the great shining door.

It is not related whether the association member applied to his satanic majesty, but it is more than probable that if he had he would have found rough treatment awaiting him; for even the evil one has a reputation that he has no use for the men who send the little ones to the great beyond before they have become steeped in sin, thereby losing many prospective followers.

And in view of the fact that the lawyers, the ministers, the doctors, in fact nearly every profession known to mankind has its closed shop, it is indeed to wonder whether some men have not gone completely ''mad'' when they declare, as some members of the Employers' Association are stated to have said, that in their opinion the ''closed shop is unlawful.''

Mr. Charles F. Waltz, secretary of the Employers' Association of Cincinnati, who has, by the way, secured a card in the lawyers' association, or ''union,'' declares, it is stated, ''that the 'closed shop' in Ohio is without doubt unlawful.'' Mr. Waltz may have a card in the lawyers' union, but it is safe to state that he could never travel in foreign countries as a journeyman and receive wages as such. Some men are extremely happy when they can make some absurd statement, knowing full well that the newspapers will give it publicity—and publicity with some people saves them the legitimate expense of bona fide advertising.—I. B. McCumber in Cincinnati Chronicle.

The Boys of Tamaqua, Pa.

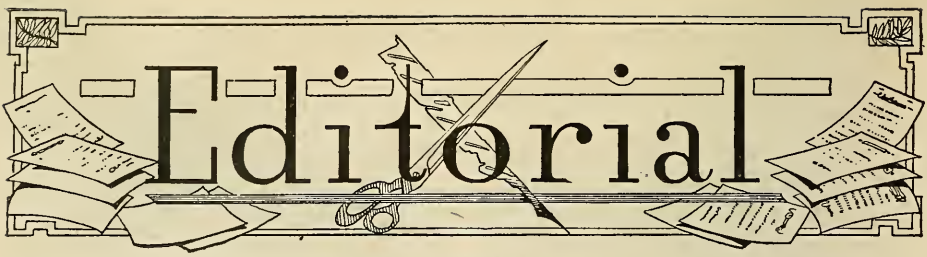
'Twas six or seven years ago,
On a cold winter night,
Our boys seen fit to unite;
The hall was small, their number wasn't large—
Things looked kind o' gloomy.

'Twasn't long ere their number was increased by ten or more,
Until our boys were all in line;
'Twas in the month of March
When dark clouds gathered in the sky;
'Twas then that our boys were facing a mighty force
To test the strength of our union soldiers.

When the bugle sounded to clear the deck
Our union soldiers responded in a double quick;
They put up a most impregnable line—
Not with sword and rifle, but with peaceful union men;
The battle was won without the loss of a single man.

'Twas at the close of nineteen-eleven,
When our breaker boys were called to arms—you union soldiers.
It is time for you to win some dough held by a mighty foe,
With increased pay and a shorter work day,
Just the same as our boys have won in the past—
With peaceful union men.

J. A. RARICK, L. U. 1714.



THE CARPENTER

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1912

Of the numerous trade movements in progress this spring not a single one has been reported a failure as this journal goes to press. Although in some localities a settlement was effected by our members agreeing to a compromise, in the great majority of cases our members have obtained all they asked for. Those directly involved in these movements are to be congratulated and our entire membership has every reason to be proud of this success.

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The temporary injunction standing against the New York City Joint D. C. and its affiliated unions in the famous Albro J. Newton Company case, which we referred to in several previous issues, was made permanent May 29 last by decision of Supreme Court Justice Stapleton, Brooklyn. By this decision the officers, business agents and the membership of our U. B. are permanently restrained from in any way interfering with the Newton Company. This company manufactures sash, doors and interior decorations and employs non-union men, which latter fact led to friction in the buildings where the company's products were used.

The New York Joint D. C. made every effort to induce the Newton Company to abolish the open shop and make the concern a union shop, but without success. The Newton Company insisted on employing non-union men and finally took the case to the courts.

Justice Stapleton, in making the injunction permanent, said in a memorandum:

"The facts established upon the trial of this case were the same as those accepted by the special term in granting the order herein continuing the temporary injunction. To those facts the law has been applied by authority governing this court. To restate the facts is unnecessary, as they were in that opinion succinctly and accurately expressed. To rewrite the law, in contemplation of its exhaustive and learned exposition by Mr. Justice Blackmar, would be pedantic. The plaintiff may have judgment for a permanent injunction expressed in terms precisely as those used in the order."

The New York Joint D. C. will now appeal from Justice Stapleton's decision to a higher court.

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While Justice Stapleton, of Brooklyn, in granting the Albro Newton Company a permanent injunction, denies our Greater New York membership the right to discriminate against material manufactured under unfair conditions, it is indeed significant to note that in a similar dispute

Chancellor Heiskell, of Memphis, Tenn., comes to an opposite conclusion; in a sweeping decree handed down June 10, he explicitly recognizes that right.

The decree was a modification of a temporary injunction granted one week previous to the Livermore Foundry Company against Machinists' Union No. 14 and Iron Molders' Union No. 66.

The original injunction was based on a bill which asked that the members of these unions, who are now on strike, be restrained from picketing the plant of the foundry company, and from publishing the name of the company in the "unfair" list. The bill alleged that the defendants were intimidating employes of the foundry company.

In a hearing on the bill alone with a denial by the defendants that they were employing violence, the case was argued Tuesday afternoon. D. B. Puryear represented the machinists and W. M. Stanton the molders.

Citing the Tennessee case of Selden Breck Construction Company against Cole Manufacturing Company, a Memphis case, and the Chattanooga case of Payne against Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, the attorneys for the unions contended that the right of boycott is unconditional under the law of Tennessee.

The chancellor sustained their contention, and the strikers can now publish the name of the foundry company in the unfair list. In regard to picketing, the chancellor modified the injunction so as to restrain the unions from picketing the plant only in a threatening or intimidating manner.

The right to picket a plant and to peacefully persuade workingmen to quit their jobs, he held, was not subject to question in Tennessee.

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According to the Child Labor Bulletin, a new quarterly review, just issued by the National Child Labor Committee, there are 2,000,000 children under 16 years at work, and more than 6,000,000 illiterates in the United States, while one in seven of all children between 10 and 14 are not in school.

Twenty-nine States do not care whether children can even read and write when they permit them to go to work, and "there are 1,000,000 children today under the age of 16 years who are employed, in addition to another million in agriculture, only a part of whom are assisting their parents on the farm."

The first number of the Bulletin is devoted to child labor and education, the subject of the eighth annual conference on child labor held in Louisville, but incidentally it shows that the United States has progressed considerably since the first child labor law was passed in Massachusetts in 1876. Thirty-nine States have passed child labor laws since the organization of the National Child Labor Committee in 1904.

The fourteenth birthday is now the lowest limit for work for children in the Northern States, with the single exception of New Hampshire and in four Southern States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia. What is involved in the absence of adequate restriction is vividly expressed by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education:

"In the Carolinas I have seen children under 10 years of age working their lives away in the mills. Their pale faces haunt me still. I saw little boys 8 years old drinking black coffee at midnight to keep awake until the end of their shift at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.

"Then they went out of the hot, steaming, noisy mill into the cold air of the morning to their homes probably for a little, fitful sleep and a drowsy, joyless day, only to come back at night and grind again through the long, dark hours."

"In four States, Ohio, Oklahoma, Illinois and Michigan," Florence Kelley says, "there is now provision made to lift the burden upon the widowed mother by giving her, as her right and not as the dole of a private charity, an allowance out of public finances on condition that she stay in her home and keep her children at home and in school as the State requires."

As Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, puts it on another page: "Certainly the

mother does as much for the country in rearing her children as the veterans did in killing her sons.''

Occupations dangerous to health or morals are singled out by some few States and forbidden to minors under 16 or 18 or 21, as for example, the night messenger service is now regulated by special laws in New York and nine other States.

Having noted progress, the Bulletin offers the following indictment of the child labor system, namely, that ''child labor means racial degeneracy, the perpetuation of poverty, the enlargement of illiteracy, the disintegration of the family, the increase of crime, the lowering of the wage scale and the swelling of the army of the unemployed.''

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We learn from competent authority that according to the last report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, from its headquarters in England, there are 3,606 members in the Dominion of Canada, of which 1,021 are in Ontario. (The U. B. membership in the Dominion is 7,100.) The total Amalgamated membership in the United States and Canada is 8,444.

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Statistical data gathered in all parts of the world show that while during the last fifteen years the prices of foodstuffs in foreign countries increased a little over 13 per cent., in the United States the increase amounted to nearly 40 per cent. This increase, together with the increase in prices of other necessaries of life, means that while in Europe the purchasing power of a dollar has during the above period been reduced to 83 per cent., in the United States it has dwindled down to 71 per cent. In view of these facts, the great unrest among the toilers in this country and the numerous strikes now going on for an increase in wages is certainly not surprising. And still the prices of foodstuffs, meat especially, are soaring.

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A new trade union publication has made its appearance this month, ''The Textile Worker,'' the official journal of the United Textile Workers of America, the initial number of which has just reached our exchange table. We heartily wish this new publication success; may it live long and prosper.

For Those Who Toil

Though mine may be a simple song,
  Sung in a minor key,
Always for labor's righteous cause
  Shall rise my earnest plea;
For conscience and humanity,
  For justice, honor, good,
My song would teach the Golden Rule
  Of love and brotherhood.

I may not rise to dizzy heights
  Of learning or of fame,
Among the rich or the near-great
  May ne'er be found my name;
I may not play stringed instruments
  Or sing as Homer sang—
Or run for office. I despise
  Political harangue.

Home-keeping hearts have homely tasks—
  A world of work to do—
And busy hands are well employed
  When we such tasks pursue;
But I shall sing for those who toil
  A song of sympathy,
Of faith and hope, of justice fair
  And sweet prosperity.

No high ambition bids me fly
  On record time; nor yet
Have I the least desire to be
  A raging suffragette;
Let others lead affairs of state,
  And make or break the laws,
I'll consecrate my union song
  To labor's noble cause.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

For Maritime Conference

Washington, June 29.—The House has adopted the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to represent the United States in an international maritime conference to consider ocean safety regulations. This has been brought about by the Titanic disaster.

If you are earning union made dollars see that they buy union made goods.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1998a Christoph Colomb, Montreal, Que., Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

In accordance with the custom established years ago, it becomes my duty to officially notify all Local Unions that the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Washington, D. C., and will open promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 16, in the National Rifles' Armory, which has been placed at our disposal by the Commercial Club of that city. The headquarters for the General Offices, committees and delegates will be at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street.

The hotel rates are as follows:

	European Plan.	American Plan.
The Arlington	$2.00	$3.50 and up
The Ebbitt	1.50	3.00 and up
The Cochran	1.50	3.00 and up
The Normandie ..	1.50	3.00 and up
The Richmond ...	1.50	3.00 and up
The National	1.00	2.50 and up
The Metropolitan..	1.00	2.50 and up
The Shoreham ...	2.00 and up	
The Howard		2.00
The New Fredonia	1.50 and up	
The Johnson	1.50 and up	
The St. James ...	1.00 and up	
The Manhattan ..	1.00 and up	
The Atlantic	1.00 and up	
The Harris	1.00 and up	
The Dewey		3.50 and up
The Gordon		3.00 and up
The Grafton		3.00 and up
Congress Hall		3.00 and up
The Bancroft		2.50 and up
The Buckingham .		2.50 and up
The Donald		2.50 and up

Delegates and alternates must be elected during the month of July preceding the

convention, as per Section 8 of the general constitution. For basis of representation see Section 6 of the general constitution. Delegates must be journeymen carpenters, as per Section 55 of the general constitution, working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood, as specified in Section 8, or must be employed by the organization and be at least twelve months a member of the U. B. in good standing prior to election, except, of course, when the Local Union has not been in existence that length of time. Remember, contractors are not eligible.

Mileage, time and expenses for each delegate must be paid by the local or locals he represents. See Section 12 on this point. Where the financial condition of a Local Union will not allow the sending of a delegate, two or more unions in the same district or locality can club together and jointly elect a delegate to represent them, as per Section 11. This method will enable unions a distance from Washington to be represented, but in such cases the delegate must have credentials from the union of which he is a member. He shall, however, be entitled only to one vote in the convention.

The Recording Secretary, under penalty of five dollars' fine, shall at once report to the General Secretary the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate. See Section 9 on this matter. After the election of delegates is reported to the General Office blank credentials and further information will be sent to the local unions and delegates as well.

Before the election of delegates and alternates takes place Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of the General Constitution should be carefully considered and complied with, and in this way unnecessary misunderstandings will be avoided.

Delegates should come prepared to stay in Washington a sufficient length of time to complete the business of the convention.

We have been notified by the representatives of the railroad companies that special rates cannot be granted. Delegates therefore will have to make their own arrangements for traveling to and from the convention city with their home passenger agents.

All local unions are herewith notified that in accordance with Section 238 of the General Constitution, all amendments to our general laws submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with this section.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 132 of Washington, its officers and members, are leaving nothing undone to make our stay in their city an agreeable and pleasant one, and are sparing neither time, energy nor expense in order to entertain us royally. A committee of ladies has been appointed to look after and entertain the wives and daughters who may accompany any of the delegates to Washington.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Accompanying the quarterly circular containing the convention call forwarded by the General Secretary to all Local Unions under date of June 25, 1912, will be found two blanks for the report of the trustees for the six months ended June 30, 1912. Both of these blanks are to be filled out complete, one forwarded to the General Office and the other placed on file for future reference.

The postal card accompanying the circular must be filled out correctly by the recording secretary, giving in detail all the information asked for and must be returned to the General Office without delay.

Two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer, and six blanks, three of which are to be used for the reports of the financial secretary for the months of July, August and September, 1912, the extra ones to be filled out in detail and kept on file, and six blanks for the use of the treasurer in transmitting money to

the General Office, also accompany the circular.

The circular further contains the quarterly password.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Constitutional Amendments

Florida State Convention.

Resolution.

Whereas, The U. B. of C. and J. of A. was organized thirty-one years ago by a few Local Unions and a small membership. Laws and rules were adopted to suit the conditions existing at that time, which do not meet the requirements of our large number of Local Unions and membership of these progressive times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention here assembled request the next general convention of the U. B. to revise our present constitution in a way that it will apply more fully to the requirements of our organization as constituted at present.

Resolution.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that a new section be added to the general constitution to the effect that it will require at least twenty-five Local Unions in as many states to send out a new law or amendment to the constitution between conventions.

Local Union 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

State Councils.

State councils organized by any D. C., L. U. members or member in two or more states, may be approved by the G. P. if in his judgment it is for the benefit of the U. B.

Any state council comprising more than one state being disapproved by the G. P. shall be illegal and disbarred at once.

Any D. C., L. U. members or member who continues to advocate or uphold such state council after being disapproved by the G. P. shall be expelled from the U. B.

The G. P. shall have power to enforce this section where he is convinced of its violation.

Amendments.

Sec. 32. Strike out all from the word "organizer" on eleventh line to and including the word "action" on sixteenth line.

Sec. 57. Strike out entire section.

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.

Sec. 89 to be amended to read:

Sec. 89. Semi-beneficial members in good standing, after six months' membership, shall receive a funeral donation of fifty ($50.00) dollars, and after one year's membership shall receive one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

Comment—The miserable pittance of $50 to bury a semi-beneficial member is a disgrace to the U. B. It requires as much to bury a semi-beneficial as a full beneficial member.

Local Union 241, Moline, Ill.; 1272, Davenport, Iowa, and 166, Rock Island, Ill.

Sec. 106 to be amended to read:

Sec. 106. Any member of a Millmen's Local Union going on the outside doing carpenter work must transfer into a Carpenters' Local Union having jurisdiction over that particular work. Also any carpenter going into a mill to do mill work must transfer into a Millmen's Local Union having jurisdiction over that particular mill. Members thus changing their occupation must conform to Sec. 109.

Local Union 104, Dayton, Ohio.

Resolution.

For the purpose of establishing a fund which shall be used only for the support of our members while on strike or when locked out.

1. Realizing that while our organization is becoming very strong in numbers, it still remains deplorably weak financially. This fact is especially true when our members are locked out or are on strike. There are numbers of strikes lost each year for the simple reason that we did not have enough money saved up to support

our members who are fighting our battles for us. It is for the purpose of remedying this weak point in our organization and making our organization just as strong financially as it is numerically that Local Union 104 and many others offer this resolution.

Resolved, That each member in good standing shall pay into his L. U. the sum of 50 cents in the month of May and 50 cents in the month of September of each year. Same must be paid before the member can pay any dues for the month of June or October.

2. This money must be forwarded to the G. S. on or before the 30th of June and October, respectively, in the same manner and under the same conditions and penalties as at present govern the payment of per capita tax. (See Sections 68 and 69.)

3. Members falling in arrears must pay this assessment in full when squaring up.

4. All new candidates for membership must pay those assessments for the year in which they are admitted, in addition to the regular initiation fee; the assessment must be forwarded to the G. S. as above prescribed.

5. This money shall be kept in a separate fund and shall be known as the strike and lockout fund, and shall be used only for the payment of members who are on a strike authorized or sanctioned by the G. E. B., or involved in a lockout recognized by the G. P. or the G. E. B.

6. All members involved in such a strike or lockout shall receive one dollar ($1.00) per day after the first week, as per Sec. 152, and it shall be the duty of the G. S. to see that such money be forwarded each week and shall continue until said strike or lockout is settled to the satisfaction of the Local Union, District Council, or the G. P.

Amendment.

Amend Sec. 152 by striking out all of second line after the word "rate" to the word "relief" on the eighth line of section and insert the word "pay."

Ontario Provincial Conference (Local Unions 713, 38, 969, 27, 1402, 1553, 1820, 1946, 1798, 18, 1850 and 1216).

Resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference it is desirable to form a superannuation fund for the benefit of aged and infirm members, and that this resolution be introduced at the convention of the U. B., to be held in Washington in September. The said superannuation fund, when submitted to a referendum vote, not to be attached to any other resolution.

Not being in a position to say what number of our membership would be likely to benefit from this fund, say one year after the passage of the resolution, or the amount of levy per month to sustain it, the conference left the details to be worked out at the convention or before.

Local Union 495, Streator, Ill.

Resolution on Apprentice Question.

Whereas, The apprentice question has been deliberated on at the past three U. B. conventions and as yet nothing definitely has been done in behalf of, or encouraging and helping, the young man aspiring to learn our honorable trade of a carpenter; and

Whereas, The delegates and the G. S. at the Des Moines convention submitted data, rules and plans whereby the apprentice system could be adopted in any district of the U. B.; and

Whereas, The data and rules submitted and concurred in by the delegate committee of the convention was recommended to the rank and file for referendum vote by that body; and

Whereas, The many thousands of our apprentice sympathizers in the U. B. ranks stand ready and willing to take up this all-important question again; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proposition submitted by the delegates at the last convention be ratified with the following specified addition:

That they recommend the system of local instructor to give lessons by a local member well informed on craft problems and all wood and kindred building materials used in the construction of buildings and the woodworking industry in general, and that the delegates instruct the G. E. B. to devote one day of each quarterly session to the apprentice ques-

tion, and that the G. S. be instructed by the latter body to devise ways and means whereby the expense of this educational work can be met and the latter made self-supporting.

Resolution.

Whereas, The U. B. of C. and J. of A. is a labor organization known over the American continent and the European countries for its benevolence to its members and their dependents since the formation of the organization; and,

Whereas, The U. B. of C. and J. of A. has always stood ready to lend a helping hand morally and financially to smaller organizations trying to unionize their respective trades and procure better working conditions and higher wages; and,

Whereas, Several of these small trade unions have profited by the example of the U. B. and have secured better conditions and a higher scale of wages by the aid extended to them through the officers of the carpenters' organization; and,

Whereas, These small organizations lead our Brotherhood nearly double in payment of salaries to their local and general officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U. B. of C. and J. of A. take into earnest consideration that while the rank and file of the membership are still putting forth their best efforts to secure the highest wages they can get from an employer, they should set the example, as we ourselves are employers, in hiring our officers, local and general, and raise their salaries becoming the honor and responsibility of the officers in our U. B.; and be it further

Resolved, That the raising of the general office salaries and the section of the general constitution providing for the paying of general officers be changed, and that the G. S. be instructed by the delegates in attendance at the coming convention to send out for referendum vote no later than the 1st of February following the convention, a proposition to raise the general officers' salaries to three thousand dollars per year.

Local Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Resolution.

Whereas, The general constitution of our U. B. of C. and J. of A. prohibits local unions from selecting any organizer as a delegate to the general convention; and,

Whereas, Local Union 1055 believes this law to be not only an unjust discrimination against individual members of the U. B., but an unreasonable discrimination against local unions which have organizers as members, and believing that no member in good standing should be debarred from being a candidate for any office within the gift of the U. B.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union 1055 presents for consideration of the general convention, to be held on the third Monday in September, 1912, the following amendment to Sec. 8 of the general constitution:

Amendment.

Sec. 8. Strike out all following the word "required" on the tenth line.

Rejection of Candidates

John Kloebunde applied for admission in L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., and was rejected three times in succession.

R. B. Higgins, an ex-member of L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., applied for readmittance three times and was rejected each time.

Expulsions

D. C. Lilly, the ex-president of L. U. 1437, Moleridge, S. D., was expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Julius Ledger was expelled from L. U. 1118, Malone, N. Y., for appropriating local funds to his own use.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Altus, Okla.
Akron, O.	Alva, Okla.

(Continued on Page 47.)

An Interesting Open Shop Controversy

Editor The Carpenter:

The walk-out, early in April, of eighty carpenters employed on the reconstruction of the burned section of the New York State Capitol here in Albany and the manner in which the differences were settled, has led to a controversy in the daily papers of this city, an account of which may prove interesting reading to the members of our U. B. In this controversy the hypocrisy underlying the open shop principle is plainly perceptible in the letter of the firm against which the strike was called and clearly exposed in the business agent's reply.

The cause of the trouble was the appearance of four non-union men on the building who were employed by the Peter Keeler Building Company, an open shop concern, to whom the contract for the work in two rooms on the second floor had been awarded. The matter was settled through the intervention of the state architect and other state officials, who decided that the contract with Peter Keeler Company be cancelled, their men removed from the work, and that the work be constructed by Callanan & Prescott.

The Peter Keeler Building Company, wishing the public to understand that by the settlement of the labor difficulties on the state capitol they have not surrendered to the "closed shop" principle, had a communication printed in the Knickerbocker Press in which they say:

We did not surrender to the "closed shop" principles, and we want to assure our friends in this city as well as throughout the state that we are still maintaining the "open shop" in the carpenter department and several other departments of our business, notwithstanding the fact that it seems to be the present policy of those in charge of the alterations of the State Capitol to provide that only a small portion of the citizens of this state shall be allowed to obtain employment on that work.

Our contract at the State Capitol was not a sub-contract as many suppose, but a direct contract taken from the State of New York. The contract was taken in the same manner that we have taken hundreds of other state contracts since we first started to do state work twenty years ago.

Now, the carpenters' organization of this city chose to take it upon itself to endeavor to cause us trouble by causing a strike on the State Capitol among workmen not employed by us, and endeavoring in this manner to coerce us in abandoning our "open shop" principles and surrendering to the un-American "closed shop" principles, and in so doing, it did not hesitate to take advantage of the great State of New York as well as all of the departments of the state, who are anxiously waiting to occupy their new quarters in the State Capitol, and therefore, without thought for these interests they abandoned the work and did cause a large amount of delay and stood ready to cause the state additional delay. And so we found ourselves in a peculiar position; on the one hand we would not surrender our "open shop" principles; on the other hand the maintenance of them gave these striking mechanics the only excuse they had for delaying this important work, and so after consultation with the state officials we felt that we were doing the state a service by arranging with another contractor to complete the unfinished work and allowing him to employ union men upon the same.

The merits of the case, we believe, are well understood and the principles involved are so vital and important that we will not attempt to enter into a discussion of them here. So suffice it to say that it seems to be the stated and firmly laid-down principle of the board in charge of the capitol alterations that only so many of the large number of workers in this state shall be permitted to work on this public undertaking as have been previously licensed to earn wages. That the state officials aim at the very foundation of the free institutions of this country when they adopt such a principle seems evident, and so we have only to regret that for the first time in years such an administration is in charge of the affairs of this state.

In closing we want to assure the friends of the "open shop" movement that we have made no surrender of our principles. We continue

to operate our business on the same lines as we have previously operated it.

Industrial freedom can never be secured in the "closed shop" but is always to be found in the "open shop," and so all employers who believe in the institutions of this country, hope soon to see the day when it shall not be a requisite for a man to be licensed to earn wages in order that he may be able to obtain employment, but on the contrary that there shall be no objections against a man because he does belong to a labor organization and neither shall there be an objection to him because he does not choose to belong to such an organization.

Irrespective of the stand taken by the state authorities, it yet remains a fact that no class is privileged ahead of any other class to obtain employment either upon public or private work.

To this communication the D. C. business agent made the following reply:

Editor of The Knickerbocker Press:

In you issue of April 13 last, a communication appeared signed by Edward A. Keeler, secretary of the Peter Keeler Building Company. Mr. Keeler asserts that the company he represents "did not surrender to the 'closed shop' principles" and wishes its friends throughout the city and state to know that the Keeler company is still maintaining the "open shop" in its carpenter shop and several other departments of its business."

Mr. Keeler, in the above quotation, while advertising his company as "non-union," and endeavoring to secure unfair jobs, is very careful to say that "several" of his departments are conducted on the "open shop" principle, but not "all" departments. Mr. Keeler informs the public that the contract lately in dispute at the State Capitol, was taken by his firm in the same manner it has taken hundreds of other state contracts during the past twenty years.

In answer I assert that the contract in question was never advertised; it was quietly submitted to three Albany contractors, an no other contractor in the state had an opportunity to submit figures but the three Albanians. This, it seems to me, was the "closed shop" as far as contractors were concerned, or, to change the wording without altering the sense of Mr. Keeler's words, "it seems to be the principle of the board in charge of the capitol alterations that only so many of the large number of contractors in the state shall be permitted to work on this public undertaking as have been previously licensed to earn wages." And I assert, emphatically, that the Keeler Building Company was not the lowest bidder.

Again I quote Mr. Keeler: "That the state officials aim at the very foundation of the free institutions of this country when they adopt such a principle seems evident, and so we have only to regret that for the first time in years such an administration is in charge of the affairs of the state."

With the political thrust in the last part of the above paragraph I have nothing to do, believing that the present administration of state affairs can take care of itself; with the fore part of the paragraph I differ. It is the same old cry of every non-union shop in the country. When they cut wages, increase working hours, reduce labor to the smallest pittance on which life can be supported, rake the byways for the most destitute and hungry laborers to recruit their "open shops," cause misery and crime in the effort to disorganize labor and force the workers to a starving wage, who then, Mr. Keeler, "strikes at the very foundation of the free institutions of the country?"

"Industrial freedom," shouts Mr. Keeler, "can never be secured in the 'closed shop' but is always to be found in the 'open shop.'"

Does Mr. Keeler honestly believe that? If so, and he pants for "industrial freedom," why not inaugurate the glorious principle in the Keeler Building Company? Why not make his bricklaying and plastering department an "open shop" instead of a "closed shop" as now, when every worker is a member of the bricklayers and plasterers' union? I desire to inform the public what the non-union companies mean by "closed" and "open shop."

A "closed shop" is one which employs none but union workmen, pays union wages, works union hours and maintains union conditions. They mean to convey by "open shop" one in which union and non-union workers are graciously permitted and allowed to work for any wage the "boss" may offer. Of course union men never take advantage of this "industrial freedom," they refuse the starving wage and degrading conditions prevailing in the "open shop," and the non-union contractor has no use for the worker he cannot own body and soul, even at the ballot box on election day. The non-union employer has the poorest and least efficient workmen in the business, he pays the smallest of wages to his employes and at every opportunity splurges about the "liberty of the individual," "industrial freedom," "the right of private contract," and while he induces a certain class of the community to believe in his loyalty to American ideals, he will charge his customers the highest price for labor, while he pays the lowest, and if one of his unfortunate workers dared to assert his manhood and request some improvement in his surroundings he would be discharged to make room for some less enlightened "American citizen."

From the above the members of our U. B. can readily see that the Peter Keeler Building Company, who always have maintained an unfriendly attitude towards or-

ganized labor are determined not to recede from their hostile position.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. GILMORE, Bus. Agt.
Albany, N. Y.

The Situation in the Anthracite Region District

Editor The Carpenter:

For the information of our membership at large we desire to make the following statements as to the situation in the anthracite region district:

The jurisdiction of the D. C. extends over Lansford, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Girardville, Frackville, Shenandoah and Pottsville.

In the first three towns, and in Frackville, our members are working under fair conditions at present, all of the contracting firms having signed our trade agreement. In the other towns conditions are somewhat different, especially in Pottsville.

At Girardville one contracting firm out of three has signed up with a prospect of the remaining doing likewise.

At Shenandoah not one firm has signed up as yet, but the carpenters in this town are not well organized, at least not well enough to make a concerted move for better conditions.

At Pottsville, as most of the members of the U. B. are aware, we have been engaged in a trade movement for a period of almost twenty-two months, and we intend, if we are not experiencing too many desertions, to make it a fight to the finish.

Our U. B. membership in general can help the boys of our town a great deal by keeping their members out of our district until the name of Pottsville is stricken from the list of places to be avoided in The Carpenter.

With best wishes for the success of our monthly journal and the U. B., I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE L. IMSCHWEILER,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 228.
Pottsville, Pa.

A State Council for Florida

Editor The Carpenter:

It is with pleasure that I am notifying you and the General Office of the formation of a State Council for Florida under Section 131 of the general constitution. At the convention held for the above purpose twenty-four delegates, representing twenty-nine Local Unions, one D. C. representative and one fraternal delegate, Brother Naughtin of Savannah, Ga., were present.

We started at 10:30 a. m. and adjourned at 11:20 p. m., adopted laws and rules to govern the newly-formed body, elected its officers and selected Key West as the city to hold our next convention, elected a fraternal delegate to the next general convention, and adopted some resolutions.

We left feeling well satisfied with our work. The officers are:

President—Frank A. Mullan, L. U. 696, Tampa.

Vice-President—H. E. Mahr, L. U. 864, St. Augustine.

Secretary-Treasurer—D. F. Featherstone, L. U. 627, Jacksonville.

Executive Board—A. B. Sawyer, L. U. 655, Key West; J. W. Mongale, L. U. 484, Orlando; B. H. Shoemaker, L. U. 1725, Daytona; D. W. Sanderson, L. U. 819, West Palm Beach; C. C. Pearson, L. U. 1751, Sanford.

The convention elected Brother Frank A. Mullan fraternal delegate to our Washington general convention.

Fraternally yours,
D. F. FEATHERSTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

What Has Been Accomplished in the Past Few Years

Editor The Carpenter:

Speaking of the progress made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters during the past few years, and the conditions that exist, I am pleased to say that I find a feeling of contentment and satisfaction existing among the rank and file of the great army of toilers connected with our organization. As a rule a man at the head of a labor organization does not get credit

for his ever-untiring efforts to better the conditions of the people he represents, and why? Because they do not understand or appreciate the work that has been done and the achievements that have been accomplished for them while they were enjoying themselves, or indulging in peaceful slumber. But I am pleased to say that the rank and file as I see them, with a few exceptions, feel that great work has been done, and great credit is due the officers of our organization. Why does this feeling exist? It is because the rank and file of our organization appreciate the admirable work that has been accomplished by the men behind the guns, whose only ambition during their entire administration was to advance the interests of our organization. Let us stop for a moment and go back over the period covered since 1899 and consider what the conditions were at that time and compare them with the conditions that exist today, and I believe my readers will agree with me when I say that the conditions that exist today should be a plain written letter of endorsement. Yes, it is true that our organization has made great strides, and we should all appreciate the good hard work that has been done. Let us get back to the question of what has been accomplished in the past few years. In looking up the records I find that in 1899 there existed at that time 580 Local Unions, with a membership of 38,000 members, and an empty treasury. What do we find today? We find a chain of Local Unions extending over the length and breadth of the land, including the dominions of Canada, numbering 1,951 unions, an increase of 1,371 Local Unions and a membership of 212,000, an increase of 174,000 members since 1899, with a treasury of nearly half a million dollars. Let me ask the readers of The Carpenter who is responsible for the conditions that we are enjoying today? Let me answer the question and say that it is the men that have been on the firing line of our organization, men who know not when their day's work is done, men who have worked night and day to better the conditions of the toiling masses connected with our organization. It is true that the past few years have been eventful ones in the history of our organization, many great questions have come up and confronted the organization during that period, but by careful and cool deliberations they have all been settled to our satisfaction, and let us keep in mind that these victories and conquests are the result of struggles, and it is our duty to add to the victories already won and give credit to those who successfully led us on to victory.

Fraternally yours,

A. R. WYATT.

Newark, N. J.

Trade Organization a Benefit to Members and the Community at Large

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing the subject matter will be of interest to the brothers and a lesson may be drawn from it that will help others to better their condition as we did ours, we, the undersigned committee, are sending you the inclosed item for publication in our official journal. It will show the brothers what the Kenton and Campbell County (Ky.) D. C. is doing for the benefit of its members and the community at large.

About six months ago our business agent called our attention to the flimsy and shaggy work being done by the Realty Company in the construction of houses which would be a discredit to the craft and a detriment to the community, and if we did not act quickly, would jeopardize our conditions. Indeed, our fair contractors already began to grumble because of their inability to compete with this company, they employing cheap methods of constructions and having non-union and unskilled men doing their work. We then appointed a committee to see what could be done in the matter. The committee found on investigation an entire absence of laws in the various cities and towns of the counties for the governing of building construction. Thereupon we drafted a "building code," made five copies of same and sent them to as many different city councils where they had no laws or ordinances to that effect. We explained to

them the situation and the benefits the city and the public would derive from the adoption of such laws.

The councils submitted the building code drafted by us to the law committee, which in a joint session with our committee discussed and considered its provisions and recommended their adoption at the ensuing council meeting. The result is, that two cities have adopted our building code and four others will follow suit in the near future.

Basing our recommendation on the experience gained in this incident, we would advise every Local Union of our U. B. to make an investigation into the affairs of their respective cities or towns and ascertain if any building laws exist; if so, see if you cannot improve them. If you have none, draft some provisions and get them passed as we are doing at the present time.

It is obvious that wherever any Local Union takes an active interest and a decided stand in this matter, the membership will benefit by it, as the contractors will find the adoption and operation of laws governing building construction to their advantage and gain for the Local Union their good will and esteem. Such law will benefit the city or town and benefit the individual workingman who may buy one of the houses built in observance of the law to live in, inasmuch as it will reduce the fire risk and entitle him to lower insurance rates.

And last, but not least, a Local Union taking the initiative or an active part in the adoption of building laws will thereby show the public and those antagonistic to unionism that organized labor stands for progress and the welfare of the community. Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE.
H. J. SCHMIESING,
Chairman and Secretary Kenton and Campbell County, Ky., D. C.

Information Seekers, Sit Up and Take Notice

Editor The Carpenter:

Many of our brothers are writing to me, as business agent, asking information as to scale of wages, hours, climate, prospects, land prices; also chances of going into the contracting business. Sometimes I have as many as three letters to answer. I respond in such cases as a matter of courtesy, but as I am certainly and by no means not the only one receiving such letters, I believe that the brother at the other end of the line, when writing to others and expecting an answer should at least enclose a postage stamp.

Please give the above room in an early issue of our journal, it may cause some of our brothers to learn a principle and at the same time spare the much-abused business agent an expense that he ought not to bear and put him on a cash basis. How can the writer seeking information as here above referred to, look for an answer when, to him, such a small matter as the inclosing of a postage stamp is not attended to.

Fraternally yours,
ALBERT GMEHLIN, Business Agent.
San Antonio, Tex.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Sentences Reimposed.

Washington, June 29.—After dragging its weary length the second time through the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the case against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison has reached a conclusion by the infliction of prison sentence of one year for President Gompers and six months for Secretary Morrison for alleged contempt of court. Justice Wright handing down his decision on Monday, June 24, 1912. John Mitchell, a co-defendant in the suit, not being present in court at the rendering of the decision, and who was formerly sentenced to nine months, did not receive any sentence at the hands of the judge. It is understood, however, that upon Mr. Mitchell's return to this city sentence will be pronounced, it being believed that the former sentence of nine months will be reimposed, from the fact that the opinion delivered by the judge indicated that he considered Mr. Mitchell as culpable as the other two Federation officials. After the

justice read his decision and imposed the sentences attorneys for the Federation gave notice of appeal. Bonds pending an appeal were provided for and the Federation officials will remain "at large" until the higher court has an opportunity to review the case. Immediately after the cases were disposed of President Gompers gave out the following statement:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months and me to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington he will receive his sentence. This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations—normal personal activities—a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law. In this case the judge has acted the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complaint and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He himself determined the credibility of witnesses. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences. Facts and the evidence in the case have been suppressed and perverted, and the purposes and motives of my colleagues and myself entirely misrepresented. There is not in the evidence, nor can there be found therein or elsewhere, one single fact upon which to base the statement of Justice Wright that we have violated any law of the state, nation or the District of Columbia. We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication; that anyone who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a law court and before a jury, but the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion either orally or by publication, is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights. That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country. Today it is the effort to take from us the right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a "sacred precedent" to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishment of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in the court of equity; the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as personal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back. Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentence disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workman was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of today, at least in the United States, are citizens with every guaranteed right of the constitution, of the laws and the normal activities of equality before the law. My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and betterment of all our people, for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty, as well as the attainment of a better life and a better day. If Justice Wright imagines that by imposing prison sentences upon my associates and myself he can stop human progress, he has missed his point. Long after he is gone, long after he may have attempted to silence us, others will speak, others will be heard, and the principles for which we are now contending and perhaps may suffer, will be established beyond peradventure. Information just came to me that the decision which Justice Wright rendered this morning was completed more than a month ago,

but withheld until after the close of the Chicago Republican national convention. If true, the inference is obvious.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Washington, June 29.—The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives have voted unanimously to report articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archibald, of the Commerce Court. The great agitation which has been carried on throughout the country with reference to culpability of judges of the courts finds a concrete expression in the action taken by the judiciary committee. If the House adopts the report it is then the duty of the Senate, although at its convenience, to proceed with a trial of the case, as the constitution provides that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." The judgment rendered, to become effective, must be concurred in by two-thirds of the members present, and the punishment inflicted extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. This does not, however, preclude the convicted party from being indicted, tried and punished according to law.

Fur Workers on Strike.

New York, June 29.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 fur workers employed in shops in this city are on strike. The demands of the fur workers are for a nine-hour workday, the working hours to be from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for lunch, and the Saturday half-holiday; that no overtime work shall be done during the months of October, November and December; the abolition of the inside contract system, and that work shall be given out directly from the manufacturer. It is stated that a large number of the manufacturers have conceded that the demands of the union are very moderate and undoubtedly they will shortly sign the agreement and their employes will return to work. In fact, the organizers who are in charge of the strike state that in all probability the strike will be of short duration and a uniform scale of wages and working conditions will be established to the benefit of the employers, as well as the manufacturers themselves.

Asphalt Company Settles.

Washington, June 29.—It is reported by Organizer Frayne, of New York, that the Barber Asphalt Company, at Perth Amboy, N. J., has yielded to the demands of its employes, who have been on strike, and that work has been resumed. While numerous individuals were helpful in bringing about a settlement, it is stated that Organizer Arthur Quinn, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, whose home is at Perth Amboy, gave valuable assistance toward securing the settlement of the difficulty. Work was also resumed in the plant of the Standard Underground Cable Company as a result of a settlement. The strikes at the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, the Rosenthal Company, manufacturers of handkerchiefs, the Federal Terra Cotta Company, the Vulcan Detinning Company and the C. Pardee Works continue without change. Efforts are being continued to secure concessions. There is also a strike at Hastings, N. Y., where there are 1,200 employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company out. This company, so it is rumored, is a branch of the company located at Perth Amboy, with which an agreement has been reached, and it is apprehended that a settlement will be secured with this company in the near future.

Powder Trust Hit.

Washington.—During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill an item appropriating $1,150,000 for the "purchase and manufacture" of smokeless powder, an amendment was offered and adopted eliminating the word "purchase," and also reducing the appropriation to $900,000. The appropriation bill thus provides that the government shall "manufacture" smokeless powder, thus eliminating the trust.

News Notes from Local Unions

Keokuk, Ia.—All sister local unions are hereby requested to advise their members contemplating a change of locality to stay away from this city. We are overrun with carpenters and some of our own men are walking the streets unable to secure employment.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.—There being a movement on foot in this city and vicinity for an increase in wages, we would warn all transient carpenters to avoid this city for some time to come and until notice is given in the columns of our journal of the successful issue of this movement.

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Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Trade in this city is very dull and as a result many of the brothers are walking the streets. Wishing to spare migrating brothers inevitable disappointment, we would advise them to keep away from Lethbridge pending the present slump in the carpenter trade.

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Norwich, N. Y.—By a vote of our membership we set the date for our trade demand to take effect over from April 1 to May 1 and nearly all of our members obtained the raise without any difficulty. Our flat rate is now 35 cents per hour for 9 hours work per day, which is an advance of 5 cents per hour.

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Hillsboro, Tex.—Owing to the fact that we are asking for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour and the coming here of carpenters in search of work would jeopardize our efforts, we would hereby request all traveling brothers to stay away from this city the next two or three months.

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Centralia, Wash.—This is to warn all brother carpenters to stay away from this city, as work is very slack and about three-quarters of our membership walking the streets in vain search of work. We trust that migrating brothers will heed this warning and shun Centralia, Wash., until further notice, to be given in this journal.

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Kansas City, Mo.—Trade conditions in the city at the present time are far from what they should be, which should be borne in mind by any brother contemplating a change of locality. There is nothing doing here, and to aggravate the situation, work in surrounding towns is also very poor. Carpenters are flocking to this city at an alarming rate and most of them find themselves disappointed.

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Wichita Falls, Tex.—We are experiencing a great slump in the building industry in this city at this time, which is rather an abnormality, as the present usually is the busy season. There is not enough work going on here to keep our home men in employment and traveling brother carpenters are in their own interest advised to keep away until trade conditions have improved.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—Through persistent efforts put forth by the Marion County D. C. and its business agents, the Aetna Cabinet Company, of this city, has been convinced of the advantages accruing to them by establishing union conditions in their factory, as such course would remove all objection on the part of the building trades to the handling of the firm's products in the buildings.

The company has signed an agreement whereby they agree to hire none but members of the U. B., to pay a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour and work 9 hours per day.

The signing of the agreement by the above company undoubtedly has a tendency of inducing other mill firms to fall

in line and may be considered a forward step in the securing of much-needed improved conditions for the shop and millmen of Indianapolis.

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Anaconda, Mont.—Trade conditions in this city are very unsatisfactory at this time. Quite a number of our home men are out of work and it is no easy matter for any carpenter, resident or outsider, to secure employment. Certain contractors send out of town for men, promising them three months' work, but employ them but a couple of weeks, thereby increasing the number of idle men. Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to pay no attention to advertisements. Communicate with Local Union 88 before coming here and further information will be cheerfully given.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.—Local Union 164, of this city, on Thursday evening, May 23, celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary in a fitting manner in the spacious ball-room of the Union Labor Temple.

Representatives from the various local unions of the district were in attendance to welcome National Treasurer Thomas Neale, of Indianapolis, Ind., who was the guest of honor.

One-half of the ball-room was reserved for the euchre players, who were contesting for the 30 valuable prizes which were offered by the local union, while Caputo's Orchestra furnished delightful music from 8:30 until 1 o'clock for those who desired to while away the evening dancing.

A handsome souvenir program was arranged for the occasion which is a gem of the printers' art and which, by the way, was printed in the plant of The Iron City Trades Journal, organized labor's own plant.

New Jersey State Convention

The New Jersey State Council of U. B. Carpenters held its annual convention at Perth Amboy, being in session Friday, June 21, and Saturday, June 22. Fraternal delegates from the Massachusetts, the New York and the Connecticut State Councils, also Arthur A. Quinn, First General Vice-President of the U. B., and General Secretary Frank Duffy attended the convention. Seventy-three local unions are represented in the state body.

Previous to the meeting there was a parade of delegates and members of the Perth Amboy Local Union.

A Defrauder

Dennis C. Lilly, the ex-president of L. U. 1437, Moleridge, S. D., has defrauded part of the funds of the Local Union, and when acting as F. S. has credited himself with dues which he never paid. No doubt he carries a due book which is up-to-date, but a falsification. He is about 5 feet 9 inches tall, dark skin, weight about 145 pounds, very smooth talker, very bold, seldom drinks; has a wife and baby whose parents live in Aberdeen, S. D. Guard against him.

Stay Away From Cincinnati

Cincinnati, O.—All millmen, cabinetmakers and machine hands are hereby urgently requested to keep away from this city pending a settlement of the differences with the Meader Furniture Company and also the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. The men in the employ of both companies are out on strike since June 6. Traveling millmen will please give Cincinnati a wide berth until further notice.

Information Wanted

The relatives of Edward Shea, a carpenter by trade, who died in New Haven, Conn., are inquired for. The deceased was a member of L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., but no one in either city knows anything about his family connections. Any member or reader who can give any information in this respect will please communicate with

J. L. RICHARDS, Secretary D. C.
117½ Court St., New Haven, Conn.

Lewis Patrick, a member of Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind., is inquired for. Age 58, 5 feet 9 inches tall, hair

turning gray, smooth face; last heard from June 17, 1912. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with

C. D. PATRICK.

107 Laurel St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Walter Mumm, a member of Local Union 715, New York City, has been missing from his home and family for the past month. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife,

MRS. WALTER MUMM.

Care F. C. Long, 1 St. Paul's Place, New York City.

Protest Against Injunction

New York City—On the evening of June 21 the carpenters of Brooklyn held a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, where a vigorous protest was made against the use of the injunction by the courts to crush organized labor.

Brother Oliver Collins, as chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced the secretary of the Joint District Council of Carpenters who read a lengthy subpoena issued against himself by Supreme Court Justice Marean, directing him to produce the minutes of his union, as well as other information regarding strikes and the war against the use of non-union products, which he said was in effect an effort by the court to compel him to give testimony against himself to be used later.

The principal speaker was Brother Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, who made a rousing speech and cited many instances of protest against government by injunction emanating from the leading magazines and newspapers of this country. Brother Duffy cited the statement of Mr. Sherwood of Ohio in the House of Representatives, on May 2, 1912, as follows:

"The encroachments of the federal judiciary, masquerading as the oracles of immutable law, upon time-honored rights guaranteed by organic law, is responsible for a large part of the popular agitation and unrest among the workers. In milder form these outrageous edicts of some of our federal judges, notoriously Justice Wright, are patterned after the infamous Jeffreys, who voiced the aggressions of the Stuarts, which led to the uprising of the round heads under Oliver Cromwell.

"Call it evolution or revolution, or what you will, a better and broader estimate of civil rights and duties has taken possession of the American people. It is the revolution of intelligence, based upon the assumption that they who toil and till should share in the harvest; that the workers in mines and mills, in steel and wool and cotton, should have a living wage, and a living wage means more than a living wage for the day. It means a sufficient wage for the men and women who do the world's work and who produce all our wealth and prosperity, to lay by something for the infirmities of age. We have no old-age pension for the workers as they have in the German Empire. In this great continental republic we take small interest in the welfare of the worker when his working days are over."

In October of 1907, Justice Moody, late of the supreme court of the United States, said:

"I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our own commonwealth (Massachusetts), have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, president of the American Bar Association, said:

"Courts with their injunctions, if they heed the fundamental law of the land, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude, for even a single hour, than can overseers with a whip."

Judge M. F. Tuley of the appellate court of Illinois, used these words:

"Such use of injunction by the courts is judicial tyranny, which endangers not only the right of trial by jury, but all the rights and liberties of the citizens."

Governor Sadler of Nevada said:

"The tendency at present is to have the courts enforce law by injunction methods, which are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

Judge John Gibbons of the circuit court of Illinois declared that:

"In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

The Brooklyn Local Unions furnished a splendid band, which rendered delightful airs between speeches.

General Organizer Harry L. Cook was introduced and cited facts and figures in regard to the six injunction orders secured against the union carpenters of this city, and demonstrated beyond doubt that the American Anti-Boycott Association was, by its own statements, violating Section 280 of the penal law of this state without the slightest interference upon the part of the courts, and further proved that these same firms that had secured injunction orders from the courts restraining the carpenters from even trying to better their conditions were firms that were members of a gigantic lumber trust and were being prosecuted by Attorney-General Wickersham. This demonstrated how prone are the judiciary to fly to the aid of the criminal rich in their mad desire to crush out organized labor.

Mr. Algernon Lee of the Rand school made a stirring address that received the undivided attention of the thousands of carpenters who filled the great auditorium and both galleries of the Academy of Music. Mr. Lee stated that the two great essentials in the advancement of organized labor was common sense and courage. In one instance he disagreed with Brother Duffy, and stated that the judiciary were now and had been for years usurping the power of Congress by declaring laws enacted therein unconstitutional.

Brother Carl Wesch of Local Union 309 addressed the meeting in German and carried his hearers by storm.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the carpenters of Brooklyn, builders of the monuments of this vicinity, meet in peaceful assemblage, under our rights guaranteed in the constitution of the United States of America, to protest against the granting of injunctions, and the influence of the criminal rich, and we demand justice for the wage workers who are enslaved by the granting of unjust judicial decisions, and

Whereas, Employers have banded together in their various associations, to-wit: "Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association," "Eastern Door, Sash and Blind Manufacturers' Association" and "Veneered Door Association," who also subscribe to and affiliate themselves with the Association known as the "American Anti-Boycott Association," whose originators' direct purpose is to fleece unsophisticated employers under the guise of the cry, "Resist the boycott," and the object of the American Anti-Boycott Association is to influence the courts to issue injunctions against the workers depriving them of their constitutional rights and thus, by writ of injunction establish slavery, as now exists in some of the shops of employers where women and children of tender age are employed under conditions worse than slavery, and,

Whereas, The court of Kings county granted an injunction to Louis Bossert & Sons, a member of the American Anti-Boycott Association, Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney of record, on or about October 20, 1911, in violation of penal law 280 of the State of New York, what claim can be made in such violation but influence. It was known that this American Anti-Boycott Association was a voluntary association and was not entitled to practice law for its members and is in violation of the laws of the State of New York. A judge is elected by the people and it is his sworn duty to administer the laws as they exist and no judge has a right to violate the law as he is amenable to the law. We therefore demand the impeachment of all judges who violate the law and abridge the rights of American citizens, and

Whereas, We are enjoined as a property right into slavery by the courts for the benefit of a few lumber kings who have tried for years to control the trade in a combination, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They have and are now using a boycott against all who are not purchasing from them, and not a word or action by the so-called "American Anti-Boycott Association," for if they did take any action it could be seen that they would soon lose their meal ticket.

We, the carpenters, protest against being known as a property, for we are not slaves who can be bought in open market by any action of a court. We know our rights. That we will not and cannot be compelled against our will to work or sell our labor; our labor is not a property. We will sell our labor to whom we please, and when we please, either individually or collectively, and we can, as carpenters, quit work for a reason or for no reason and when a court enjoins us from exercising our constitutional rights it does so illegally, and when an injunction is made permanent another lemon is added to the long list of abuses of the wage workers by the judicial czars of our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as carpenters, will not sell our labor, or erect material manufactured

by members of an unlawful organization known as the American Anti-Boycott Association, for less than $5 an hour and no time considered less than a week's work upon any job or shop; and, be it further

Resolved, That until such time as the law is administered alike to all the people and for the people, regardless of his or her influence or the power of the subsidized press, that we will stand upon our God-given rights under the constitution and adopt this resolution, and further request organized labor of Greater New York to further action upon the above mentioned abuses, "The injustice to one is the concern of all" by calling a protest meeting and let the world know your feeling upon the same. And the further announcement that the following firms and corporations are members of the American Anti-Boycott Association:

Irving & Casson, Massachusetts; Albro J. Newton, New York; Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., New York.; Gould Mfg. Co., New York; the R. McMillen Co., New York; Morgan Co., New York; Lothman Cypress Co., Missouri; Curtiss & Yale Co., Iowa; W. D. Crooks & Son, Pennsylvania; Bristol Door and Lumber Co., State of Virginia; Louis Bossert & Son, New York; Parshelsky Brothers, New York; Tisdale Lumber Co., New York.

Attached to the resolution were the signatures of carpenters. The sheets of paper upon which these signatures were placed are thirty-five feet long, and in some instances there are three rows of signatures to each sheet.

A communication was received from General President Wm. D. Huber stating he would be present at the mass meeting at the Academy of Music in the borough of Brooklyn on June 21, if nothing of a serious nature came up.

From Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, stating that he had important engagements in the West on the evening of June 21, which would prevent him from attending the mass meeting in the Academy of Music in the borough of Brooklyn on said date.

The following telegram from D. A. Post, member of the General Executive Board, was read:

"Impossible for me to attend meeting on Friday night in Brooklyn as I have arranged for another meeting."

Chairman Collins, in a few well-chosen words, thanked the members for their attention to the speakers of the evening, and dismissed the meeting.

Most all the Local Unions of Greater New York had a large representation at the meeting.

Maintenance of Way Employes

Washington, June 29.—President A. B. Lowe, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, reports that several committees of the organization on different railroads having requested conferences with the managing officials for a revision of schedules, have been successful in every instance, even though the points where conferences were asked are at points widely separated. Reports from conference committees on the Boston & Maine, Boston and Albany, Vancouver Island and Minneapolis & St. Paul, the Nickel Plate, the Coal & Coke, the Virginian, the Seaboard Air Line and the Canadian Northern, are to the effect that on all of these roads there has been secured a revision of the schedule, with substantial improvements in rules and rates on new contracts. Another important matter will be concluded shortly, when an arbitration award will be handed down at Asheville, N. C., in a wage controversy with the Southern Railway, in which an offer of a considerable increase by the company not being considered sufficient by the committee, arbitration was proposed and accepted.

Secretary Meyer Replies

Washington, June 29.—A resolution introduced by Senator Heyburn, of Iowa, and passed by the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any flag, emblem or banner is ever displayed above the stars and stripes in the navy, has been answered by Secretary Meyer, who states that the church pennant is hoisted above the United States flag while religious services are being held aboard a naval vessel. "This provision," says the Secretary, "has been contained in each succeeding edition of the signal code, the last edition published in 1908 containing the following: 'The church pennant is to be hoisted above the ensign during the performance of divine services on board vessels of the navy.'"

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Penn Yan, N. Y.—We have met with no opposition whatever in our demand for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 and 9 hours work per day, and the new schedule is in operation since April 1, 1912.

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Peoria, Ill.—We have signed a two years' agreement, effective since April 1, 1912. It is not exactly in accordance with our demands, but in the main about the same. The scale is 8 hours work per day, 44 hours per week, at $4.40 per day.

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Lynn, Mass.—We had our demand acceded to by our employers without any trouble. The new schedule, 50 cents an hour for journeymen and 60 cents for foremen, at 44 hours per week, went into effect April 1 for one year. Our previous rate was $3.82 per day.

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Tipton, Ind.—While not all of our contractors have as yet signed our agreement, they are all employing union men and paying the scale we asked for, viz: 35 cents minimum per hour for 9 hours work per day since April 1. We have thus secured an advance in wages of 2 cents per hour.

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De Kalb, Ill.—The demand of Local Union 965, of this city, for an advance in wages from 42½ cents to 47½ cents per hour for 8 hours work per day met with no opposition. The increase is in force since April 1, and so far we have not had any difficulty in obtaining it.

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Kingston, Ont., Can.—We are pleased to report that the difficulty existing between our Local Union 249 and the contractors was adjusted and a settlement reached on June 1. The contractors agreed to our demand for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour for 8 hours work per day. We were just out one day.

South Framington, Mass.—Just as we anticipated, our movement for improved conditions was a success and our demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour was granted, not one contractor dissenting. We are now receiving 50 cents per hour, 44 hours constituting a week's work. Everyone is working and all seem to be happy.

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Canonsburg, Pa.—Our demand for an advance in wages of 25 cents per day was granted without any trouble and is being paid since April 1. The minimum rate now is $3.25 and the hours are 9 per day, same as last year. We hope to reduce the working hours next spring, but will be careful to avoid any clash on this issue.

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Corpus Christi, Tex.—We had scarcely no trouble in getting our demand for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day, acceded to on May 1. Only one contractor refuses to sign up and it is the general supposition that he has been waiting for a year or more to kick out. We have gained an advance of 5 cents per hour.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—We have secured an agreement from 115 contractors, of which 15 are members of the Contractors' Association, increasing the scale of outside carpenters from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, with the Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August. At a joint meeting of all local unions, June 10, the situation was considered and the strike declared won.

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Port Colborne, Ont., Can.—Our men were all out just one day, June 1, as the contractors would not sign our agreement, but they met us in our hall that evening and we settled on a compromise. We are

to receive the raise demanded of 5 cents per hour—35 cents an hour for 9 hours work per day—on and after the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of June, the agreement to last for one year.

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Meadville, Pa.—The eight-hour day was granted us with the same pay we are now receiving on all outside work. The mill men not being sufficiently well organized, we deemed it best not to insist on 8 hours work in mills at this time. Our new schedule is now 8 hours per day, a reduction of one hour and a minimum rate of $3.00 per day, and is in force since June 1.

✣ ✣ ✣

Muncie, Ind.—Our movement for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 43 cents per hour proved a decided success; not one contractor raised any objection to paying the increased rate. We have some non-union jobs in town, but we control all our jobs absolutely. It is either one way or the other with us—no mixed job goes. Our working hours are 9 per day, 50 per week.

✣ ✣ ✣

Salem, Ill.—Our new rate of wages of 40 cents per hour, which has been in effect since May 1, met with no opposition whatever. We have thus secured an increase from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour at 8 hours work per day. Trade has been rather dull for the past eight months, but the prospects for the remainder of the season are somewhat better. Attendance at our meetings is very satisfactory.

✣ ✣ ✣

Rutland, Vt.—In view of the fact that nearly all of our members are working on the eight-hour basis, their employers have granted our demand to that effect. We decided at a special meeting held June 20 to call the strike off and we declared the eight-hour day established in this city as far as the carpenters are concerned. The outlook is good and unless something unforeseen happens to change the situation, everything will be all right.

Pomeroy, O.—The schedule of $3.00 and 8 hours work per day, as demanded, is in operation here since May 1, and apparently all the men following house carpentering are at work. Business along that line of work, remodeling houses and buildings, has been quite brisk up to the present time and we hope it will long continue. We have gained a reduction in working time of one hour and a raise of 25 cents per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Michigan City, Ind.—The contractors of this city would not sign any agreement with our Local Union this year, but have accepted our scale of 45 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, and 8 hours in place of 9 hours per day. They blacklisted three or four of our members, but took it off when we threatened to strike. Everything is running smoothly at present. We are increasing in membership. We took in six new members last meeting night.

✣ ✣ ✣

Madison, Wis.—Our new agreement went into effect June 1. It is about the same as the old one, with the exception that we have increased our minimum wage per hour for outside men from 37½ to 40 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day. Inside men will receive 37½ cents per hour. The representatives of the contractors and of Local Union 314 met and discussed the matter several times and finally came to the agreement as hereabove stated.

✣ ✣ ✣

Mason City, Ia.—The movement for better conditions in the carpenter trade in this city is, generally speaking, successful thus far. Only on one job are we having trouble. In this case the contractor pays the minimum scale of 40 cents per hour, but employs non-union men. The latter have promised to join the union, but have as yet not done so. All other jobs are strictly union. We are still working 10 hours per day; our previous rate was $3.50 per day. Trade in this city is good.

New Haven, Conn.—We have obtained the signatures of the Master Builders' Association to an agreement for three years beginning May 1, 1912, and ending April 30, 1915. The only advance we obtained this year is the apprentice system, as there is a committee working out an "apprentice indenture" at the present time, this being one thing this district has tried to introduce the last eight or ten years. Our working hours, as per agreement, are 8 per day, 44 per week and wages 45 cents per hour minimum.

❖ ❖ ❖

Rome, N. Y.—We are pleased to say that our movement for better conditions has proved a success. Our contractors have granted all we asked for, we only making a slight concession, agreeing that the new schedule, 41 cents per hour and 44 hours per week, take effect July 1, 1912, instead of May 1, and to expire May 1, 1913. We have gained 3½ cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday without any strike or lockout, and hope that the good feeling now prevailing among employers and men will continue.

❖ ❖ ❖

Peckville, Pa.—All but one of our contractors has signed an agreement with Local Union 1678, of this city, for the year beginning May 1, 1912, and ending April 1, 1913. The agreement provides for a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour, which is an advance of 2½ cents per hour. We originally demanded 40 cents per hour, but we deemed it wiser to accept 37½ cents and thereby maintain good feeling among employers and men than to strike for 40 cents. We are working 8 hours per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Worcester, Mass.—For the first time in this city all mills and shops are working 50 hours per week. The reduction in working hours was secured without any trouble. The biggest firms, with one exception, have granted the reduction for the full 6 months as per Local Union 877's request; others have granted the Saturday half-holiday for three months. In these cases we may later press our demand for 6 months holidays. In the meantime we hope to thoroughly organize these establishments and thereby win complete victory.

❖ ❖ ❖

Sydney, N. S., Can.—We consider our movement for an increase in wages from 30 cents to 33 1-3 cents per hour a success. A committee from our Local Union interviewed the master builders and they were all satisfied to pay carpenters 33 1-3 cents an hour. However, they contend that not all men working at the trade are mechanics and cannot command that rate. As regards the craft here, we are not well enough organized to enforce a minimum rate of 33 1-3 cents at this time. We are initiating new members at every meeting. Our working hours are 9 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wheeling, W. Va.—The movement for a closed or union shop carried on here under the auspices of the Ohio Valley D. C., has terminated successfully and the strike was declared off on June 20. We had serious difficulty with four of the contractors, who refused to sign up, and who were doing the work on some important jobs. However, after all the building trades had struck work in sympathy with the carpenters, tying up these jobs completely, the obdurate contractors came to terms. Peace and harmony now again reigns in the building industry of this city.

❖ ❖ ❖

Louisville, Ky.—The new trade conditions, 45 cents minimum per hour, instead of $3.20 per day, and the Saturday half-holiday, went into effect May 1. We had not the least trouble; our demands were granted without a murmur from the contractors. We now have about thirty contractors employing our men under a signed agreement, something that we have never been able to get heretofore. The Wells Company, however, who have been awarded the contract for the Y. M. C. A. building, are still unfair and require our attention. Our men now show a better spirit, are more satisfied and are taking

more interest in the organization than ever before in the history of the city.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Failing to obtain the signatures of the contractors to the new agreements calling for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour at 9 hours' work per day, on May 1, we were out on strike one day, May 3, and then compromised, reaching a settlement on 38 cents per hour, which means an increase of 3 cents per hour. We have made good under this settlement; all trades have gained largely in membership and influence the past five weeks, and the end is not yet. Our own Local Union is initiating new members every meeting night and all are busy. There is as yet no great rush in this city, but local contractors have lots of work in nearby towns.

❖ ❖ ❖

Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can.—Not having reached an agreement with the contractors on June 1, when our trade demand was due, we were compelled to go out on strike that day. On the same evening, however, the bosses asked our committee to meet them and they came to a settlement, the Local Union accepting the contractors' offer to pay the advance in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on and after July 1, and employ union men exclusively. This means more to us than even the raise, as we are handicapped here, this being a seaport town of only 2,500 population and the only union in town, and carpenters coming in from all parts of the country working under the scale. We have ever been fighting for our rights and at the present time only have received our just dues. Our working hours are nine per day. Our men went back to work June 4, Monday, June 3, being a holiday here.

❖ ❖ ❖

Rochester, N. Y.—We have been successful in our demand, both carpenters and millmen. We have established the 44-hour week the year round for the carpenters, with an increase of 25 cents per day, making the scale $3.75 per day of 8 hours. We also succeeded in obtaining an increase for the millmen of 25 cents a day, making their minimum scale $2.75 per day of 8 hours. In the latter trouble we were obliged to take 25 men out of the John A. Smith shop, he failing to keep his word to pay all men the new scale and discriminating against eight. As a consequence, on May 13 we took all our men out of that shop. This was the only trouble we had to contend with, everything otherwise going smoothly. At present we have only three men on the strike roll. We will not sign another agreement with Smith unless we can get a strictly union label agreement.

Being Thankful

Speaking of high cost of living
  And the meager earning wage,
Offers us a mighty problem
  Worthy of the learned Sage.
But whatever our position
  In the Union Labor ranks,
If we face the matter squarely,
  We'll find cause for giving thanks.

Then be thankful for our friendships—
  Be the number small or great—
If it's small, the less to wound us
  At the first chance sent by Fate.
If it's large, among the many
  In our hour of grief and woe,
Some will come to help and comfort,
  Thus the tried and true well know.

Let's be thankful for the sunshine,
  All it costs is standing room;
Be thankful for the crisp, fresh air—
  The cheapest cure for gloom.
Be thankful for the chance to work,
  And let us not forget
That Capital is on our trail,
  But hasn't got us yet.

Be thankful if we own our homes,
  No rent from year to year,
And if we're only renting them
  No mortgage need we fear.
Be thankful for the furnace,
  For it saves us room in floor,
But if we're using just plain stoves,
  Be glad they burn no more.

Let's be thankful for the bacon,
  Which the place of beefsteak fills;
It's a cure for indigestion,
  Thus preventing doctors' bills.
Let's be thankful for the plain, dry bread
  When butter soars too high—
Be thankful we're allowed to live,
  It costs so much to die.

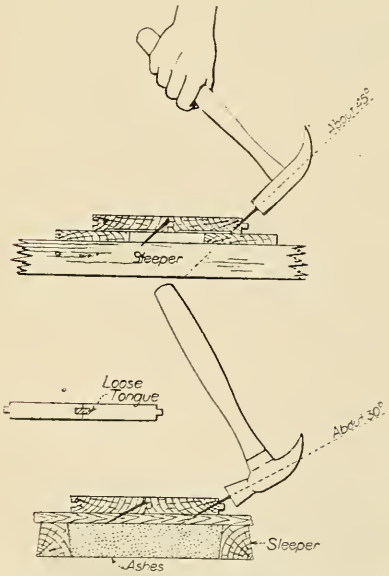
—(Rosabel.)

Craft Problems

Suggestions for Laying Floors

(By James Barry, L. U. 509, New York City.)

I was highly delighted to read the communication about floor laying in a recent issue of the Building Age. It certainly is "slaughter" the way they lay floors nowadays and a disgrace to civilization. I am sending two sketches which show how flooring is laid in connection with fireproof jobs and where wood floors are not tabooed altogether. I think the method indicated in the upper sketch the better way of the two, although both rough and finish flooring run the same way, for there is a chance



for solid nailing. If the finish floor is run across the rough or sub-floor the latter should be nailed on sleepers diagonally. In my opinion, however, the best way of all is diagonal rough and finish floor across sleepers.

It is much better to have no rough or sub-floor and nail into the wooden beams than to be obliged to nail as shown in the bottom sketch, where the sleepers run the same way as the finish flooring. The use of wire nails now in vogue makes a bad job according to my way of thinking. The old flooring brads are the best. The method shown in the lower sketch is the one now in order for the purpose of "beating the other fellow in the next room." Such a thing as going down on your knees to set a nail is almost unheard of, for the first thing you would know you would "get your money"—otherwise the G. B. (grand bounce).

Nowadays, particularly in large loft buildings where maple flooring is almost exclusively used, it is the rule to work the men in gangs, using a "square head hammer" and utilizing the nail next to be driven to punch the one you have just hammered into place. Is it any wonder the floor squeaks before the tenants move into the building?

I can state from my own personal experience that some time ago in a large church in which the floor sloped like an auditorium, a line was struck down the center and two rows of floorings started with a loose tongue in both grooves, as indicated in the small sketch. With a half dozen men on each side it was rip and tear until 5 o'clock. Such a thing as setting a nail was out of the question, as you had to keep moving or the other fellow on your left would go behind you and leave you behind. The next thing you would probably "get your money" or the G. B., which is the same thing. However, the floor, which was good oak flooring—not tongued and grooved on end as nowadays—had to be taken up inside of two years, as it was not properly nailed and another floor could not be laid on top of it because it squeaked so loudly when people walked on it that the services were disturbed.

Hints on Saw-setting and Filing

(By John Upton.)

In filing and fitting saws there are certain rules which must be observed and perhaps one of the most important is one which we frequently neglect, that is, to have a good, sharp file.

On no line of work can good results be obtained by using poor tools. On the sharpness and clear cutting of the file depends the conditions of your saw.

It is important to have a suitable place for the work and where there is plenty of light.

Another important thing is to have a good vice or clamp to hold the saw. There are several styles of saw vices on the market and a good one is a wise investment.

Use a file of medium size as a large one is apt to obstruct one's view of the teeth, while one too small may spoil their shape.

Let us look at a saw which is in proper condition for use. If we lay a straight edge on the teeth we will find that the middle of the saw is a little full or crowning. The chances are that an old saw is hollowed out in the middle. If it is badly hollowed it should be remedied. To do this file off the points of the teeth at the tips of the saw. This will help the cutting quality and improve the shape. It may be well to look after this each time the saw is filed.

Run the file the entire length so as to cut off the points of any teeth which may be longer than the others. A flat file is best for the purpose. It is the long teeth which cause the saw to jump.

The pitch and bevel of the tooth depends on many things. Too often accident has much to do with these. They should be governed by the work which the saw is to do; also by the size of the teeth. For cutting soft wood the front of the teeth may be nearly plumb but for hard wood they should slant back slightly. The finer the saw, the more rake can be given the teeth. Examine the teeth at the heel of the saw you are working and notice the slant and bevel.

Those teeth which have had their points removed in jointing should be filed first. Do not try to cut with more than one side of the file at once, and never try to cut on the back stroke of the file.

These may seem like trite suggestions, but I have seen men trying to do both of these things and getting poor results.

As to the amount of bevel, this varies from none on a rip saw to 45 degrees or even more.

Do not lose courage if you do not get things right at first.

In filing dress off the back of the teeth first, then the front, and do not try to do too much at once. Go over the saw two or three times and you will get better results.

If a saw works well for a day or so and then begins to pinch and bind it is quite natural to suppose that it wants setting, but here is where some of us make a mistake.

Try the file instead of the set and see if you do not get better satisfaction. A sharp tooth cuts clean while a dull tooth leaves jagged particles and it is this which makes the saw run hard. So it follows that we should use the file more and the set less.

In setting a saw use the set which does the work by pressing the handles together. If you have none use a stick of hard wood and a punch.

One may get a lot of theories about this by reading, but the only way to learn is to get to work and file a saw until it will cut as it should.

One half a day spent at the actual work will teach one more than a long study of books.

Some claim the file should be pointed toward the heel of the saw, but I think that most of us hold the file one way for the back of the tooth and the other for the front.

This, at least, would seem to be the most natural way to do it.

Hints by the Way

(By John Upton.)

To divide a board into two or more equal parts:

Did you ever wish to rip a board into more than two pieces of equal width when there was fractions of an inch?

Suppose we have one seven and one-fourth inches wide and want to get it into four parts.

Put a rule on diagonally so that one end is at one edge and the figure 8 at the other edge. Mark off 2, 4, 6.

For three parts use the figure nine instead of eight. Mark at 3 and 6.

In drawing place the rule at an angle to the lines and draw your lines from the proper figure.

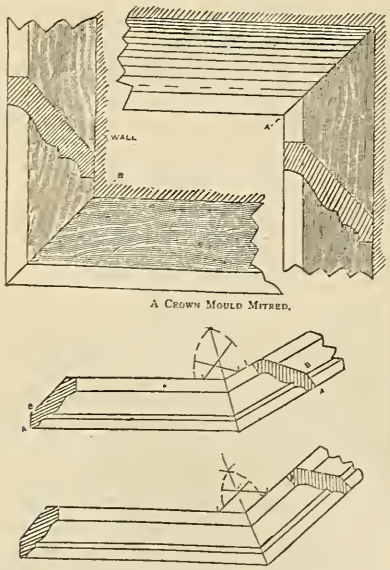
If we have a space seventeen and three-fourths inches wide and need to divide in four parts we will lay the two foot rule diagonally across it and mark at 8, 16, 6.

If you should want to cut a mitre or angle of 45 per cent. when you do not have a square on hand, why not measure along the board a distance equal to its width then square across it from the point where you began to measure to the end of the line across, and get the mitre?

Mitreing Crown on Sprung Moldings, Base and Wall Moldings and Door Trim

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Concerning the subject of how "Crown" or spring moldings should be mitred, I would state that to me there seems to be only one, or at least one best way and that is to place the length in the box against the farthest side upside down so that the side, that side which is to be nailed plumb against the fascia will be up and also plumb or perpendicular.



A Crown Mould Mitred.

Fig. 1—How to Find the Intersection of Crown Molds.

The two usual forms of mitres made on crown moldings are those on the inside and outside angles as A and B, Fig. 1, where the pieces are represented as they will appear from the top sill looking down.

When one has to be cut on an outside mitre, say for the corner of a building, closet, etc., it is measured and started from the first, left hand as B, Fig 1, and the direction of the cut will be outside the right angle made on the building, but if it be an inside mitre, the joint will be contained within the angle of the building and will bisect it. However, inside angles as A are usually coped.

Fig. 2 explains the manner of mitring a crown mold running on the bevel with one set on a pitch on the same surface, which can be done by taking any two points and striking arcs cutting each other, and the point of intersection being joined the upturned apex of the angle will give the direction of the mitre joint.

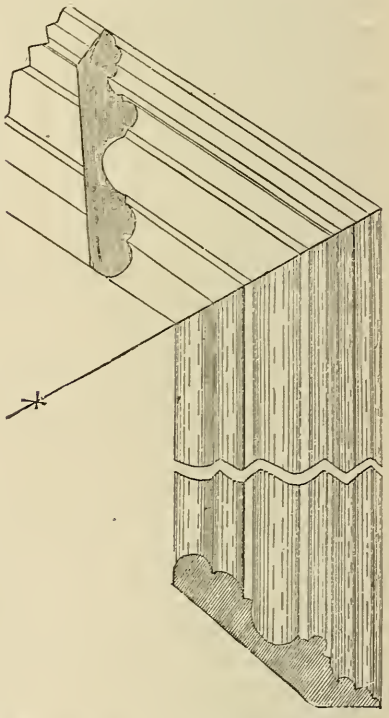


Fig. 2—Level and Pitched Moulding.

As it may perchance happen that there is one or two gables or pediments on a building, or two of different pitches, it would

scarcely be necessary to make a box for four or eight cuts; a very simple method which will be found to work out well is to lay out the direction of the kerf on the plumb side, which nails against the wall or fascia, and then square across the bottom edge.

Any carpenter with a steady hand and

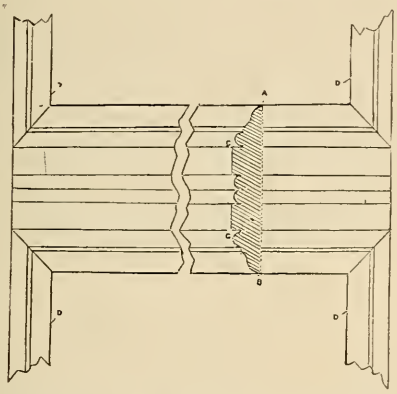


Fig. 3—Chair Rail and Wall Mold.

well-filed saw can make this joint from the back of the molding clean and straight.

Another way which some prefer is to lay down on a board the running directions of the molding, and set up each piece on the laid out lines, then to place the molding to these and square up with a try-square from the intersection of the mitre as set down. This method saves more time than by making a box.

To prove that this is correct I illustrate at Fig. 2 a large five-inch crown molding of ten members which will intersect and be continuous, each to each, provided the profiles run on each piece in the sticker be entirely alike. Owing to the peculiar action of some stickers, there is oftentimes a variance in moldings, and it is therefore wise for the carpenter or wood worker to examine and measure each length carefully to insure their proper intersection and save time afterward

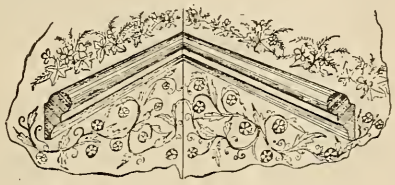
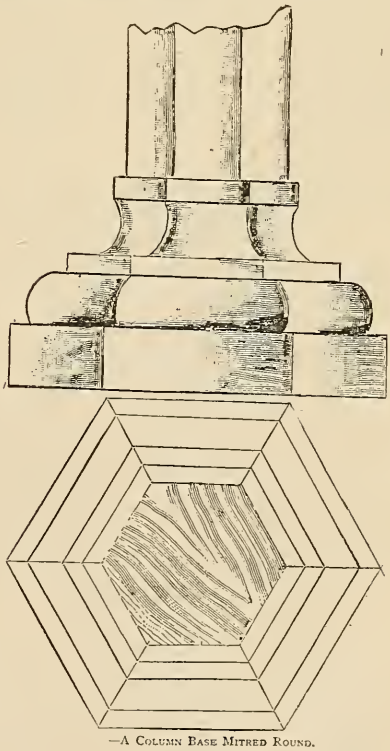


Fig. 4—Picture Mould, Mitred.

in paring or trimming them down to like profiles, because this is rarely enough executed to make a clean job, as it is necessary to trim back, as far as 8 or 9 inches from the mitre to prevent each member from appearing bent or rounded.

Regarding the mitring of spring moldings on a curve much the same conditions prevail as with those stuck flat.

Fig. 3 shows the elevation and section of a length of chair rail mitred into the wall mold of a door or window trim. A—B, is the section, and it will be noticed that the two lower and upper members C—A and C—B though run solid on and are part of the chair rail are of the same profile and mitre with their fellows on the wall molding or back molding D. In many sections of the country this style of finish is not used, but in the eastern states it is popular and has, I think, many good qualities which would recommend its adoption.



—A Column Base Mitred Round.
Fig. 5.

The picture molding shown in Fig. 4 where it is represented nailed on a wall on which

paper has been pasted, conveys to readers the way by which it is placed beneath the frieze, and usually cut on inside and outside square angles. In consideration of what I have already written there is very little to be noted as to how it should be mitred, with the exception that when gilt molding is being mitred a very fine-toothed saw, say not less than eleven teeth to the inch should be used, in order to avoid breaking the plaster of Paris composition which usually coats the profiles of the members.

Another important thing is to "cope," if possible, inside mitres though care must be exercised not to injure the gilding.

Fig. 5 represents the mitring of a base molding around the base of a column whose plan or horizontal section is a hexagon. It will be noted that this base is composed of nothing more than a large molding stuck by the machine to the design seen in the sketch. Readers will understand that for the accurate mitring of such a molding, it would be best to construct a special mitre box, and, after setting a bevel to the desired angle, so mark the box from it, thus assuring the accuracy of the length of each piece though they should be all alike.

Curved Rafters and Tips; Mitre and Octagon Rule

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Fig. 1 represents the common rafter in a curved roof, the curve of which is 1 foot, and the radius 15 feet. In order to make pattern, take a board 15 inches wide and 12 feet long; make one edge perfectly straight and lay out from straight edge of board, the same as common rafter in straight roof, with 10 feet rise and 4 feet run. The line A B, Fig. 1, is the edge of pattern and pitch of roof.

Divide length of rafter into 10 or 12 parts as shown, 1, 2, 3, etc. Mark bevel lines across 1, 2, 3 and so on. Then it is easy to mark curved line as desired, which is 15 feet radius and 1 foot curve.

The temple for "common" rafter is

Fig. 3.

now complete, but before cutting it is necessary to use same lines and figures in order to lay out hip rafter.

Take another board 18 inches wide and 12 feet long, lay out just the same as for straight hip rafter, but remember to use 17-inch run in place of 12-inch run in common rafter.

The line A B, Fig. 2, is pitch and length of hip rafter. Divide the same as in Fig. 1 above, make all distances on hip rafter template equal to distances on common rafter, measuring for common rafter with common rule, but for hip rafter with mitre rule as per Fig. 3.

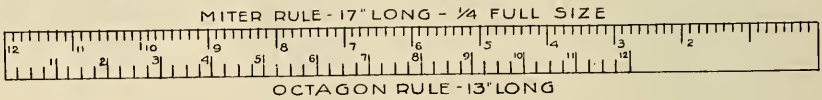
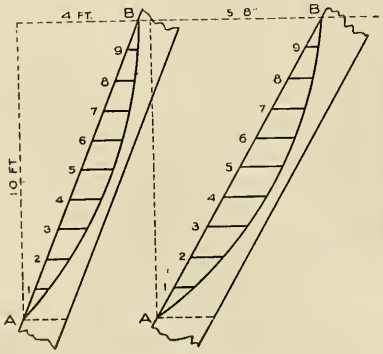


Fig. 4.



Figs. 1 and 2.

How to Miter on Octagonal and Polygonal Figures—Miters Formed by the Intersection of Straight and Circular Moldings; also Miters of Intersecting Circular Moldings

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

At the outset it might be stated that all moldings ought to be carefully examined to make sure they come from the machines the full thickness; that if rabbetted, the rabbet

is square and fully fit for the job intended, although it is best to plane off the back a little on the bevel, so that it will fit easily into place, and tighten as tapped down.

When the molding is too thick for the sinkage, it must be planed off until the distance from the lip to the bottom is slightly less than from the face of the frame to the fillet or panel. Machine-run moldings, and there are rarely any other these days, often vary in their sectional outlines and thicknesses, so that the mechanic will find that when two joining pieces forming a miter, are hammered down into their places one may stick up over its fellow, and require trimming off to make the joint exact and the profile of the members continuous.

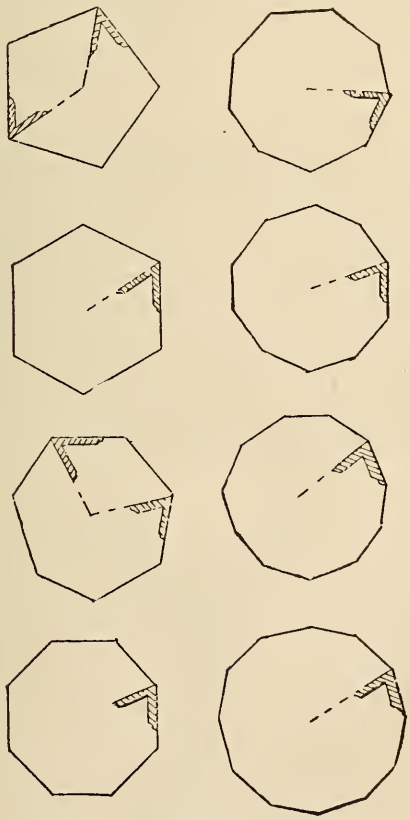
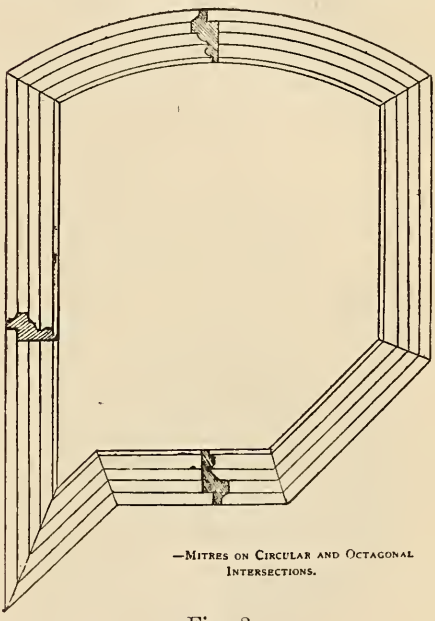


Fig. 1.

Polygonal Figures and Their Miters.

When the quality of the workmanship is high, as in cabinet work or the construction of hardwood finish, etc., for and in buildings, the truly skilled artisan will rise to the occasion and thinkingly take precautions to prevent the occurrence of faults which would necessitate remedies likely to mar the finished appearance of the workmanship when completed.

Concerning the matter of "mitering" on angles besides that of 45 degrees, it is to be said that for this purpose the miter box is likewise requisite, the method of kerfing for the cuts being the same, with the exception that the direction of the cuts across the top

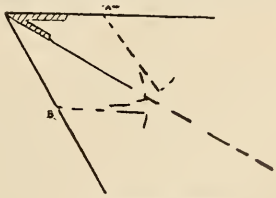


—Mitres on Circular and Octagonal Intersections.

Fig. 2.

edges of the box is different, that, for example, for the octagon cut being 22½ degrees instead of 45 degrees.

In Fig. 1, the methods of finding the lines of bisection of the angles of all the geometrical polygonal figures will be seen embracing

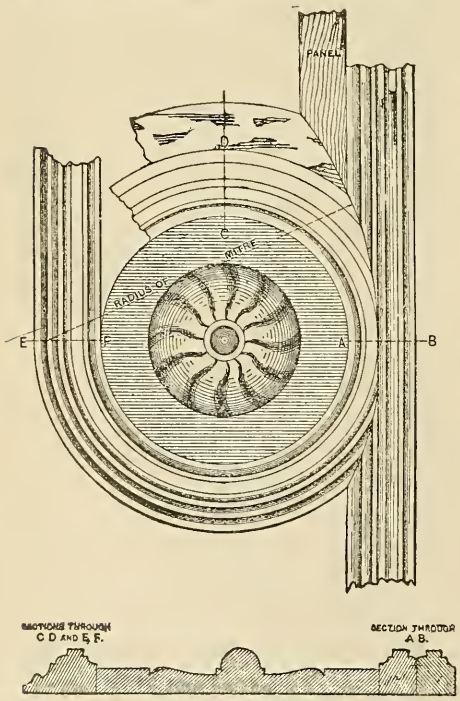


—To Find any Mitre.

Fig. 3.

the pentagon or five-sided figure, the hexagon or six-sided, the heptagon or seven-sided figure, the octagon or eight-sided figure, the nonagon or nine-sided figure, decagon, or ten-sided figure, undecagon or eleven-sided figure and dodecagon or twelve-sided figure. All, therefore, that is required, is to find the angles and their lines of bisection as shown, to set a bevel to these lines and the size desired and line across the top edges of the miter box for the saw kerfs.

Fig. 2 at the bottom illustrates the section and lines of a molding mitered together on the inside and outside cuts of an octagon; also the miter formed by a straight piece intersecting with another on the octagonal cut of 22½ degrees, which often occurs in practical joinery and demands care in making.



—Circular and Straight Mouldings.

Fig. 4.

In connection with this item, it might be mentioned that a very simple method of finding the line of bisection on "miter" of any angle is given at Fig. 3. It consists of taking any two points equally distant from the apex or point of the angle as A and B, and with a pair of ordinary wing compasses set to any radius, and to strike two intersecting arcs; by joining the point of intersection with the apex by a line, this line will be the exact miter joint, which can be done as seen in Fig. 2 with perfect success.

At the upper end of Fig. 2 the mitering of a straight piece of molding with one curved is delineated. As the top piece is a sweep embracing an arc or part of a circle, it fol-

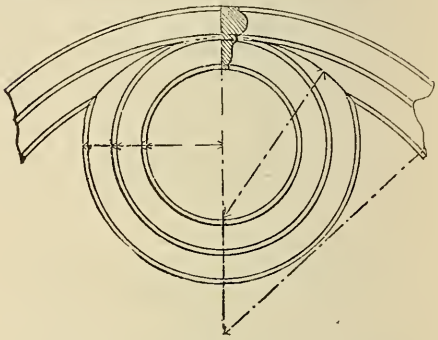
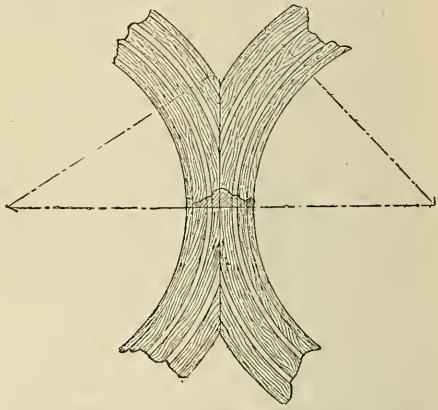


Fig. 5.

Miter Formed by Concentric Moldings.

lows that the straight piece being intersected by the curved concavely, the miter will be a straight cut.

The feature noticed in this case is more amply described in Fig. 4, which is a view of the junction of a circular with a straight molding, as A-B in section and plan, the intersections of the members of which must be noted by a comparison of the lower and the upper sketches. The straight piece is geometrically tangential to the circular and having similar members and contours they



—Mitre of Two Eccentric Mouldings.

Fig. 6.

should, if the work be properly done, miter perfectly.

This sketch also shows how a circular molding may continue as a straight one, and a little study will give the reader a clear explanation of the manner in which the various members lapse into each other in passing each to each.

Fig. 5 is the miter formed, concentrically, by two tangential or contiguous circular moldings, whose miter joint will likewise be a curved line; and Fig. 6 gives the miter formed by two of eccentrically cut, on the same radius, which must necessarily be a straight line, and which will be always straight, whether the sweeps touch, are struck from diameters, which are set horizontally, obliquely or vertically.

It might be added that a slight knowledge of the principles of geometry is a great aid to mechanics of all grades in evolving the science of mitering.

Immigration Statistics.

Washington, June 29.—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, operating under the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its April immigration bulletin. As noted in the Weekly News Letter, in commenting on the March bulletin, the southern Italians headed the list numerically. The April bulletin gives the southern Italians a still greater lead in numbers, and it would appear from the number of southern Italians coming to this country that should this same ratio be kept up during the year about 100,000 will be the total. The following is a partial list of foreign immigrants admitted during April: Southern Italians, 18,613; Polish, 10,150; German, 7,238; Irish, 5,604; English, 5,128; Greek, 5,047; Russian, 4,604; Scandinavian, 3,873; Croatian and Slavonian, 3,711; northern Italians, 3,599; Hebrew, 2,997. The remaining number of immigrants comprise 28 different nationalities. The total immigration for the month of April is 99,839. During this period there were 1,964 aliens debarred. Of this number 985 were debarred because of a likelihood of their becoming a public charge, and 215 were debarred as contract laborers. During this same period also emigrant aliens departed from this country to the number of 18,088.

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*Slander

A hideous viper coiled within its lair
  Distilling venom that shall freely flow,
  Dark slander gloats o'er every victim's woe.
It loves always to smirch the pure and fair,
And then o'er ruin and wreck to mock despair;
  Like sin's insidious poison sure and slow—
  Its deadly pattern wrought by fiends below—
It leaves despoiled lives desolate and bare.

Vilest of every vile and hideous thing,
  It steals upon its unsuspecting prey
  And priceless character is swept away;
Its slime, to all that's clean a stain must bring,
And Death itself can claim no sharper sting—
  In slander's breath the pure droop to decay.

*Inscribed to unscrupulous money worshipers who have systematically vilified and humiliated organized labor and its honored and loyal leaders.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Localities to be Avoided

(Continued from Page 23.)

Asherton, Tex.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Ashland, Ky.	Louisville, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Manhattan, Kan.
Aurora, Ill.	Madison, Wis.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bartlesville, Okla	Mowbridge, S. D.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill	New York City.
Birmingham, Ala.	New Bedford, Mass.
Boise, Idaho.	New Orleans, La.
Cleveland, O.	Norfolk, Va.
Dayton, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Dubuque, Ia.	Omaha, Neb.
El Paso, Tex.	Peoria, Ill.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Greeley, Colo.	San Antonio, Tex
Hot Springs, Ark.	Sioux City, Ia
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Tampa, Fla.
Kenosha, Wis.	The Dalles, Ore.
Kewanee, Ill.	Wichita Falls, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Providence, R. I.	Franscona, Man., Can.
Smithtown, N. Y.	Red Deer, Alta., Can.
Ridgeway, Ont., Can.	Stratford, Conn.
Reading, Mass.	Sebastian, Fla.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Iron River, Mich.
Higbee, Mo.	Indianapolis, Ind.

Total, 12 Local Unions.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1912, des General-Executiv Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

20. April.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Einem Gesuche des Cleveland, O., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird nicht entsprochen da bereits ein Organisator in dieser Stadt tätig ist.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 1168 Port Colborne, Ont., Can., 255 Port Arthur, Ont., Can., 782 Fond du Lac, Wis., und des Springfield, Mass., D. C.'s erhalten die Sanktion des Board.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 476 Norfalk, Conn., wird wegen Mangel an Interesse ihrer Mitglieder für die Bewegung, wie ihre Abstimmung hierüber zeigt, Genehmigung verweigert.

22. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Burlington, Vt., D. C.'s, der L. U. 1684 Sherbrook, Que., Can., des Ohio Valley D. C.'s und der L. U. 650 Pomeroy, O., werden genehmigt.

Der Forderung des Du Page County, Ill., D. C. wird wegen mangelhafter Organisation in Elgin, wo die Forderung gestellt werden soll, Genehmigung versagt, und die Forderung der L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can., wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 1367 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Wm. F. Chandler, welcher den A. W. W. angehörte und dessen Tod vor seiner Transferirung eintrat, abwies. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 504 Chicago, Ill., gagen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Chicago D. C. Der Board findet, daß die Appellation gemäß Sektion 158(c) der Gen. Konst. eingereicht wurde und weist den Fall an den G. P. behufs Wiederwägung zurück.

Appellation der L. U. 567 Stapleton, L. J., N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 203 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., gegen L. U. 567, worin es sich um die Wiederaufnahme Geo. Hawkins handelt. Wird abgewiesen.

Der Board vertagt sich hierauf zeitweilig um als Board of Trustees mit den Generalbeamten über, das General-Offize-Gebäude betreffende, Angelegenheiten zu beraten.

Die Board-Sitzung wird wieder aufgenommen.

Unter Beteiligung der Generalbeamten wird der Bericht des Komites über Errichtung eines Altenheims und Sanitariums in Erwägung gezogen, eine Angelegenheit womit der Board seitens der Des Moines Konvention, und gemäß der Resolutionen 1, 2 und 52, betraut wurde.

Es werden verschiedene Aenderungen in dem Bericht vorgenommen und beschlossen die Angelegenheit in der Juli-Sitzung endgültig zu erledigen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder wird nicht gewährt weil die Gewerksbewegung erfolgreich beendet und die L. U. in der Lage ist alle Ansprüche ihrer am Ausstand beteiligten Mitglieder zu befriedigen.

23. April.

Der Vorsitzende und der Sekretär des Board, sowie Mitglied Cole, werden als Komite ernannt um eine Woche vor Beginn der Juli-Sitzung in Indianapolis zusammenzutreten und den Bericht des G. E. B. an die nächste Konvention auszuarbeiten.

Appellation der L. U. 759 Chattanooga, Tenn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 1577. In diesem Falle wurde J. F. Black von L. U. 759 gesetzlich ausgeschlossen, aber von L. U. wiederaufgenommen trotz Protest der vorhergehenden L. U. Auch hatte J. F. Black gegen seinen Ausschluß nicht appellirt und da Sektion 198 der Gen. Konst. für ein Vergehen wie es hier vorliegt, Ausschluß vorsieht, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen und L. U. 1577 angewiesen den Namen J. F. Black's aus ihren Büchern zu streichen.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Nach Verlesung des Protokolls vertagt sich der Board um in New York wieder zusammenzuetreten.

25. April.

Der Board tritt im Arlington Hotel in der Stadt New York in Sitzung.

Der G. P. und G. S. sind ebenfalls anwesend.

Die ganze Tageszeit und der Abend werden mit Konferenzen mit den Advokaten und

Komites des J. D. C.'s, betreffs der Einhaltsbefehle, zugebracht.

26. April.

Die Konferenz mit den Advokaten, dem Sekretär und einem Komite des Joint D. C.'s werden fortgesetzt und nehmen den größten Teil dieses Tages in Anspruch.

Nach eingehender Beratung über die gegen die V. B. schwebenden Einhaltsbefehle wird nochmals beschlossen, daß der G. P. und der Sekretär des Board, letzteren in diesen Angelegenheiten und in den Beratungen mit dem Komite des Joint D. C.'s vertreten und die Interessen der V. B. wahren sollen. Es wird ferner beschlossen, daß keine mit Unkosten verknüpfte Schritte in diesen Prozeßverfahren, ohne die Genehmigung der Vertreter des Board und des Komites des Joint D. C.'s, unternommen werden sollen und daß der Board keine Rechnungen anerkennen wird, die nicht von obigen Vertretern als rechtmäßig befunden und gebilligt sind. Der G. S. wird angewiesen die Advokaten und den Joint D. C. von diesen Beschlüssen schriftlich in Kenntnis zu setzen und auch dem G. P. eine Abschrift derselben zuzustellen.

Der Sekretär des New York Joint D. C.'s unterbreitet eine Rechnung für von Henry W. Blumenberg geleistete Dienste im Betrage von $307.40, welche an das, aus den Vertretern des Board und denjenigen des Joint D. C. bestehende Komite verwiesen wird.

Ein Gesuch des Toronto, Can., D. C.'s um weitere Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird abschläglich beschieden jedoch der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach Toronto zu senden um dem D. C. in der vorsichgehenden Bewegung behilflich zu sein.

27. April.

Die Situation, wie solche durch Erlassung der Einhaltsbefehle geschaffen ist, wird weiter diskutirt und beschlossen mit oben erwähntem Komite und den Exekutivbeamten des Joint D. C.'s am 29ten April im Arlington Hotel eine gemeinschaftliche Beratung abzuhalten. Ferner wird der Sekretär des Joint D. C. ersucht die V. B. Delegaten zu letzterem Körper, sowie erwähntes Komite, zu einer am Abend des 30. April in 142 E. 59. Str. stattzufindenen Sitzung zusammen zu berufen.

29. April.

Die Beratungen wie oben erwähnt werden an diesem Tage fortgesetzt, desgleichen in der Spezial-Sitzung des Abends.

1. Mai.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Kostenvoranschläge von Druckern in Washington für den Druck der Verhandlungen der nächsten, in jener Stadt abzuhaltenden, Konvention. Dem G. S. werden diesbezüglich geeignete Instruktionen erteilt.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung bis zum 15. Juli an welchem Tage der Board in Indianapolis wieder zusammentreten wird.

Chas. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, G. S.

Die Industrie-Verbände in Frankreich.

(von A. Heins.)

Paris im Mai 1912.

Da diese Frage beginnt in den Ver. Staaten auf die Tagesordnung zu gelangen mag es unsere Leser interessiren zu erfahren wie es in dieser Beziehung in Frankreich und anderen europäischen Ländern aussieht. Uns am nächsten steht wohl der französische Industrieverband der Bauhandwerker; zu ihnen gehören nicht weniger als 22 verschiedene Gewerbe deren Angehörige alle in Bauten beschäftigt sind und von denen die Maurer, Steinhauer, Erdarbeiter, ferner Holz- und Eisenzimmerleute, wie man letztere hier nennt, und nicht minder die Bauschreiner die bedeutensten sind.

Diese Art Verbände könnten manches Gute an sich haben, besonders bei gemeinschaftlicher Aktion, bei Ausständen für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit; leider ist deren Aktionsradius durch die mangelhafte Organisation sehr eingeschränkt; die einzelnen Zweige und Ortsverbände kontrollieren in vielen Fällen kaum 5 Prozent. Sodann darf man nicht vergessen, daß Frankreich das Land „par Excellenz" der Klein-Bourgeoisie, des Klein-Krautertums ist. Die Großindustrie steckt vollständig in den Kinderschuhen, von 2—20 Arbeiter bei einem einzelnen Unternehmer ist die Regel. Die Arbeitskräfte sind selten, entsprechen keineswegs den Bedürfnissen der Industrie, und die Kapitalisten scheuen sich deßhalb ihr Geld in der Industrie anzulegen, wenigstens in der Industrie Frankreichs. Eine Reservearmee von Arbeitslosen wie andere Länder sie aufweisen, gibt es in Frankreich eigentlich nicht, obwohl auch hier Geschäftskrisen eintreten die sich den Arbeiterkreisen unangenehm fühlbar machen.

In keinem zweiten Lande Europa's könnten die Arbeiter ihre wirtschaftliche Lage so völlig in der Hand haben wie gerade in Frankreich. Noch herrscht auf allen Gebieten die Klein-Bourgeoisie, Trusts im amerikanischen Sinne sind unbekannt; folglich stehen die Arbeiter noch nicht aussichtslos dem Großkapital gegenüber wie in manchen anderen Ländern; eine verständig geleitete Arbeiterpolitik, unterstützt durch das allgemeine, gleiche und geheime Wahlrecht für jeden Bürger über 20 Jahre, könnte die Arbeiter dieses Landes in eine bevorzugte Lage bringen. Die sparsame Bürgerschaft, deren Finanzkraft eine außergewöhnliche Bedeutung hat, könnte weit mehr im Interesse des Landes tun wenn die Arbeiter auf die Legislatur den ihnen zukommenden Einfluß aus-

üben wollten. Diese Finanzkraft müßte im eignen Lande verwertet werden anstatt die Milliarden der französischen Sparer zu 3 Prozent an die Regierung und die großen Finanzinstitute auszuleihen und auf diesem Wege die Industrie benachbarter Länder zu fördern.

Es fehlt diesem Lande an Kanälen. Seine großen Flüsse, wie die Seine, die Loire, die Rhone und noch andere, sollten ausgebaggert, mit Kais versehen sein; es fehlt ihnen eine gleichmäßige Verbindung untereinander. Noch schlimmer sieht es in den sieben großen Hafenstädten aus — ungenügende Lagerhäuser, zu schwache Ladekräne, nicht genügend Tiefe und zu kurze Werften, sind deren Uebelstände; die Regierung bewilligt so gut wie gar keine Mittel zu Hafenverbesserungen, und die Schwerfracht, die nur per Axe, d. h. per Eisenbahn den Hafenplätzen zugeführt werden kann, wird dadurch zu sehr verteuert um den Ozeandampfern die Konkurrenz mit den englischen, deutschen, ja selbst belgischen Gesellschaften zu ermöglichen. Aber all diese trostlosen Zustände sind auf die ungenügenden Organisationen der Arbeiter zurückzuführen.

Diese glauben vielmehr, das Universalmittel in ihren Gewerkschaftsfederationen gefunden zu haben. Wäre die Schaffung besagter Industrieverbände deßhalb eine Notwendigkeit geworden weil die gut und vollständig organisirten Einzelgewerbe durch ihre Gemeinsamkeit des Auftretens ihre ganze Breitseite dem organisirten Kapital entgegenhalten wollten, so könnte man eine solche Organisationsform als den logischen notwendigen Schritt zu ihrer Fortentwickelung ansehen; leider aber ist dies nicht der Fall, nicht ihre lokale Stärke, vielmehr ihre Schwäche, hat sie zusammen getrieben. Mit anderen Worten, weil die Organisationen der Maurer, Steinhauer, Zimmerleute, Bauschreiner u. s. w. nicht genügend Mannschaften aufzuweisen haben um dem organisirten Unternehmertum imponiren zu können, so gehen alle im Baufach beschäftigten Gewerke, resp. deren organisirter Teil, zu einer Federation zusammen und versuchen auf diese Art eine solide Front darzustellen, also gewissermaßen eine Zusammenstellung allerlei verkrüppelter Zwerggebilde.

Die Folge davon ist, daß der Gesammtverband ebensowenig leistungsfähig ist wie seine einzelnen Glieder. Was denen im einzelnen fehlt geht ihnen auch insgesammt ab — ungenügende Mitgliedschaft, leere Kassen, zersplitterte Aktion u. s. w.

Hat die kampfbereite Federation eine Aktion unternommen, so muß sie ihre Unterstützung ebensowohl den nichtorganisirten Mitläufern zukommen lassen; anderenfalls machen jene Elemente nicht mit. Klappt die Sache auf den ersten Hieb, fallen sie ihren Mitkämpfern bald in den Rücken; geht sie aber wieder Erwarten glatt ab, und es werden den Unternehmern Vorteile abgerungen, so erhalten diese genau dieselben Vorteile wie jene die ihre Schuldigkeit als organisirte Arbeiter lange vorher getan hatten; also gewissermaßen eine Prämi für Nichtorganisirte.

Einzelne Federationen sind in dieser Beziehung in etwas vorteilhafterer Lage, so die Eisenbahner, deren Organisation alle Zweige des Betriebes enthalten, vom Lokomotivführer und Kondukteur bis zum Weichensteller und Shoparbeiter; deßgleichen die Angestellten der Staatsbetriebe, wie Post und Telegraphenarbeiter, Schullehrer und Munizipalarbeiter. Aber auch bei all denen ist die Organisation äußerst mangelhaft; es gibt auch unter ihnen sogenannte Gelbe. Das Eisenbahner-Organ behauptet sogar, daß sich eine Art katholischen Gesellenvereins unter jenen Arbeitern, unter direkter Leitung des dito Klerus gebildet hat, die eine Mitgliedschaft von mehr denn 50,000 aufzuweisen hat. Die miserable Leitung, und der jähe Zusammenbruch des letzten Eisenbahnerstreiks war gerade keine sonderliche Empfehlung für die lose Form ihrer Organisation. Dasselbe gilt von den hiesigen Kohlengräbern, deren im März dieses Jahres abgehaltene Kongreß hat den vergeblichen Versuch einer Centralisirung gemacht; doch scheint das Beispiel Englands und Deutschlands einigen Einfluß auf die Führer jener Gewerkschaft, in jener Richtung ausgeübt zu haben und sie zum mindesten zu geeinigtem Vorgehen bei Lohnforderungen zu veranlassen.

Genau genommen, sind diese Federationen keine Industrie-Verbände, da die einzelnen Gewerke fast gar keinen Einfluß auf die ökonomische Gestaltung der resp. Branchen auszuüben vermögen.

Daß die neue Form der Organisation eine gute sein kann, ja daß sie überhaupt die Form der Zukunft sein wird, beweisen die zielbewußten Arbeiter Deutschlands und Englands. Daß sie auch möglichst bald von den Arbeitern allgemein indossirt wird, dafür sorgt das zentralisirte und wohlorganisirte Kapital das nach Ausmerzung des kleinen Unternehmertums seine konzentrirte Macht auf immer weitere Gebiete ausdehnt und polypenartig seine gewaltigen Fangarme um eine Industrie nach der anderen ausstreckt.

Dieser Prozeß steht für Frankreich noch nicht gerade in unmittelbarer Nähe, es wäre aber für das französische Arbeitsvolk, sowie für noch manch' andere, von großem Werte wenn sie diesem Zeitpunkte nicht unvorbereitet entgegen gingen.

Ein eignes Heim für den deutschen Holzarbeiterverband.

Der deutsche Holzarbeiterverband hat, am

Köllnischen Park, Ecke Rungestraße, in Berlin, ein Grundstück von 1,266 Quadratmeter erworben und steht im Begriff auf demselben sein eignes Heim zu errichten. Wir entnehmen hierüber der Holzarbeiter-Zeitung:

Der Preis dieses Grundstückes, der bei der Auflassung bar erlegt wurde, beträgt 357,000 Mk. Die Gesamtkosten des Neubaues einschließlich des Grunderwerbs sind auf 900,000 Mark veranschlagt. Aus einer vom Verbandsvorstand ausgeschriebenen engeren Konkurrenz ist die Architektenfirma „Technische Treuhandgesellschaft für Grundstück- und Bauinteressenten Pernet u. Imberg" als Sieger hervorgegangen. Ihr ist auch die Bauausführung übertragen.

Unser künftiges Verbandshaus wird sich, obwohl in der Nähe des Zentrums von Berlin, doch in einer recht ruhigen Gegend befinden. Es grenzt an das Gebäude der Landesversicherungsanstalt, einem Messelschen Monumentalbau, und liegt gegenüber dem vom Stadtbaurat Hoffmann errichteten Märkischen Museum. Dabei hat es den Ausblick auf einen grünen Schmuckplatz, den Köllnischen Park. Außer dem Bureau des Verbandsvorstandes wird das Haus auch die Bureaus der Berliner Verbandszahlstelle und des Gauvorstandes beherbergen. Vorgesehen ist ferner die Errichtung einer Druckerei, so daß der Verband künftig die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung," das „Fachblatt für Holzarbeiter," sowie seinen sonstigen recht erheblichen Bedarf an Drucksachen in der eigenen Druckerei wird herstellen können. Außer den Bureaus und der Druckerei steht aber noch so viel Raum zur Verfügung, daß eine Reihe von Mietwohnungen im Verbandshause untergebracht werden können. Die Wohnungen dienen gewissermaßen als Reserve für das Verbandsbureau. Im Bedarfsfall können sie für die Zwecke des letzteren Verwendung finden.

Die Pläne für das Verbandshaus werden gegenwärtig von der Baupolizei geprüft. Es steht aber zu erwarten, daß sich keine wesentlichen Anstände ergeben, so daß in kürzester Frist mit dem Bau begonnen werden kann. Mit der Errichtung eines eigenen Verbandshauses kommt der Vorstand einem Beschlusse des Münchener Verbandstages nach, der ihn ermächtigt hat, durch Kauf oder Neubau ein eigenes Heim für den Verband zu erwerben. Wenn der Verbandstag in Berlin zusammentritt, werden die Arbeiten am Neubau ein gutes Stück weit gediehen sein. Wir geben uns der Hoffnung hin, daß der nun beginnende Bau in programmäßiger Weise vollendet wird, auf daß ein Haus ersteht, welches allen Anforderungen entspricht und an welchem die Verbandsleitung wie Mitglieder in gleicher Weise ihre Freude haben.

Gewerksbewegungen unter europäischen Holzarbeitern.

(Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.)

Die Stuhlbauer in Toulouse, Frankreich, stehen seit Anfang Mai im Streik, um eine Revision des Tarifs durchzusetzen. Sie verlangten eine Aufbesserung von 15 Proz. auf Sitzmöbel Louis XVI. und 25 Proz. auf Sitzmöbel anderer Stile. Da die Arbeitgeber keine Zugeständnisse machen wollten, so setzten die Arbeiter ihre Forderungen herab und verlangten nur eine Aufbesserung auf die schlechtbezahltesten Arbeiten, um den Verdienst mit der stetig teurer werdenden Lebenshaltung in Einklang zu bringen. Da auch diese Forderung von den Unternehmern abgewiesen wurde, mußten die Arbeiter in den Streik treten.

In Paris ist zwischen den Stuhlbauern eine Spaltung eingetreten. Das Syndikat der Stuhlbauer ist bekanntlich eine der bestorganisirten Organisationen der Pariser Möbelarbeiter. Während dasselbe 1906 nur 180 Mitglieder hatte, war es dank der agitatorischen Tätigkeit einiger tüchtiger Kollegen gelungen, 380 Mitglieder zu gewinnen, fast die Gesamtzahl der in Paris beschäftigten Stuhlbauer. Als im vorigen Jahre die Möbelschreiner begannen, eine lebhafte Agitation für die neunstündige Arbeitszeit zu entfalten, der sich auch etwas später die Bildhauer anschlossen, welche fast augenblicklich recht günstige Erfolge zu verzeichnen hatten, da konnten auch die Stuhlbauer nicht hintennach bleiben. Dank einer vorsichtigen, aber energischen Agitation gelang es auch, die Stuhlbauer in die Bewegung mit hineinzureißen. Aber sehr bald machte sich die Spaltung bemerkbar, da auch über die allgemeine Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse Meinungsverschiedenheiten bestehen. Während ein Teil die Lohnarbeit und eine geregelte Arbeitszeit vorzieht, neigt ein anderer Teil mehr der Akkordarbeit zu, da hier mehr Freiheit vorhanden ist und für besonders geschickte Arbeiter ein höherer Verdienst erreicht werden kann. Diese Kollegen folgten nur zögernd der Bewegung, was von den Unternehmern recht geschickt ausgenutzt wurde. Das Syndikat der Stuhlbauer beschloß nun, vielleicht etwas ungeschickterweise, alle Kollegen, welche mehr als neun Stunden arbeiteten, auszuschließen. Durch diesen Beschluß sank der Mitgliederbestand auf 117 herab. Die Ausgeschlossenen gründeten nun eine neue — gelbe — Organisation, welche zurzeit 113 Mitglieder zählt. Hoffentlich gelingt es der Umsichtigkeit der leitenden Kollegen, dieser Zwitterorganisation recht bald ein Ende zu machen.

Die Bauschreiner in Chateauroux haben nach zweimonatlichem Streik eine geringe Lohnerhöhung durchgesetzt. Sie

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 55.)

Departement Francais

Le Congres des travailleurs du Baitment en France

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

En France, l'organisation des ouvriers du bois laisse beaucoup à désirer; les ouvriers fabricant le meuble ont formé une fédération à laquelle, malheureusement, les menuisiers ne prennent part, vu, que ces derniers font partie de la fédération du bâtiment. Si je trouve cela regrettable, au point de vue de l'organisation des ouvriers du bois, il faut néanmoins convenir, que la fédération du bâtiment se rapproche sensiblement de la nouvelle forme d'organisation.

J'entends par cela l'organisation par industries, au lieu de l'organisation par métiers. Voici la composition de cette fédération:

Maçons.	Chaufourniers.
Aides-maçons.	Lingueures.
Tailleurs de pierres.	Plombiers.
Sculpteurs sur pierres.	Couvreurs.
Carriers.	Dessinateurs.
Briquetiers.	Ferblantiers.
Plâtriers.	Fumistes.
Granitiers.	Charpentiers.
Cimentiers.	Menuisiers.
Stucateurs.	Parqueteurs.
Scieurs de pierres.	Scieurs de long.
Paveurs.	Peintres.
Bitumiers.	Marbriers.
Terrassiers.	Charpentiers-fer.
Serruriers.	Ornemanistes.

Les organisations se répartissent sur 253 villes; elles y forment des Unions locales, et sont fédérées au point de vue national, puis comme telles adhérent à l'organisation internationale européenne.

Le congrès national a lieu tous les deux ans; celui de 1910 a eu lieu à Orléans, et le congrès de 1912 vient d'avoir lieu à Bordeaux du dimanche 7 jusqu'au vendredi, 12 avril. 186 délégués représentaient 254 Unions locales.

La fédération du bâtiment d'Allemagne y était représentée par le secrétaire international Paeplon, et Knoll, secrétaire international des paveurs; Shrader, secrétaire national des charpentiers d'Allemagne; Robert Kolb, secrétaire international de la pierre, et secrétaire national de la même fédération suisse; De Broukère, du bâtiment belge, et Quaglino des tailleurs de pierres d'Italie.

Dès l'ouverture du Congrès Paeplon, secrétaire international du Bâtiment et secrétaire aussi du Syndicat national du Bâtiment d'Allemagne, apporte le salut fraternel de son organisation. Il voudrait dire quelques mots sur l'organisation du Bâtiment en Allemagne.

Le Syndicat national du Bâtiment, comptant aujourd'hui 310,000 cotisants (et toutes les corporations du Bâtiment en comptent plus de 400,000) y est fortement centralisé; il a des sections dans 1040 localités. Aucune section ne peut déclarer une grève sans l'autorisation du Comité central.

La cotisation varie suivant les salaires, de 35 à 90 pfennigs par semaine. En 1910, lors du grand lock-out, les non lockoutés payèrent une cotisation supplémentaire d'une heure par jour, c'est ainsi qu'on a pu dépenser 10 millions de francs pour secourir les lockoutés et repousser l'attaque patronale. Malgré ces dépenses, l'avoir du Syndicat national en fin 1911 était de plus de 13 millions de francs dont 10 millions dans la caisse centrale.

Cette tactique nous a permis non seulement de prendre l'offensive, mais de repousser toutes les attaques patronales en temps de crise.

Nous savons qu'en France on est loin d'avoir des organisations aussi fortes; nous espérons que vous arriverez bientôt à concentrer toute la puissance ouvrière pour qu'elle soit toujours prête. C'est dans ce sens que je salue le Congrès et que je lui souhaite le meilleur succès.

Puis, c'est Knoll, secrétaire international

des paveurs et du Syndicat national d'Allemagne, qui expose, dans un discours documenté, l'histoire et la tactique de l'organisation allemande.

Schrader, président du Syndicat national des charpentiers d'Allemagne, insiste à son tour sur l'effet heureux des hautes cotisations, surtout au point de vue de la combativité des syndicats.

Robert Kolb, secrétaire international de la pierre et secrétaire de la Fédération suisse, s'exprime en français. Il exalte la solidarité internationale de la classe ouvrière, seule capable d'assurer la paix mondiale.

Outre les délégués déjà nommés, il y avait de Broukère (Belgique) et Quaglino (Italie).

—Solidarité—

Sur la proposition de Pérical, on vote 5,000 francs pour les tailleurs de pierre de Paris, lock-outés, et 1.000 francs pour les chauffeurs de la Seine.

Les questions à l'ordre du jour étaient les suivantes:

Apprentissage.
Augmentation de la cotisation fédérale.
Réduction des heures de travail.
Agitation et propagande.
Label et cartes Internationales.
Réorganisation du conseil fédéral.

Les deux questions les plus importantes furent les deux premières. La cotisation fédérale a été, après de longs débats, portée de 25 centimes (5 cents) par mois et par membre à 35 centimes (7 cents am.) La question de l'apprentissage a amené des debats très émouvants, et ce n'est pas sans émotion qu'on a entendu Nicolet de Paris inviter ses camarades à veiller sur les jeunes qui travaillent à côté d'eux, pour leur apprendre l'amour et la fierté de leur travail.

Grande leçon donnée par ces travailleurs à la bourgeoisie. Ce sont eux qui montrent la beauté des oeuvres humaines menacées par la spécialisation mécanique des ouvriers, dont l'habileté disparait avec l'apprentissage lui même. Ce sont eux qui se refusent à ne considérer le travailleur que comme une machine dans la machine.

Voici la motion présentée par le comité, et adoptée à l'unanimité:

Le Congrès déclare que l'organisation syndicale ouvrière est seule qualifiée pour réorganiser méthodiquement l'apprentissage, et que c'est son devoir le plus absolu d'en assumer seule la direction;

Qu'elle doit, dès à présent, esquisser la ligne générale de l'oeuvre totale d'éducation et d'instruction dont l'apprentissage proprement dit n'est qu'une partie.

Le Congrès déclare que c'est dans des conférences de Congrès mixtes entre des syndicats d'instituteurs et syndicats d'ouvriers, que doivent être examinées les questions relatives à l'école primaire.

Que ces syndicats doivent susciter dans leurs localités la création de groupes de pupilles où les enfants des travailleurs seraient en dehors des heures de classe protégés des dangers de la rue et des patronages bourgeois.

Que les syndicats doivent créer dans leur sein ou intercorporation des groupes de jeunesses syndicalistes où les jeunes travailleurs viendraient parfaire leur instruction et leur éducation générale.

Que l'apprentissage proprement dit est une besogne essentielle du syndicat; que c'est lui qui doit en enseigner les modalités, répartir les apprentis dans les ateliers et les chantiers; qu'il doit charger ses adhérents de surveiller, de conseiller, de guider sur le travail les apprentis de sa profession; que c'est lui qui, à côté de la partie pratique, doit compléter l'instruction des apprentis par des cours techniques; que l'organisation syndicale doit continuer ensuite l'éducation technique et économique de ses adhérents en créant et développant ses bibliothèques, en organisant des conférences, en créant des organes de documentation professionnelle et économique.

Le congrès, persuadé que sur ce terrain comme sur tous les autres la classe ouvrière doit mener une lutte d'ensemble dont l'urgence s'impose, décide de demander l'inscription de la question à l'ordre du jour du prochain congrès confédéral.

En 1906, la fédération du bâtiment avait entrepris, même par la grève générale, l'introduction de la journée de 8 heures. Cette grève n'à guère réussi; aussi se contente-on à Bordeaux de chercher à obtenir

(Voir la suite à la Page 56.)

Claims Paid

DURING JUNE, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17289	John Berry	1	$200.00
17290	D. D. Turner	14	200.00
17291	Mrs. Rose Cubberly	58	50.00
17292	Mathias Prensen	58	200.00
17293	Mrs. Margaret Black	58	50.00
17294	Mrs. Caroline Kristof	58	50.00
17295	Felix Lange	134	200.00
17296	J. S. Phillips	225	200.00
17297	H. Walters	276	200.00
17298	Frank A. Vetter	314	200.00
17299	Adam L. Jamison	318	200.00
17300	Samuel E. Leonard	321	200.00
17301	Mrs. Emma Ervin	349	50.00
17302	Joseph Prefontaine	361	50.00
17303	Mrs. Mary E. Batstone	387	50.00
17304	John Larsen	387	200.00
17305	Harvey R. Haws	465	200.00
17306	Wm. L. Sanders	505	200.00
17307	Lamar L. Gilstrap	550	200.00
17308	Ulric J. Bourgeois	595	50.00
17309	John T. Kemper	692	50.00
17310	James Agnew	715	200.00
17311	Mrs. Charlotte Macgugan	715	50.00
17312	J. W. Withrow	893	50.00
17313	Geo. M. King	941	50.00
17314	Mrs. Fredrica Schuster	1016	50.00
17315	B. Frank Thorne	1088	200.00
17316	Mrs. Jennie Trachtenberg	504	50.00
17317	James M. Florey	29	200.00
17318	Mrs. Laura E. Collins	117	50.00
17319	John Coulter	117	50.00
17320	L. W. Gatton	132	200.00
17321	C. D. Stallsmith (dis.)	191	400.00
17322	Mrs. Willie Hendricks	198	50.00
17323	Henry Beckman	324	200.00
17324	Thomas H. Boyce	473	125.00
17325	Geo. W. Paules	771	50.00
17326	Wm. Lentz	774	200.00
17327	Geo. B. Radeker	774	200.00
17328	Mrs. Annie Ridgway	1089	25.00
17329	Alfred L. McManus	1267	50.00
17330	Mrs. Brigida V. Febre	1283	50.00
17331	Henry A. Norman	1547	50.00
17332	Mrs. Anna Olson	1568	50.00
17333	Michael Pannik	5	200.00
17334	N. P. Nielsen	181	200.00
17335	George Steffgen	242	200.00
17336	Patrick H. Shield	250	200.00
17337	Mrs. Nellie Morton	746	50.00
17338	Mrs. Mary E. Wingett	1044	50.00
17339	Mrs. Mary J. Stephenson	1747	50.00
17340	P. E. McIntosh	1	50.00
17341	W. G. Murphy	61	200.00
17342	Ferdinand Fleig	309	200.00
17343	Jean B. Roy	1127	50.00
17344	James S. Holland	2	200.00
17345	Geo. Hetterick	12	200.00
17346	John Swenson, Jr.	476	50.00
17347	Mrs. Eliza Clement	1626	50.00
17348	J. A. Schamel	241	200.00
17349	Gustav Schadler	898	200.00
17350	Mrs. Ella Wieand	898	50.00
17351	John H. Dey	1405	50.00
17352	Mrs. Mary M. Koontz	1419	50.00
17353	R. L. Irwin	1428	200.00
17354	Mrs. Theresa LeBourveau	22	50.00
17355	Mrs. Emilie Meisner	105	50.00
17356	Julius Lehndorf	125	50.00
17357	Mrs. Palma B. Davust	134	50.00
17358	Adolph Larm (bal.)	181	71.00
17359	Mrs. Anna J. Nelson	188	50.00
17360	J. N. Brooks	202	200.00
17361	Mrs. Esther Karp	214	50.00
17362	John Lapp	272	50.00
17363	Mrs. Florence C. Seidel	299	50.00
17364	Jacob Saenger	355	50.00
17365	Mrs. Anna Thompson	374	50.00
17366	Anthony J. Platt	464	200.00
17367	Matthew Foley	473	200.00
17368	Mrs. Karoline B. Johansen	483	50.00
17369	Balough Gabor	537	50.00
17370	E. E. Alliger	550	200.00
17371	Hiram M. Drew	616	50.00
17372	Guy V. Powell	637	50.00
17373	Mrs. Ida B. Smith	792	50.00
17374	O. G. Smith	1065	200.00
17375	A. B. Winnie	1082	200.00
17376	Mrs. Mary Kamis	1786	50.00
17377	Mrs. Augusta Willer	1922	25.00
17378	Frank C. Ellwood	1	200.00
17379	H. F. Schmidt	1	200.00
17380	Samuel Garside	26	200.00
17381	J. D. Harvey (dis.)	198	400.00
17382	George Muff	309	200.00
17383	Geo. E. Hopkins	561	200.00
17384	Mrs. Anna B. Goodwin	575	50.00
17385	Christopher G. Allgrunn	594	50.00
17386	E. F. R. Judy (dis.)	1207	400.00
17387	John McKenna	1526	200.00
17388	A. M. Marshall	71	50.00
17389	Geo. H. Seabold	75	50.00
17390	J. P. Powers	198	50.00
17391	Henry Behn	199	200.00
17392	John Healy	342	199.20
17393	Mrs. Jane S. Bradley	736	50.00
17394	John Kreppelt	375	200.00
17395	Mrs. Mollie Durfee	743	50.00
17396	Mrs. Anna Vodrazka	1786	50.00
17397	Mrs. Dora Wischman	10	50.00
17398	James H. Brown	29	200.00
17399	Mrs. Maria V. Thulin	58	50.00
17400	Mrs. Edith Reynor	63	50.00
17401	D. R. Wilkerson	106	200.00
17402	George Vogel (dis.)	172	400.00
17403	Magnus Olson	241	200.00
17404	Gabriel Grobe	429	200.00
17405	Mrs. Anna Fischer	476	50.00
17406	Mrs. Salome Grosshaus	495	50.00
17407	D. J. Lehman	565	200.00
17408	Remi Poirier (dis.)	1679	200.00
17409	Mrs. Minnie A. Leslie	22	25.00
17410	Mrs. Sophia Wimmer	122	50.00
17411	Louis B. Duval	134	200.00
17412	Lawrence Clahan	643	200.00
17413	Albert Dufrane	782	200.00
17414	Adolph Dukes	1447	200.00
17415	Burton E. Clements	1767	100.00
17416	Wm. Huber, Sr.	34	200.00
17417	Wm. G. Rosean	55	50.00
17418	A. Anderson (bal.)	247	33.00
17419	Benjamin Belles	261	50.00
17420	Wm. H. Goodwin	261	200.00
17421	Mrs. Adalena Yackel	307	50.00
17422	Mrs. Johanna Walker	334	50.00
17423	Alex. Williams	410	50.00
17424	Joseph Schwartz	422	200.00
17425	Mrs. Ida Rose	562	50.00
17426	Mrs. Laura Knott	592	50.00
17427	Wm. Wright (bal.)	617	44.75
17428	Michael Heiney	651	50.00
17429	Mrs. Eugenie Ferland	1125	50.00
17430	Frank Grates	1343	200.00
17431	James J. Malone	43	200.00
17432	Mrs. Mary Krenzer	182	50.00
17433	Mrs. Malinda C. Stacy	197	50.00
17434	John Roach	302	200.00
17435	T. T. McNeely (dis.)	1082	400.00
17436	Geo. B. Havens, Sr.	1357	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17437	Joseph Ball	5	200.00
17438	Adolph Holst	112	200.00
17439	Edward J. Marcoux	348	200.00
17440	Morris Jacobs	423	200.00
17441	Peter Burns	724	200.00
17442	August Hedtke	946	50.00
17443	John Hacker	1367	200.00
17444	Trifan Diaz	1833	200.00
17445	Jose Ignacio Mora	1833	200.00
17446	Fred G. Nelson	1913	200.00
17447	Mrs. Alice Thompson	29	50.00
17448	Albert Houdek	54	200.00
17449	Mrs. Annie T. Hallgren	58	50.00
17450	Chas. D. Devins	72	200.00
17451	Mrs. Myrna S. Fairbrother	106	50.00
17452	Angelo Loverchie	129	200.00
17453	Mrs. Fredia Edelman	301	50.00
17454	James Tenick	427	50.00
17455	Mrs. Eva C. Feuchter	476	50.00
17456	Mrs. Mary E. Currie	1874	50.00
17457	Charles J. Madison	22	200.00
17458	Chas Clough	161	50.00
17459	Patrick J. Henehan	715	200.00
17460	Wm. Pitcher	1107	200.00
17461	Wm. Andreson	1	200.00
17462	Charles Lautner	5	200.00
17463	Mrs. Mary Cooper	69	50.00
17464	B. F. Wood	75	50.00
17465	James Gammon	83	200.00
17466	Fred A. Danner	122	200.00
17467	Mrs. Bessie F. Davis	409	50.00
17468	Mrs. Louise Donaldson	586	50.00
17469	Mrs. F. E. Gouveia	815	50.00
17470	Robert McLuckie	1032	50.00
17471	Charles Vietze	1784	200.00
17472	G. C. Harper	158	200.00
17473	Mrs. Ellen S. Erickson	416	50.00
17474	Joseph J. Cook	29	200.00
17475	R. E. Voss	14	50.00
17476	Mrs. Ella J. Dolph	146	50.00
17477	Mrs. Vincenta Kanawada	309	50.00
17478	Mrs. Hortense Brieselance	483	50.00
17479	John Goetzee	483	50.00
17480	James T. Jones	1397	200.00
17481	Mrs. Alice M. French	67	50.00
17482	Geo. A. Weller	72	200.00
17483	John Foley	138	200.00
17484	Henry Van Borssum	183	50.00
17485	Thomas Butler	340	200.00
17486	Thomas Spriggs	1354	50.00
17487	Mrs. Catherine Cameron	1588	50.00
	Total		$24,947.95

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Gewerksbewegungen unter europäischen Holzarbeitern.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 51.)

verlangten anstatt 50 Centimes 60 Centimes die Stunde. Als schließlich die Unternehmer eine allgemeine Aufbesserung von 5 Centimes bewilligten, gab sich ungefähr die Hälfte der Arbeiter damit zufrieden, während die andere Hälfte auf 60 Centimes besteht und den Streik fortsetzt.

In Brüssel ist die Aussperrung in der Klavierfabrik Günther nach fünfwöchiger Dauer mit einem Erfolg für die Arbeiter beendet worden. Die Arbeit konnte am 1. Juni wieder aufgenommen werden. Nun stehen aber zurzeit die Klaviermacher der übrigen Betriebe und die Tischler in einer allgemeinen Lohnbewegung. Unser belgischer Bruderverband bittet deshalb, den Zuzug nach Brüssel für Klaviermacher und Tischler fernzuhalten.

In England führen die Möbelarbeiter zurzeit einen umfangreichen und bedeutungsvollen Lohnkampf. Der Kampf begann in Nottingham und dehnte sich bald auch auf Manchester aus. Die Unternehmerorganisation will die günstigen Arbeitsbedingungen, welche sich die Kollegen in jahelanger Organisationsarbeit errungen haben, wie die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 48 und 51 Stunden die Woche, die Abschaffung der Akkordarbeit u. s. w., wieder beseitigen. Ihr Hauptziel ist aber, wie sie offen zugestehen, darauf gerichtet, die Kassen der Organisationen zu leeren, um diese widerstandsunfähig zu machen. Deshalb lehnen sie es ab, mit den Arbeiterorganisationen zu verhandeln. Und als sie sahen, daß die Arbeiter in den beiden genannten Städten den Kampf aufnahmen, veranlaßten sie die Unternehmer in Liverpool zur Aussperrung. Es sind zirka 2500 Arbeiter am Kampf beteiligt: Möbeltischler, Maschinenarbeiter, Bildhauer, Stuhlmacher, Tapezierer, Polierer und Polivererinnen, die sich auf drei Organisationen verteilen, nämlich die Verbände der Möbelarbeiter, der Tapezierer und der Maschinenarbeiter. Da Streikbrecher nicht vorhanden sind, steht zu erwarten, daß es den Kollegen gelingen wird, den Kampf erfolgreich durchzuführen, wenn auch die Verbandskassen in außerordentlicher Weise in Anspruch genommen werden und die arbeitenden Mitglieder hohe Extrabeiträge zahlen.

Le Congres des travailleurs du Batiment en France.

(Suite de la Page 53.)

la semaine anglaise, c'est à dire 9 heures avec repos absolu le dimanche.

La proposition suivante a été adoptée.

—Ordre du jour sur la diminution des heures de travail—

Le Congrès, sur la diminution des heures de travail, le repos hebdomadaire, la semaine anglaise et la suppression du tacheronat, décide:

Qu'il y a lieu pour la Fédération du Bâtiment de participer tout particulièrement à la campagne entreprise par la C. G. T., et de continuer dans toute la mesure du possible à favoriser toute action qui serait décidée dans ce même but, et plus spécialement par les syndicats de telle ou telle région, conformément aux décisions des Congrès de Saint-Etienne et d'Orléans.

Comme l'on voit, c'est peu, mais tout de même un pas en avant.

Au sujet de "*La carte internationale,*" ce qui fut adopté également, le rapporteur propose que les délégués fédéraux soient mandatés à la conférence internationale pour demander le label international en attendant la carte internationale.

Péricat estime nécessaire la création de la carte internationale dans le délai le plus court posisble. Il croit qu'en particulier la propagande dans les régions frontières doit être étudiée avec soin et il ajoute:

Le Congrès devrait se prononcer catégoriquement pour que le Congrès international du Bâtiment ne coïncide plus avec le Congrès international socialiste. A Copenhague, par exemple, le Congrès du Bâtiment ne coïncide plus avec le Congrès international socialiste dont les délégués communs avec le Congrès du Bâtiment s'intéressaient plus aux travaux du Congrès socialiste qu'à ceux du Congrès du Bâtiment.

Après la question de l'agitation et de la propagande, et pour faciliter le développement de l'organisation, le Congrès a changé son conseil fédéral de fond en comble. Au lieu de laisser la gérance à la ville qui tient les reines de l'organisation d'un congrès à l'autre, on a adopté notre système américain, qui consiste à élire un conseiller par région, de sorte que le pays étant divisé en 25 régions, le conseil national fédéral se compose des secrétaire et trésorier généraux, et de 25 conseillers, formant un comité national exécutif.

Je puis constater avec plaisir, que le Congrès a fait plusieurs pas en avant, tout au point de vue de l'organisation en général, qu'en fait de solidarité avec les autres éléments prolétariens.

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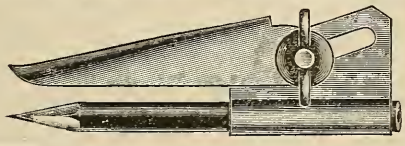

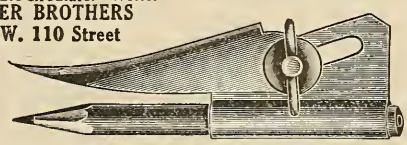

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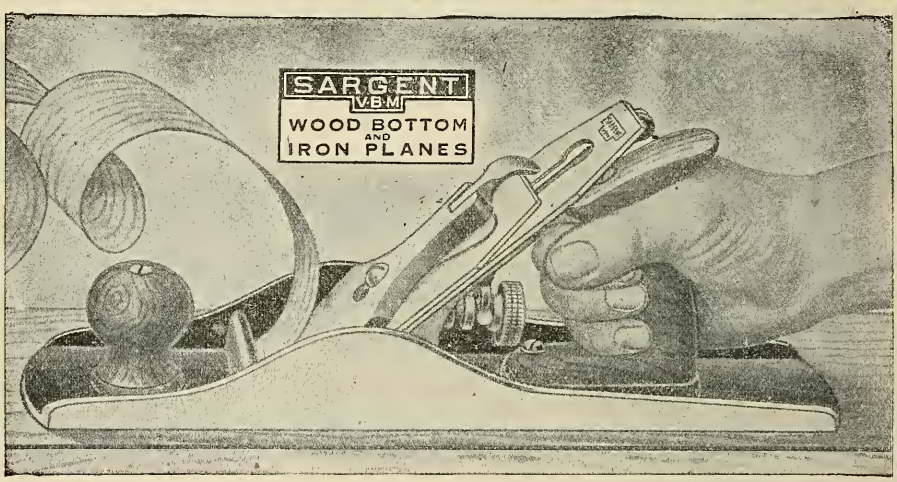

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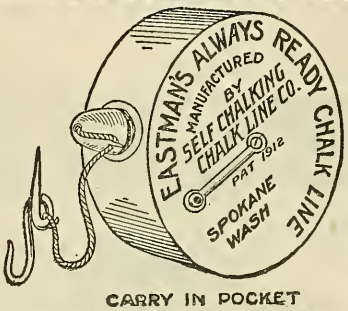

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Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10. Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.50.

It also consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It further consists of a rubber stamp which is supplied by the General Office at $1.00 each.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, pleace the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

The Importance of Training

Here is a man who was in line for a better job, but, like the great majority, had not been training himself to "fill the shoes" of the man above him; he always thought that if the time ever came he could just bluff it through—special training wasn't necessary. There's where he made *his* mistake, and there's where you will make *your* mistake if you are not a trained man. The boss had only to ask a few questions to find that the man did not know anything about the other fellow's work; that he had been wasting his time instead of improving it—that he was just one of the fellows who get into a rut and stick because he didn't have sense enough to plan for the future.

The time to plan is right now; the opportunity will come when you are ready

The American School of Correspondence was founded to help just such men. It is one of the largest educational institutions in the world. Tell us what you want to be, how much of an education you already have, and how much time you are willing to devote to bettering your condition. We will tell you how you can pay for the course you want by the week or by the month. We will do everything we can to get you started right.

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.....Elec. Light & Power Supt.	.....Cost Accountant
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Any shop or mill, to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any District Council or Local Union.

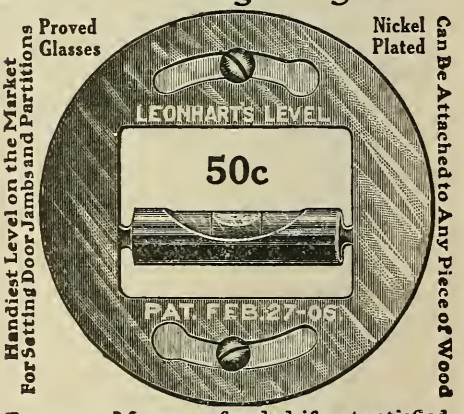
Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Labor's Scope of Influence

Washington, June 29.—It is reported from New York that a circular has been issued by the chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation to the stockholders announcing that a number of reforms are to be instituted relative to labor conditions. It is stated that these reforms are to be in accord with the recommendations of a committee of stockholders, which investigated labor conditions last winter. The circular announces that it is proposed to abolish seven-day labor in all the mines, mills, shops, railways, docks and works of the steel corporation except under special circumstances, and then only upon the consent of the finance committee. It is also proposed to eliminate the so-called "long turn" in continuous process work. A committee has also been appointed to consider if any arrangement, with a view to reducing the twelve-hour day, can be made practicable. And thus the scope of organized labor's influence is extending and enmeshing the Molochs of the steel industry.

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level



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The FORD Single Lip Bit bores considerably faster and 40% easier than any regular double lip bit. It bores as easily in end grain as in cross grain; draws in on any wood from the softest pine to Lignum Vitae. Cuts the hardest knots clean and without clogging; will stand more nails than any other bit; cuts out without splintering, and is warranted not to follow the grain or drift in any wood regardless of the angle at which it is started.

It is suited for the FINEST, FUSSIEST, work or the roughest possible boring. It's made of a special auger bit steel, and is guaranteed in every way.

Do not confuse the GENUINE FORD with its imitations or with any other Single Lip Bit. Ask for and insist upon the GENUINE, and see that the name FORD is stamped on the shank. Imitations are inferior both in WORKING and WEARING Qualities. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Write us anyway and we'll send you a neat memo book. Address Dept. 6d.

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This is what you have been looking for

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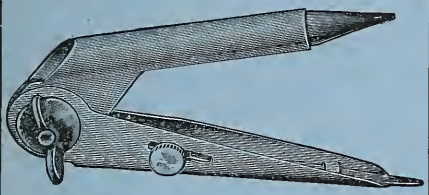

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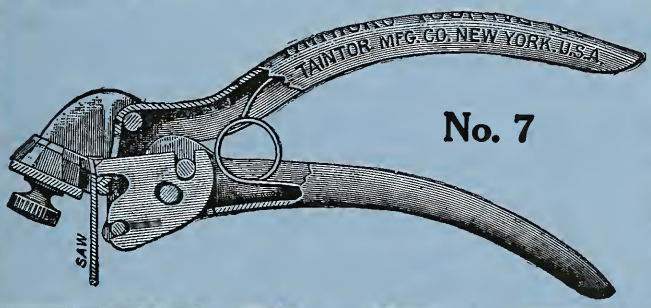

No. 7

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

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There is nothing of greater importance than a correct knowledge of the proper care and use of tools, among which the saw, to give the best results, demands the most expert attention. You should write for your free copy today. It will give you a better knowledge of the proper treatment of saws. Send postal for Saw Points Booklet No. 10

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NEW YORK

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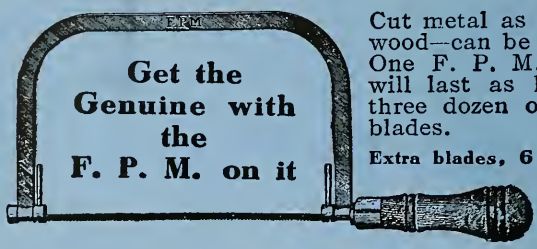

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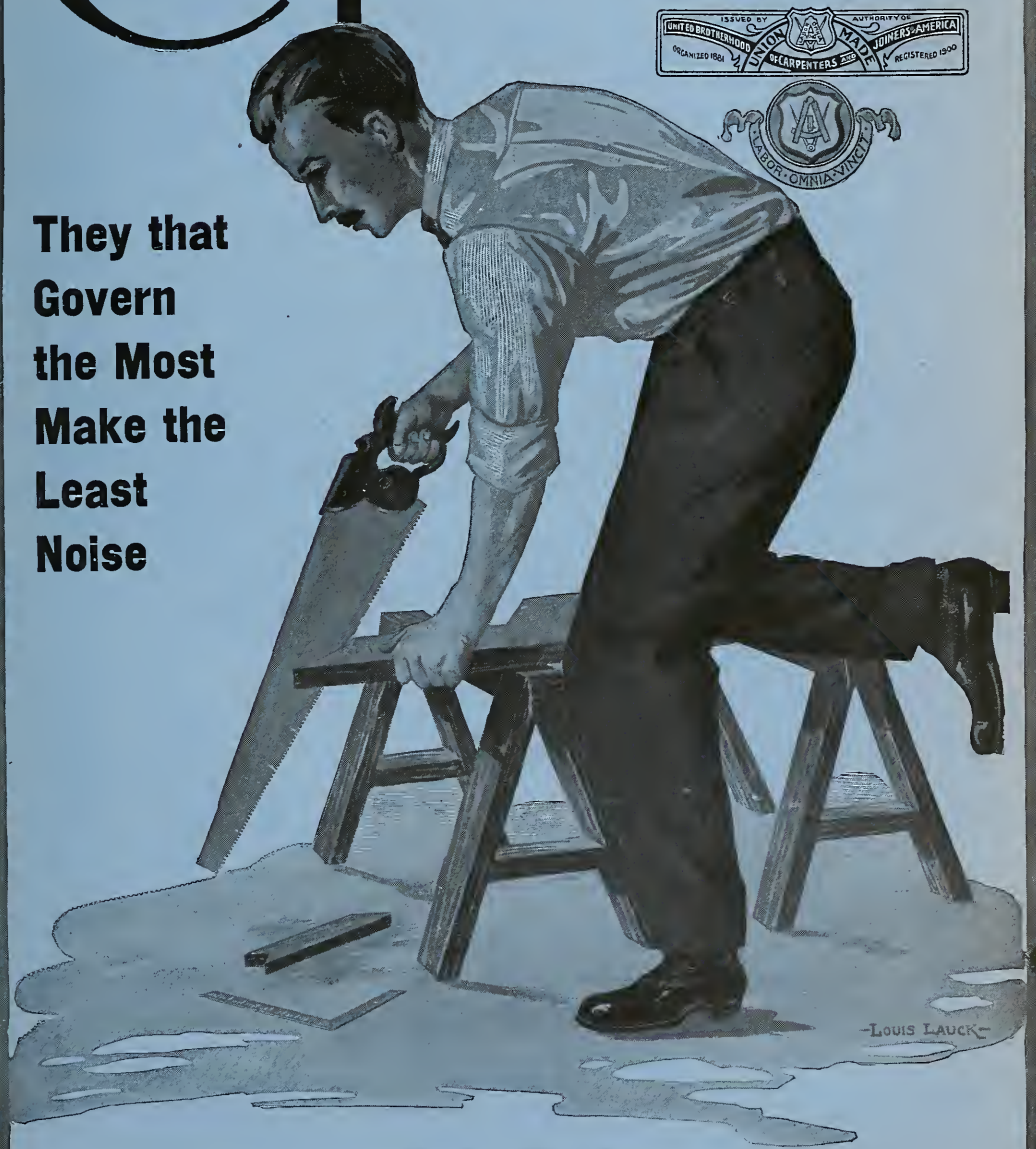
The Carpenter



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AUGUST 1912

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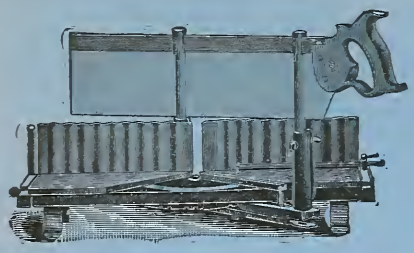

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CARPENTERS can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough.

This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Vanity and Vexation

By MAGARET SCOTT HALL

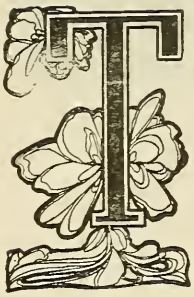
The pageantry of passing crowds,
The restlessness and glare,
The discontent and murmuring,
And poverty's despair—
The emptiness and make-believe,
The shamming and the show,
The hurrying in wild unrest—
Much running to and fro.

All seething, wild and turbulent
Industrial billows roll,
While capital's investments make
Vexation for the soul;
Our politics brings evil times,
There's no prosperity,
Religion's mission preaches peace,
But all is vanity.

There is no pleasure anywhere
But sorrow evermore,
For those who toil there is no rest,
No comfort for the poor;
And yet, the times are changing fast,
The golden rule of good
Is full of promise for mankind
There's hope in brotherhood.

THE BLOODHOUNDS OF CAPITAL

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



THOSE who in their vanity believed the bursting of dynamite bombs and explosive clockwork devices were the proper destructives to hurl or place against the enemies of organized labor, now realize such things were as rebounding balls against the hands that gave them force. And those, too, who took advantage of this vanity to call the harm done by such foolish men as not the act of a self-constituted few, but as the representative work of nearly three million wage people, also realize the presence of storms of ignomy and reproachful reproof against them for sounding the call as if it were one of alarm to the business and industrial peace and stability of the country.

Every impartial mind is now satisfied that the dynamiters were humoring their own vanity and conceit and silently enjoying bitter revenge. At first sentiment kindly led to the opinion that the insane fellows were victims of plots not of their making or participation, and for a time sentiment almost permanently fixed itself in the minds of the laboring masses that the few had only the interests of the many at heart. In this respect the sentiment, in view of later events, settled to a conviction and elicited almost universal sympathy of not only the wage people themselves, but friends of theirs and their cause.

When the proof became apparent that the bold, bad men had been for years assuming authority to speak and act for all laborers without knowledge to, advice from or consultation with the workers, it is to the latter that they sent forth a general demand to not only condemn and repudiate but to punish to the severest extent every demon and designer.

It may be—doubtless it is true—that among the charged were some whom evidence will sustain as being innocently and unconsciously led into hidden pitfalls. The opinion has its supporters—among them the writer—that this will be found true in some cases. Surely there is at least a generous hope, even a wish, that time and events will develop such a realization.

On the other hand, had the bloodhounds which capital put upon the track of evildoers not barked and bit, in their mad race for game, at the innocent and guilty alike, the public would not have faltered in cheering the hounds onward. As is often the case, and every hunter knows, there are masters who whip dogs to attack both the good and the bad. This has been the case with the capitalistic whips, especially the Erectors, the Anti-Boycott and the National Association of Manufacturers' Associations. How these masters sent broadcast bulletins declaring the entire field of labor was (excepting those who were either their ferrets or bloodhounds), filled with only outlaws, thieves, murderers, cutthroats and destroyers of properties and industrial peace and prosperity. A well-known author, writer and lawyer, tells me he is not alarmed but is fully aware of the fact that the Anti-Boycott Association is, he has reason to suspect, a bloodhound on his track because his voice and his pen speak for the laboring masses.

Like all bloodhounds, those of these masters have become gaunt, grim, weak, worn and weary, indeed, tired out, exhausted and with strength, taste or desire to run where there is not and never was the slightest scent of prey. The poor things and their masters are standing out before the public as things to be shot unto death for wanton and unwarranted attacks on a field which is spread with industrial flowers second to none in this world—the flowers that are germinated and cared for by organized labor.

Gentlemen, call in your dogs. Organized labor occupies the field of industrial honor and honesty, and if you would win the respect of the people, join hands with it in building up the greatness of this country, for that is what it is and has been doing.

VICTIMS OF ENVIRONMENT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Ah! the world is full of sore-footed men
Who need a slight lift every now and again.

THERE is pathos and tragedy in the enforced poverty of the average working man. High prices and the exorbitant cost of living is responsible for the abnormal amount of privation among the poor. Behind all this, who and what is responsible for the necessities of life to be priced beyond the reach of multitudes of hard-working families? If monopoly is the cause, then it should be called to account. If the toiling people suffer from its methods, why do they, as a majority, tamely submit to the continual rise in the cost of living? The majority should rule.

On every side, wherever we may look, necessity skulks. Boldly, in the presence of all the abounding and shocking extravagance of wealth, want pursues its prey. Arrogance and pride scornfully flaunt selfish indulgence and foolish waste in the face of hard-pressed poverty. Increasing pauperism is a national calamity. Regardless of the thousands of involuntary paupers being added to the charity list every year, wilful waste and unnecessary "splurge" characterize the general social conduct. This waste and heartless show does not give happiness to those guilty of such indulgence. Criminal idleness and the environment excessive wealth creates are not conducive to generosity, sympathy or consideration for others.

Those who indulge in the idiotic stunts of fashion, to which some of the over rich stoop in their eager efforts for new amusements, are really more to be pitied than blamed. They are a natural product of the abnormal times and the unaccustomed and excessive accumulation of wealth, and it has affected their minds and swelled their heads. They are victims of their environment just the same as the chronic stockade lodger is of his. His early life was spent in a hand-to-mouth, rough scramble with other gutter children for the refuse of the trash barrel. No courtesy or kindness could be expected of either class, and both are creatures of circumstances.

Trouble comes often and stays long, hunting, haunting and hounding humanity from the cradle to the grave. To circumvent or avoid this factor of human experience is a problem and a part of life's program. Some troubles are inevitable. Poverty is the one form of trouble most familiar to the human race. For the majority of our American population poverty is a disease that nearly always becomes chronic and is well-nigh incurable. Like some other repulsive diseases the civilized world is waging war upon, this may be inherited or acquired.

Born in poverty, a child has small chance for ever getting away from the misfortune. His infancy is usually attended by want and misery in proportion to the acute or mild stage of poverty's disease afflicting the family. In a very few years the little children, inured to hardship, become the legal prey of finance. Factories and sweat shops gobble them up, and Big Business fattens on the surplus of humanity's over-production. Victims of environment, such children cannot help themselves to better conditions. They are at the mercy of necessity and the world is about to awake to its responsibility for their welfare. On the other hand, in the homes of the rich other little children come who are just as helpless and unaccountable for their environment as the laborer's children are for theirs. These poor little children of the rich do not know that the poor little children of Poverty Row are offered up as daily sacrifice to the god of Mammon, and they do not know this human sacrifice obtains much of the lavish indulgence and criminal extravagance of Easy Street. The few pampered and spoiled children of the rich and the many defrauded and despoiled children of the poor, like their elders, are victims of environment. Oppressors and oppressed are born as well as made, and in the line of least resistance it is only natural for

us to accept our fate unconditionally and without question. Men are born into and grow into their mistakes, and to change their opinions much must be unlearned and traditions outlived.

But the spirit of brotherhood can work miracles. It can reach every extreme of human experience and bring to bear the harmonizing influence that is to improve conditions for all mankind. This reflection of Infinite love will confer the benediction of industrial peace; it will soften the hearts of the selfish with sympathy; change avarice into generosity, scorn into pity, and hate into loving charity.

> The happiest thing in living
> Is the happiness of giving.

It is a good thought that helps us to be more conservative in our criticisms, more humane, just and tolerant toward each other. We do not know what sort of training or environment causes the reprehensible conduct we find obnoxious, but we are inclined to believe with Elbert Hubbard that "To know all would be to forgive everything." The leaven of good is at work for the harmony of all classes. Thousands of men are idle and prospects are not encouraging, but, even with unfavorable conditions to deal with, the people as a whole truly desire civic righteousness, industrial peace and social justice. There is still patriotism enough surviving to express faith in the integrity of the nation's management and hope for the better times so long predicted.

> Out of the shadows of the night
> The world is rolling into light—
> It is daybreak everywhere.

"FORWARD, MARCH"

(By F. S. Upton.)

THIS is indeed a period of great unrest everywhere. In the East a new nation has risen from the ashes of a dead past and no one dares attempt to foretell the future.

In our own country the vast industrial enterprises have passed through a crisis and we have not yet had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions.

Some of us are quite too ready to think of this spirit of unrest as a menace to our peace, safety and progress.

We deplore the undue activity and extreme progressiveness of the modern days as though they tended to evil, rather than good results. Those who would be known as conservatives are inclined to feel it a mistake that vast combinations of capital have been formed, seemingly in compliance with our laws and that later these trusts have needed to be curbed and controlled and might be said to have retaliated by raising the price of the commodities which they control.

Then there are those who would criticise all organizations of labor or laboring men, and would hold up the actions of a few individuals as expressing the spirit of all organized labor.

Again, there are some ultra-conservatives who deem it not well that any branch of labor can cause such a stoppage of industry and suppression of business as has been felt in England during the recent strike of the coal miners.

Let us remember that he who remains always on one side of the wall cannot well judge of the conditions which exist on the other side. Neither can the man whose face and ideas are always turned toward the past have much insight into the future, or even a good view of the present.

However, history repeats itself and often grows by the process, so let us take a backward look.

It is the nature of man to long and wish for that which he does not possess.

The poet says:

"We look before and after, and long for what is not, and man never is but always to be blessed."

Our first parents in the Garden of Eden were not contented. Again we read that

a man slew his brother, and so the history of the human race has continued. One thing after another. Disappointment, unrest, greed, hate, strife, murder, riches for one, slavery for another, always the under class striving against the upper, seeking to better its condition.

This spirit of unrest, this rising of the masses against the classes, is nothing new, nothing that need cause alarm as to its ultimate outcome.

Only as the world grows older and we advance in civilization in the arts and sciences, the struggle may grow more intense and may be for different things. We are not now even striving for the same things for which our forefathers fought, nor are we using the same methods.

The time was when men must fight with the sword for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Now, these being ours, we are concerned about other matters and are using other weapons to get them.

In the past the unrest and uprising of the common people have resulted in good to the human race.

We read that the children of Israel, in bondage in Egypt, groaned and sought relief.

In Rome the common people were a source of much trouble to those in power.

The history of England and of France tell of restlessness, discontent and the uprising of the common people, and also a story of progress; sometimes very slow, but always progress toward the betterment of the laboring classes, the actual creators of all true wealth.

The story of the race is one of progress and always the movement from the lower to the higher plane has been started by the laborers. This is but natural. The rich as a class have no reason to be dissatisfied with their lot, no great desire for a change, no real longing to divide with their poor. Of course there are a few individuals who may be considered the exception which prove the rule.

The manufacturers are not likely to start a movement to increase the wages of the laborers all over the country and cut down their own profits.

It is only after a long struggle that they will grant an increase in wages even when the price of the manufactured goods can readily be raised to more than cover the increase in wages.

Why is this? Because it is a step toward the breaking down of a system of slavery which dates way back to the time of the earliest money lenders.

Let us suppose that by some means the wages or salary of every worker were increased 25 per cent. The $2.00 man would get $2.50, the $4.00 man would get $5.00, and so on.

At first thought it might seem that no one would be greatly benefited or greatly injured by this. Let us see. First, stop and consider if the above is not just about what has been done in the past twelve to fifteen years. The prices of labor and nearly all other things have increased.

Suppose, twenty years ago, a man bought or built a home and borrowed $1,000. He paid the interest and perhaps a little on the principal each year, but only a little, for it required close figuring to do that. With some hard years and some bad luck he still owes six or seven hundred on the debt. With increased wages he has no trouble to pay the interest and does not worry about the principal, for there are many who would loan him the money if he needed to pay it. On the other hand, the man who is lending the money could at one time almost live on the interest of a few thousand dollars, but now, owing to high prices, fifty or sixty dollars is not a large sum comparatively, and if prices keep on going up the time will come that a man will need to have several thousand out at interest in order to live without earning anything. If a manufacturer, his mills or factory must have an enormous output to make enough to pay his living expenses. So the rich want lower prices instead of higher.

Leather Workers Win

Chicago.—The leather workers of this city, after a struggle with the employers, have returned to work with an agreement that all differences are to be adjusted by a committee of the union and the employers.

THE CARPENTER

MAKE GLAD THE WASTE PLACES

(By H. S. LeValley.)

FORGETTING and forgiving is the question or command of our times. The times are to change the yellow and sere to the mellow seer. If you are mentally forehanded you discount the future. Then there is no chance for regret as you have diminished the debt.

A dime given quickly brings and gives double value. A dollar bestowed reluctantly carries the sting of law of diminishing returns. A smile and cheery word today beats a filled tear bottle at the flower-bestrewn grave tomorrow.

If cold and blustery winter lingers in the lap of spring of your nature, just laugh and crack the ice. It will go merrily out on a freshet of right good will and finally carry itself off as purling brooks that make glad the waste places where sharon's rose shall bloom. Break off your spines and splinters; call in your neighbors to slide down your cellar door—but first remove tacks—smooth the boards. All the world loves a lover. He never sees the wart on chin, freckle on nose or a sorrel top. The wart is just too cunning for anything. The freckle he is but lovingly jealous of. Some other sun has kissed her. Well it shows he has good taste, anyhow; others are after her, too. And so it goes. Make up your mind in advance and you will get; obtain its creation with all the frills and bells on.

Why, to see how long it takes some to make up their mind you'd think it was a Welsh rarebit they were concocting. And the longer it takes the less they have. Making, planning in advance, brings a regular emulsion for health, wealth and prosperity. Real watered standard oil dividends. But when you are at it be first a monologist not a moan-ologist.

Be sure you are sincere in it. Don't smile outside at your reflection in the glass and pat your hair and at the same time rage inside because you have a cow lick or two.

Boost what you are. Don't try to put one over yourself by adverse suggestion. Spill over but don't slop. Till your fields, don't harrow your feelings. Remember the green fields and laughing rills are all of your own making and assembled as such by the mind within. Nature but furnishes raw material. 'Tis you who are the carpenter and joiner, a willing worker in the shop of the Great Architect.

OPTIMISTIC AVIATION

(By H. S. Levalley.)

IT IS said we dig our graves with our teeth. If so, it's time we grew a set to bite away to better birth. It's the man with the lighted lamp we follow now. We no longer sit and count unhatched chickens with him who buried his hopes in a napkin. We are now extending our tent, tied at four corners. We have doubts if there will be core to the apple, since we are raising a naval telepathic birth of fellowship. Bitter waters will be sweet. We will be seeds of success from surface to center. Optimistic? Why, cert! It costs nothing; is sum of everything. Now, what do you know about that? It's better to arrive with bells on than to survive with bars on.

It is not that your lamp smokes, but does it afford any light at all? Don't watch my smoke. Eat it, and strike a light. No man ever had too much. Smoke is absence of matter—matter of poor draft. Light is presence of spirit. Set your spray at work. We can excuse poor oil, of tradition chimney-cracked through ignorance, but no apology goes if it's due to the fact that you are too lazy to shift position, that you smell of

smoke, unlike the smile that has got to come off. Three moves bad as a fire! So let it be. Where there is fire also is light. Move and glow. A base burner is desired as a coal stove, but we call for base desires burned outside. It's the mellow glow of friendships that smoothly flow, not the fiery sparks that fly and as quickly die, that appeal to the best in us. The dense fumes from pit of sordid aims can give way to the gentle rising gases of airy grace that may float as nimble wisps of good will around the judgment seat if we but put the smoke consumer, charity, in its proper position. Abraham's son Isaac was raised from bowels of compassion. This same place of birth, when clogged by hate, passes on to us eruptive fevers and passions base. Let this only child be that of love and mercy and defeat Karmic law of eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Science puts forth its stamp of approval, physiological. Our mind, gray matter distribution, is the arm of the sea, body emotions, that shall rule with directive, creative intelligent power the troubled waters from which it sprung, a rising ray of eternal love. Wild winds and surges that render dim the living flame of truth shall be subdued.

So burn some of the chips struck from off the immortal pole of cosmic verities and mellow up that hardened heart—soft to the sinner, hard towards the error. The law of diminishing returns, like the Malthusian theory, only holds good as to the body. Mental expansion transmutes it to ever-increasing returns. It's but a shell. The stockholders not proxy-holders, in near future will see a great light. Let the whole nation hold the bag and demand government ownership of public utilities. Nineveh repentant will shine as a good business policy and time is nearer at hand than we think. Our thunder will be stolen before we know it, so clean out your flues, file your saw, put edge on hatchet. We will need new fuel for heat and light. Watch our optimistic aviation. Labor will land on its feet. Be a light on the path.

CLIMBING HIGHER UP

(By Flora Sheldon Upton.)

DID you ever see the fellow who acted as though he were in love with his work? He hangs on like a "nigger" for fear he will never have another place quite as good.

There is another class of workers who are satisfied because they know they can get another position of the same kind if the present one fails them.

There is still another class—the fellow who keeps one eye open watching the next rung in the ladder.

The first man keeps pegging away and all of a sudden is shocked to find that the firm needs a younger man in his place, or somebody has a little stronger pull with the firm. He has become a sort of machine and no matter how good he may be as a workman, when he ceases to use his brain power he can no longer compete with the men who think and work and act with a will power that will not down.

The man who is on the watch for something higher is quick to master the work he is assigned in all of its details. He knows his business so well that when a man steps down and out he is equipped mentally and physically to fill the vacancy. He has been right down on his hands and knees, so to speak, using every moment with a view to getting on the next rung of the ladder.

But is he contented? Never. It is a discontent that pays, too, and he is glad of the promotion, but he is anxious to get still higher and bends his exertions to this end.

Maybe he works a little harder, spends a little more time in mastering the details, but all the time he is climbing higher and higher up the ladder of success. He ever had a purpose in view and he stuck to it. He had determination which is one of the greatest things on earth today. The man who knows things and knows how to do them is the man

who will land the money-paying job every time.

Faith and Work go hand in hand and are within the reach of every mortal whether it be the common laborer or the master mechanic; they have all traveled over the same road before they reach the top round.

Wake up, my brother or sister, to the hidden possibilities within you.

The higher up you go, the more room you will find to expand in.

I saw a few quotations the other day which fit in my theme so well I am going to quote them verbatim. I do not know the author.

"There is no real defeat save in failure to make a fight."

"Hand work is paid for in wages; head work commands a salary."

"Faith might move mountains, but hustlers do not depend on it."

"He will never own the shop that is usually late in getting to it."

"Wisdom consists not in making mistakes, but in learning from them."

"It requires a lot of bumps to wake up some fellows to the fact that life is no joke."

"For every man that succeeds because of luck, a thousand succeed in spite of it."

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BISHOP TIHEN BEFORE THE LINCOLN CARPENTERS' LOCAL UNION 1055

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—At a carpenters' union meeting I suppose we are safe in taking it for granted that the audience is made up of carpenters and I feared that I should be rather lonesome, though, like most men, I share the delusion that I can do carpenter work, and I felt somewhat relieved when I saw the ladies come in here, because I know they are not carpenters either, though probably their husbands or their brothers are.

The question of gaining a living is probably the most important question that confronts the average man. Body and soul must be held together, and in order that that may be accomplished it is necessary to have co-operation and organized labor. For the problem that confronts the physical man, the question of livelihood is and always has been the most important one. How to make a living, how to get first of all what is absolutely necessary to keep us alive and then how to get as much more as will help us to keep not only alive, but to keep us in decency and in ordinary comfort, not to speak of luxury. And that is your struggle today, and your effort, as it has been the struggle and the effort of generations past and as it will be the struggle and the effort of generations that are still unborn.

Now in this struggle for existence we find that it narrows itself down to the employment of the powers that man has. Man gives something of what he possesses and in return receives that which he needs to continue his existence and his subsistence. In other words, it comes back to the simple problem of labor or work. Labor is the source of all great wealth and possession, and labor, ordinarily speaking, is required for livelihood. Now, gentlemen, we might go on until doomsday and cry all the known theories that parties and human mind might invent, and we should never be able to get away from this fact; that in order to live we must work.

Of course there are exceptions where men do not work, but I am speaking of the average and general rule and not the exceptions. Not all men labor alike; one man labors with his hands, one with his head and another labors with some other faculty, but it is labor of some form or other. Now, then, that much we know, that we all must work. The next question that naturally suggests itself is to make that labor as profitable as possible and make it as free as possible from objectionable conditions. In other words, to make labor as easy as it consistent with good results that is within the power of human ingenuity and within the power of human discovery; to make labor easier and to remove from it some of the drudgeries that make it a burden. Labor in itself, of course, must be to some extent a burden, but it should not be made such a burden

as to embitter human life, and when that condition exists, when human life is made bitter, when human life is made sadder, when human life is shortened because of labor, then you have a condition of labor that is wrong, wrong in itself, and that ought to be remedied. And it is society's duty as well as society's privilege to remedy these things that disgrace the human race.

Labor is becoming more and more of a burden than it ought to be by its nature, and it is to the credit of our late years in this country that men have taken a higher and better view of labor than they have in the past. Originally mankind was either engaged in labor or in war, as the case might be, and after a while when man emerged from that condition, an aristocracy arose and slavery came into the world, then man began to look down upon labor and considered it as something disgraceful, as something that must be scorned and done away with and left to the low and vulgar, to the uneducated and to the slave.

It is only in comparatively later years that there has been a change and the world at large has looked upon labor itself as something important and upon the laboring man as something noble, and that nobility of character which goes into his labor is due to the formation of labor organizations, and this higher and better and more correct view of labor has taken the place of the wrong view that existed before that time, and the labor organizations have not only benefited their members personally and individually in the matter of shorter hours, in the matter of protection from dangerous machinery, and in the matter of a hundred other ways, but they have also influenced public opinion to the point where it now looks with favor and with a certain degree of admiration upon labor, and that is the condition, gentlemen, that ought to exist, for it is a condition that is based upon truth, and the truth is powerful for good wherever you find it, and whenever you want to promote a cause build it upon truth and justice, because when you have truth and justice for your foundation you have a mighty leverage by which you can move power and force and loads that otherwise you could not begin to turn. If you go ahead and adopt the false it will lead you only to cold failure, but on the other hand is truth and justice, and when a measure is protected by truth and justice you are safe; it will lead you to the goal that you desire. In any of your measures, no matter what they may be, it is unsafe to follow the false.

It was the Prince of Austria who declared sometime ago that labor was not a private matter; that labor is a function of society and that society at large delegated the labor to the farmer, to the mechanic, to the artist or to the laborer in whatever occupation he may be engaged in, and that he in his position as a farmer, as a mechanic at the bench or as an artist or in whatever capacity he may labor is an aid to society. In that position he is just as important and just as necessary to the welfare of society as the highest appointee in the government, or even the emperor himself.

But notice, gentlemen, what follows quite naturally from this. The governor in your state must perform the duties of his office or the state will suffer. The president of the United States must perform the duties of his office or the country will suffer; the mayor of your city must perform the duties of his office or the city will suffer; and so must the laboring man perform his duty or society will be the sufferer. Now, whether he neglects that duty through his own fault or whether he fails to perform that duty because conditions make it impossible for him to fulfil that work is not the question. But notice that the whole human machinery as it were hangs together, and that all parts are essential and important parts of that great machinery, and when any part of this machinery suffers an injury or is inactive, the whole machine becomes less efficient. And so when the laborer, the carpenter or mechanic is out of employment or fails to perform that work for which he has been fitted, then society is being injured by his absence and by the absence of the good he might do.

Society must see to it that the laboring man may perform his work under favor-

able conditions in order that he may put the best of himself into that work and thus give society the benefit of his brains. It is no longer a question upon which there is any variance or difference in the opinion of man as to the payment of the carpenters, or the mechanics or the laboring men in general. Men who want to be reasonable are absolutely entitled to a living wage, not that wage which makes it barely possible for him to keep alive, but that wage which will make it possible for him to support his wife and his children in that comfort and decency which humanity demands. There has been many reasons brought forth in the past to show the justice of more money to the laboring man. One reason that is advanced is that the vital thing that society can do for itself is to pay its workingmen a living wage or fair wage, giving them a fair bargain, because it can get better results. The man who is well paid will do better work than the man who is ill paid for his work. Another argument advanced was that the workingman ought to get as much given back to him as he expends; when you put in a day's work you spend a certain amount of energy, and the laboring man ought to receive in return what will be necessary for him to get back to himself that vitality and energy which he has expended in the cause of others in order that they might be benefited.

Others again claim that the social estimate ought to have a criterion by which men's wages ought to be judged. The social criterion ought to be what would be considered a fair wage or a living wage, but I want to submit to you, gentlemen, surely that would be an impracticable plan because in the first place the view among men as to what constitutes a fair or living wage differs so much that it would be impossible to reach a conclusion. One man will say that a man ought easily to live on a dollar a day, another man will say that seventy cents would be enough, and another will tell you it is impossible for a man to live on less than two dollars a day, so there you are. The first system that I have mentioned, that of giving man better wages because it makes him more efficient and gives him more money with which to buy food to give him strength to do harder work, rather places a man down to the level of a brute. That is why you feed your horse well in order to get more work out of him, and it is wrong to hire a man as you would a beast—simply for what you can get out of him. That view taken for granted that man lives for society, for the government and for the state is not a correct one. It is quite the other way; government exists for man, the state exists for man, and society exists for the individual, not the individual for society.

Then again it has been suggested that it ought to be value for value. You give a man so much labor and he pays you so much. He gives you whatever that labor is worth to him. As I take it, gentlemen, the only fair criterion of what constitutes a fair and living wage is man's dignity and innate right that he has to a decent living.

Pope Leo XIII advocated that the only system by which wages ought to be judged is by man's dignity and his personal work, that is his worth as a human being, and what is required to make it possible for him to live decently, that must be considered a criterion and ought to constitute a fair wage, and, gentlemen, if you have any better theory to advance, for God's sake advance it.

All who love humanity want the human race to march forward, upward and onward. We want to become better and grander, and it is impossible to have that advancement of the human race, it is impossible to have that progress unless conditions are favorable. The man that is starving, what can he do for advancement? He can only cry for bread, pray for bread and hope for bread. This is not a matter that concerns merely the individual workingman. Go on and organize some more and make your organizations powerful factors. That you are a power you have experienced, and there are still many things to be gained. The workingmen's guilds in some of the countries of Europe, what wonderful things they have accomplished. Here the labor organizations are comparatively a new thing. Before the year 1883

or 1886, or thereabouts, the workingmen's organizations were generally so insignificant that nobody paid much attention to them. In twenty-five years, or a quarter of a century, you have accomplished wonders. But how many more things are there to be accomplished?

What is the difference between civilized life and savage life? In savage life man is for himself and to himself. First he licks his wife and then his neighbor, then he licks the next man if he is big enough and the more men he licks the bigger he gets to be. Absolutely, entirely and completely selfish, all things to himself. In civilized life what is the idea? In civilized life the idea is I take something for myself and at the same time, mind you, I give something to you. All civilization is noted for that. If you do not agree with that style of living, you will have to go back to that region of the country where savagery still exists, for civilization is based upon individual feeling for the welfare of others.

Take the life in the family; suppose the father in the family were to act in a selfish manner. What kind of a family would you have? He sacrifices a good many things in order that the wife and children may have some of that comfort and ease, in order that the hard-earned dollars may be given to his family by which they may obtain those things which make life a pleasure rather than a burden.

Now the same thing holds good of a city as it holds good of the family. Suppose that a man took the view of this city that it wasn't governed to suit him and said, "I won't pay any taxes; I don't care for the city protection; I don't want it; I don't need it." How could you have a city under those conditions? Similarly, gentlemen, you cannot have organizations unless you are willing to give something at the same time that you are receiving something. All must be willing to contribute to the cause.

Now, then, note this plainly, do you not see that it is plainly to your advantage, as well as the duty of a citizen, to become a member of organizations that further the cause of labor? Now understand me, gentlemen, not being a member of your union myself, I am not in any sense making a propaganda for your organization; I am merely speaking from the top and from the distance, because I have seen how these things work out. I have studied the trend of labor and I see the dangers there are for you unless there are organizations, and unless these organizations be wisely handled, because if they are not wisely handled instead of being a blessing and instead of helping the cause of labor you will injure it, and that high opinion which the public today has of the laboring man must not be injured. You must retain that good opinion by what you do privately and publicly.

And to come back to a living wage once more. That, then, is the idea that men, because they are human beings, are entitled to a fair wage, to receive as much for their work as will make it possible for them to live decently and in ordinary comfort. How much that may be in the individual case, that of course is another question. I dare say that it would be possible to pick, for instance here in this union or in the city of Lincoln, a dozen men, who, knowing Lincoln thoroughly and the conditions that exist here, knowing labor as they do and knowing what their demands and necessities are, it would be possible for a dozen men to come together and decide what ought to be the minimum or the lowest wage at which a laborer might live decently. (Applause.) I am very glad to know that that proposition and idea meets with your approval, because to my mind it is the only possible solution of a very difficult and knotty question, and for this reason I am very much indeed in favor of the appointment of a labor commission in the city of Washington, provided of course that you get the right men. And surely, gentlemen, it ought not to be an impossibility nor even a difficult task to pick from the ranks of labor men whose minds are bright enough and whose hearts are good enough to render this service to your fellowmen. I know you have had traitors in your ranks. I know you have had men who couldn't withstand the temptation of money that was

held up to tempt them, but perhaps they were not so much to blame. And yet they were, because they betrayed the cause of labor, the most sacred cause there is.

As I view it the good opinion that the public has of organized labor will make it possible for the laboring man to obtain all that they may in reason demand without having to resort to any revolutionary measure. And surely this is what you desire and this is what I desire. John Bright said that it is the laboring man who lives in the cottage who is the foundation of the government of every country. It is the laboring man to whom this country is dear; dearer than to the man of wealth and power. Justice must prevail, right must be done, men must not starve, arms that are willing to work must be able to find work, and when this becomes impossible it is only a matter of time when revolution must come, but I believe that it is possible for America to solve these problems without resorting to revolutionary methods or bloodshed.

Gentlemen, as I view it, it is the higher work of your organization that you keep steadily in mind the dignity of labor, your own sacred character and the power that you can wield through justice and righteousness and the force of truth. I remember some five or six years ago when I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Powderly speak before a large organization, and I remember one remark particularly that Mr. Powderly made, and it was the manner in which it was said, the earnestness with which it was put forth and the sincerity with which it came from his heart that so impressed me. We asked him, among other things, about this rule of unions that made the pay of all men equal along certain lines, claiming that it would be an injustice to pay the weaker man just as much as the more valuable one, and unfair to the employe. And he said: "Gentlemen, don't you think it is a noble thing in labor organizations to take care of the weak brother?" And truly I thought this is not only true of labor organizations, but it is true of the churches and true of the very best in life, to take care of the weak, the downtrodden.

Now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I know you will not take it amiss from me because it is truly inspired by a genuine attachment to the cause of labor and the laboring men, let me warn you to confine your labor organization strictly to its purpose. Let no religion nor politics nor anything else come in to be a disturbing factor in your organization. You have a labor organization and so long as you confine yourselves to purposes that are directly connected with labor, so long the public will stand at your back and support you in your movements, so long the face and the favor of public opinion will be on your side. The moment that you deviate, the moment that you take side issue, that very moment you injure the cause of your organization.

As a trade union don't go into party politics. Don't ally yourself with any particular party whether they be the Whigs or Tories, Republicans or Democrats, or whether it be the Greenbacks or Populists. Don't ally yourself with any of the above mentioned parties. Stick to your labor organizations, because then you have an object that will unite all men. The very moment you lean one way or the other then your union is bound to divide. If you lean toward the Republicans the Democrats will feel that they have been left out in the cold; if you lean toward the Democrats the Republicans will give you the cold shoulder; and if you lean toward the Greenbacks the Democrats and Republicans will feel slighted, and if you lean towards Socialism all the other parties will turn you down. Confine yourselves and your officers particularly to the business of the organization.

I suppose you have in your constitution and by-laws an article to the effect that religion and politics must be excluded, but I would impress it upon your minds that the moment anything of that kind is attempted that you call the gentlemen to order and say, "This is not the place for it." It may seem to you at times that you can gain temporary advantage by taking side issue. Don't take advantage of that opportunity, because it is only a temporary thing. But I do say this, that if

a man whom you know positively to be against labor organizations runs for office, it is absolutely and perfectly within your province to see that that man is not elected. This is a matter of self-preservation and will serve an organization that has a right to exist.

Now, I want to add another word. Let me impress this upon you. You are all laboring men, you all know what a dollar is worth. You also know that it doesn't go very far toward the necessities of life. Take care of your health, be well housed, be well fed, but avoid extravagance.

Young man, I want to say to you particularly, save your dollars so that you will have something to spend with your future wife besides your time. Don't waste your dollars in the saloons or places that are worse. I haven't any fault to find with saloons nor the man who enjoys a glass of beer occasionally, and it is no one's privilege to deny him that. But to spend your subsistence entirely and to spend that which you will need sorely later in life is not only folly, but wrong. Unfortunately, not in this city I dare say, but in others so many young mechanics are willing to work hard all day all week in order to have a glorious old time Saturday night. They look forward to it all week and plan what they are going to do when Saturday night comes. They don't know when Sunday comes. Monday they come back to their work black over the lids and under the lids and face disfigured and terribly swollen and a general feeling of exhaustion. It seems almost impossible to have anything to put forth to their work, knowing that they hate it. You have not only wasted your subsistence and the money that you worked for an entire week; you have not only robbed yourself and the wife and children that may come to you later in life, but you have wasted the subsistence of your own health, of your own life, and of your own body and soul.

It takes a young man a long while to get over these delusions as a rule. Somehow the young men have the mistaken idea that they know it all. I suppose the young men in Lincoln are the same as in other places. I was that way myself when I was a boy, although I didn't think that constituted a time.

Now, one thing more. You have been very patient with me and I certainly appreciate your patience. I am not making a propaganda for any church or any religion, but let me say this to you, that you will find religious views and ideas a great help in your life. Surely it must be cheering and profitable to feel and to know and to think that the greatest character that the world has ever known, the greatest man that ever lived by common consent, man greater than any man ever was, or ever will be, was the humble son of a humble carpenter, who spent his life in labor, labor such as you are performing and received his wages just as you are receiving them way back in Palestine. And how inspiring, elevating, it must be for us to call to mind such a character as that in our labor.

And now I want to express again my pleasure of meeting you, and I want to say to you in conclusion that I shall be pleased at any time in the future when it may serve your purpose to have me speak to you upon any particular subject in connection with your line of work, and you may be sure that I shall be more than delighted to appear before you and to give you the best that I can offer you on that subject. I have been interested in this study for years past. I made it a special study in the University of Washington so that I may sometime be able to offer you something that will be of benefit and interest to you. I thank you.

EVERYBODY BUMPED FATHER

"Wipe your feet, papa," reminded papa's eldest daughter as he stumped muddily on the front porch. Papa accordingly shuffled his feet diligently upon the wire mat; then stepped upon a strip of carpet on the porch and by contorting himself into weird shapes wiped the edges of his shoe soles comparatively clean.

"Don't hang your wet coat there!" called his wife. "Don't you know water will ruin that chair?" Papa accordingly gathered up his raincoat and carried it up to the bathroom.

"Oh, Mamma," wailed the youngest daughter; "look at the mud he's leaving on the stairs! And I just washed them myself!" But papa was putting on his slippers in the bathroom, standing on one foot and hopping about like some damp stork. Then he changed his clothes and came downstairs.

"Did you change your clothes, dear?" inquired his wife sweetly, eyeing the chair on which he sat with speculative eye. Papa growled and turned over a sheet of his paper, for he knew all about that inquiry.

Presently he stretched, yawned and rose. He walked over to the sofa, heaped with pillows, and lay back luxuriously just as the middle daughter came in.

"Why, papa," she shrieked; "you're spoiling the sofa pillows. You're lying right on them!" Papa sat up.

"What's this sofa for?" he demanded. His wife had come in by this time and stood side by side with her indignant daughter.

"Certainly not to treat it as you're treating it." she said. "If you want to take a nap lie on your bed." Papa arose. His jaw began to grow rigid, for papa was getting mad. For long he had put up with this sort of thing and the limit was reached.

"Take those pillows up to your rooms," he commanded the assembled daughters; "this sofa goes out in the woodshed. This is no place for useless things." Then he dragged it out into the shed, leaving consternation in his wake.

"What do you mean," stormed his wife. Papa looked at her and she began to grow uneasy under his look. He didn't say anything.

"Go up in the bathroom and get my raincoat and shoes," he directed. "One of you girls, I don't care which." The girls looked at each other.

"Go!" said papa, "and be quick." The youngest daughter went. Then papa sat in a sacred chair and put on his shoes. The slippers, one inside the other, he handed to the oldest daughter.

"Take them to the bathroom," he commanded. The oldest daughter stared. Then she started to say something, and shrugging her shoulders departed, holding the slippers as though they might bite. She couldn't miss any of this remarkable situation, so she returned.

"I'm going to the office," said papa; "you can pack up what you like, because we're going to store this truck and go to a hotel."

"Why, papa!" It was a chorus of alarmed voices. But papa was firm.

"One thing is certain," he said; "we're through with this foolishness. I've had all I'll stand. I'll do this much—either you'll make this place homelike, beginning tomorrow morning, or we quit housekeeping. That's all." Then he departed in the rain.

But when he returned his slippers were in the hall, and his favorite chair, with the evening papers on it, was stationed under the light, and the family had retired.

Then papa put on his slippers, put them on another chair and began to read.—Galveston News.

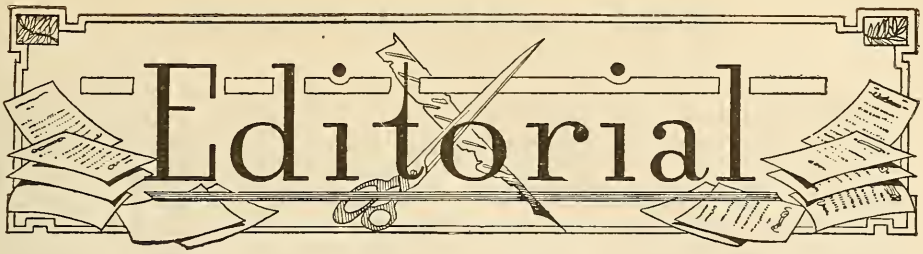
Life's Moving Pictures

O where is the bauble that pleased me so
'Twas just for a moment I let it go
And it faded from sight in the depths below;
On the current of progress' resistless flow
It was swept away by the undertow,
And the dream goes on, and we never know
What became of the toys we valued so
In the cherished visions of long ago.

Fretful children, we see the bright moon-beam
Crossing the path of life's beautiful dream,
And cry for the glimmering, shining gleam—
Elusive as golden threads of life's theme;
Merely reflections on Time's rapid stream,
Deceptions—not always true as they seem;
Guided divinely by Wisdom supreme
We wake, and new hope our losses redeem.

Each role is assigned and gloomy or gay,
No matter how hard we seek to delay—
Our part in the drama of life we play;
And the toys that pleased us so yesterday
Are scattered and broken or thrown away.
We labor and love, see fond hopes decay
Weep o'er mistakes and repent as we may—
Life's moving pictures change films every day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1912

Under date of July 3, 1912, the subjoined self-explanatory letter from our General Secretary has been sent to all Local Unions and district councils of our U. B.:

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Under date of June 28, 1912, we received a communication from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, notifying us that the executive council of that body declares:

First—That the propositions submitted by the Amalgamated Society of terms of amalgamation are based upon the form of organization in all its details of the Amalgamated Society, which are so far-reaching as to make it immediately impossible for the U. B. to accept or adopt, and which would indeed make the U. B., under its own name, the Amalgamated Society.

Second—That the propositions made by the U. B. are fair, just, advantageous, honorable and as far-reaching as the U. B., in its present and immediate future, is in position to make for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the U. B. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, decides that the terms proposed by the United Brotherhood for amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood should be the basis for amalgamation; that unless these terms are accepted by the Amalgamated Society it carries with it the revocation of the charter as directed by the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The executive council further decides to extend the time to August 1, 1912, within which the Amalgamated Society may have an opportunity to determine whether it will accept the terms of amalgamation decided on by the executive council or not. Failure on the part of the Amalgamated Society to comply, the charter will then be revoked.

As so many requests for information have been made on us within the last few days relative to this matter, it becomes our duty to officially notify all local unions and district councils of the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

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The labor department for the Dominion of Canada has recently issued a highly interesting report upon labor organizations in that country.

It shows that the organization is closely interwoven with that of the United States. Briefly, it may be stated there are 1,741 local unions in Canada, of which 1,531 are international, and the remainder are associated with central bodies having no affilia-

tion outside the Dominion. Ontario bulks largely in trade unionism, claiming 700 local unions out of 1,741 in Canada. British Columbia comes second with 234 local unions, and Quebec is third with 205. The other provinces divide the honors as follows: Alberta, 153; Nova Scotia, 138; Manitoba, 118; Saskatchewan, 84; New Brunswick, 73; Prince Edward Island, 7.

These figures as to provinces include all local unions, whether international or otherwise. In Prince Edward island there are respectively three international and four national bodies. The special strength of unionism is necessarily in the larger cities, and the four largest cities in Canada comprise between them about one-fifth of the local unions, proportioned as follows: Toronto, 105; Montreal, 95; Winnipeg, 79; Vancouver, 76. Other cities rank in number as follows: Hamilton, 48; Ottawa, 47; Quebec, 42; Victoria, 42; Galgary, 40; London, 35; Edmonton, 33; St. Thomas, 28; Fort William, 28; Lethbridge, 28; Port Arthur, 27; Halifax, 22; Moose Jaw, 21; Saskatoon, 21; St. John, 20. It is interesting to note in these figures the prominence taken by western cities, and how far, in some cases, they have, relatively speaking, outstripped the older eastern cities in labor organization.

The total estimated membership in Canada of trade unions is 133,132, the Canadian international roll reaching 119,-415, the remainder belonging to purely Canadian unions. Of the latter class the membership is no doubt actually larger than these figures indicate, but precise reports have not been received. The international bodies represented in Canada show a total membership, mostly in Canada and the United States, of 2,340,865 members comprised in 27,418 unions; there are besides, it will be remembered, a considerable minority of trades organizations in the United States without branches in Canada, the membership of which in the United States will increase the total considerably. The total union membership in the United States is placed at 2,625,000 for 1910, a somewhat greater strength relatively than in Canada, having regard to the respective populations.

As the high cost of living undeniably hits the laboring man harder than anyone else, and a solution of this grave problem is becoming more pressing every day, it is not astonishing in the least that the co-operative movement as exemplified in Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, etc., is rapidly gaining ground in this country. And as one of the chief objects of this movement is the purchasing of food supplies direct from the producer and the elimination of the middleman, it may interest our members and readers to know what George J. Holyoake, the historian of the famous Roachdale co-operative movement said of this genus homo, as early as in 1891. We are quoting from the Farmers' Journal:''

''The middleman,'' says Mr. Holyoake, ''is a necessary intermediate in many cases and places, but we may have too much of him. He is like the Australian rabbit, very well for cooking purposes, but when he multiplies and is everywhere eating up every green thing growing in the fields of profit, he becomes a pest.

''Middlemanism has grown into an evil of great magnitude. Instead of being a service it has become a profession. * * * Middlemanism is not such an advantage that any should desire its perpetuation. * * * Intermedianism is held to be justified by its economy in distribution. It is not economy if efficiency or mercy is meant, but it is economy if fraud or murder is intended.

''It is the same mischief under which manufacturers as well as workmen suffer, namely, the monstrous multiplication of middlemen. They are thicker upon the hills than Charlotte Bronte's curates. They swarm like locusts, to which they are kin. It has been shown that most articles produced are sold at 50 to 100 per cent. increase of the price paid to the manufacturers. It has also been stated that the cost of the distribution of market gardeners' produce is from upward of 400 to 700 per cent. A small grower near a Yorkshire town took his vegetables to market, for which the salesmen offered him $1.25, which was less than would cover the hire of horse and cart and loss of time. In disgust he

dumped the load of vegetables and drove off, leaving them in the market place. The dealers picked them up and sold them at $6.25. All they had offered him for the lot was $1.25. The manufacturers of cloth will be put to $15,000 expense to make patterns to submit to the caprice of the middleman-merchant, when one-sixth of that amount, $2,500, would be sufficient if he could reach the consumer himself.

"Middlemanism is waste of money, waste of power, and demoralization of industry—a nursery of fraud and imposture. Under co-operation, it is a limited and indispensable servant of commerce.

"When under the control of the consumer, the middleman is an economical agent. Co-operation puts him under that control. When the middleman is independent, he is an agent for himself, a costly tax upon the consumer, who is ever at the mercy of the middleman, whose function is business, not excellence, not honesty."

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In an address by Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow of the First Congregational Church, recently delivered before the Central Council of Washington, D. C., that gentleman made some forceful remarks well worthy of reproduction. He said:

"In this book of Ecclesiastes, Chapter 5, Verse 9, are the words upon which I wish to speak, 'The profit of the earth is for all.'

"There never has been a time when the profit of the earth has been used for the good of all. As interpreted in the light of history, the text would read, 'The profit of the earth is for the few, and it is the function of the many to cultivate it for their benefit.'

"The world always has been willing to welcome the imperialism which governs the many for the enrichment of the few, but it looks with suspicion upon any man or party who ventures to suggest that the 'profit of the earth is for all.'

"We have hardly taken the first steps in the matter of a just distribution of the wealth of farms, and forests, mills and mines. Coal and steel barons, copper and cattle kings, railroad and steamship magnates have no divine right to a monopoly of all the good things of earth, and yet they seem to have them quite completely under their control.

"Not always will thousands of boys from 9 to 14 toil in coal mines under conditions that would sap the strength and vigor of grown men; not always will little children toil amid the noise and dust of our great factories; not always will underfed and underpaid women labor in sweatshops, stitching life and soul into garments that are to be sold over bargain counters. And all this to enable a few men to amass millions for which they have no real use and from which they can derive no adequate enjoyment."

Labor Omnia Vincit

(Not Say So—But Do So.)

Our little hut is at the side of the road,
  Right close by the gardens of God;
Where silver streams run, that laugh in the sun,
  And fresh is the green of the sod.
Apples that hang o'er walls of delight,
  Fall oft at our feet of the day;
The color of gold, they never are sold,
  To eat and enjoy is to pay.

The pilgrims that wind their course up the road,
  Linger long at the hut neath the trees;
While sun up above, sends down streamers of love,
  That mellows the hum of the bees.
Now Adam's old tree of evil and good,
  Is aslant far back in the rear;
Windfalls are there, former food of the pair,
  The price of those apples is dear.

The "Lovely and Lame" refreshed by the fruit,
  Continue their way up the slope;
'Tis of peace, not of strife, this tree of life,
  Gives to the children of hope.
Though in gardens of God, Adam and Eve,
  Made there in the trees a mistake,
You, too, have a tree, that grows true and free,
  Be sure and of that one partake.

In the gardens of God, both of the trees
  In substance of all have their birth;
In same salts of the soil, roots find their coil,
  Trunks reaching to heaven from earth.
One tree is behind, the other before,
  Both kissed by dew and the sun;
Race is granted its choice, by the great voice,
  God's nadir and zenith are one.

H. S. LEVALLEY, A. T.,
Editor Kankakee (Ill.) Telepsychist.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1998a Christoph Colomb, Montreal, Que., Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Constitutional Amendments

Local Union 261, Scranton, Pa.

—Resolution and Amendment—

Whereas, The local unions of our U. B. have been subjected to a great amount of annoyance and expense during the past two years through the uncalled-for amendments to our General Constitution sent out for referendum vote without the endorsement of the G. E. B.; therefore, we, the members of L. U. 261 of Scranton, Pa., in called meeting assembled, recommend that Sec. 237 be amended by striking out all after the word "vote" on the sixth line.

Local Unions 339 and 1476 Fort Worth, Texas.

Sec. 57 to be stricken out.

Sec. 131 to be amended by substituting the following:

"Sec. 131. Where there are ten or more L. U.'s in a State they must be affiliated with a State Council, holding at least one meeting a year, composed exclusively of delegates from L. U.'s of the U. B.; electing such officers and adopting such laws by referendum vote of affiliated unions as they may deem necessary in organizing and strengthening the L. U.'s of the State. All laws of State Councils must be approved by the G. P. of this U. B., and all officers and members of State Councils shall be held responsible for compliance with all laws governing the U. B.

In advocating the striking out of Section 57, which requires applicants to be citizens of the United States or Canada, or declare their intentions, we claim that it is an injustice to the southern border of the United States, and especially to the Mexican mechanic. Worthy in every way, he is too suspicious and patriotic to qualify on such requirements and becomes a potent factor in the hands of those who cut wages and lengthen hours, and we feel that it is a still greater injustice to include his country—Mexico—in the jurisdiction of the U. B. and yet exclude him from mem-

bership. We claim, also, that it is a refutation of our name as a brotherhood of America to include citizens of only two countries of America as eligible to membership; that as an organization of mechanics, organized to protect and develop our trade, we have no consistent right to draw race lines; sufficient skill to command journeyman's wages is and must be the only requirements of a candidate. So let us strike out this Section 57 and be just, fair and consistent.

The amendment to Section 131, making it compulsory for every L. U. in the state to affiliate with its council, has become a necessity for the fullest development of our U. B. The system of organization adopted at the inception of the U. B., while an unquestionable success then, is proving utterly inadequate to meet the demands of our present gigantic membership. Many states, each holding a membership now equal to the membership of the U. B. a few years ago, demand a change in the form of self-government in keeping with our present growth, responsibilities and duties. Such claims and statements are based on and substantiated by the practical experience of the Texas State Council of Carpenters and Councils of other states where we have struggled for years to build up our state interests, with only one-third of the L. U.'s affiliated, and often not that many, and the other L. U.'s withholding their influence and support and denying their responsibilities to their state and licensed to do so in the present voluntary affiliation.

We condemn such irresponsible conduct of L. U.'s toward the U. B. and District Councils, and of mechanics toward the L. U.'s and we should condemn such action toward the State Councils. As organized mechanics, eternally guarding every interest of mechanics, we say that they must join a L. U. and assume responsibilities that alone install and establish a living wage and consistent hours of labor. A L. U. must be chartered in the U. B. and must affiliate with the D. C.—three compulsory affiliations to be honored in order to be respected as a responsible mechanic, and now, with the growth of our U. B., comes the need of the fourth compulsory affiliation—that with the State Council. As men, and no less as mechanics, we have responsibilities and interests, locally, nationally and most assuredly in our state, that we must assume, protect and develop to be responsible.

It is the responsibilities assumed that make men and make unions; where such are denied and evaded they become the faintest shadows of their own pretentions, and so with the State Council. With only a portion of the L. U.'s affiliated, it is not a State Council, merely an effort to be one; with every L. U. attached to it, it must be responsible for the State, and can be. The per capita can be reduced to a minimum, the interest spread over the entire state, and the responsibilities justly distributed among all the L. U.'s affiliated. The State Council then can and will develop into one of the strongest wings of the U. B. and eventually into a sub-division of the systematic management of a business that is fast becoming too gigantic for one office or one man to do justice to.

Local Union 1330, Holyoke, Mass., and Local Union 1464, Attleboro, Mass., et al.

The following to be added to Sec. 131:

State Councils organized by any D. C., L. U., member or members in two (2) or more States may be approved by the G. P. if in his judgment it is for the benefit of the U. B.

Any State Council comprising more than one State that has been disapproved by the G. P. shall be illegal and disband at once.

Any District Council, Local Union, member or members who continues to advocate or uphold such State Councils after being disapproved by the G. P. shall be expelled from the U. B.

The G. P. shall have power to enforce this section where he is satisfied of its violation.

Local Union 769, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Amend Sec. 131 by inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 131. State Councils may be formed voluntarily by local unions of the U. B. of any State or Province, and Interstate Councils may be formed by local unions of two or more States or Provinces. Such Councils may have power to adopt by referendum vote of the L. U.'s affiliated such laws as will assist in organizing and strengthening the L. U.'s of their respective States or Provinces. All laws of State, Province or Interstate Councils must be submitted to the G. P., and unless in conflict with the general constitution of the U. B., shall be approved by the said officer."

Local Union 296, Ensley, Ala.

Sec. 45 to be amended by striking out the words, "licensed State" (accountant) in the third line and inserting instead the words, "certified public" (accountant).

Sec. 236 to be amended by inserting after the letter "G. S." on fifth line the following words, "without comment in the official notice sent out by the G. S. by any officer or member of the U. B."

Sec. 237 to be amended by inserting after the word "vote" on sixth line the following words, "without comment in the official notice sent out by the G. S. by any officer or member of the U. B."

Chattanooga, Tenn., District Council.

Sec. 131 to be amended as follows: Add on first line after the words "State Councils" the words "Tri-State or District Councils," making the first line read: "State Councils, Tri-State Councils or District Councils may be formed voluntarily," etc.

Also, strike out the word "State" on fifth and sixth lines and insert the word "all," making it read, "all Councils," instead of "State Councils."

Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

New section. Every organizer or deputy working for the U. B. shall have registered at the G. O. the name of the town or city that he considers his home town or home city. No organizer or deputy shall be allowed hotel expenses when working in his home town or home city. Every organizer or deputy working for the U. B. shall every work day mail to the G. P. a postal report card, said card to be furnished by the G. O. The card shall be so mailed that it will bear the postmark of the town or city where it is mailed. There shall be nothing written on said card except the proper address on one side, and on the other side the date, month and name of city where mailed, and a statement where the organizer or deputy intends to be the following day. All report cards received by the G. P. during the quarter shall be submitted, with organizer's and deputy's bills, to the G. E. B. at their quarterly meetings. The G. E. B. shall compute the number of days each organizer or deputy has worked in each town or city. Their findings to be published in the G. E. B. minutes.

Local Union 7 offers the above amendment for the purpose of keeping the local unions better informed as to where organizers or deputies are working and for the purpose of a more just allowance to organizers and deputies.

Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.

—Old Age or Superannuation Pension—

New section. Any member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. who shall have been a member of that U. B. in good standing for a period of 20 years, and shall have attained the age of 60 years, shall, upon application to the G. E. B., furnishing them with sufficient proof, be entitled to a pension of $12 per month, less the monthly dues of the L. U. of which he is a member. The above mentioned pension to be paid out from a special fund set apart for that purpose. And it is further provided that any member who by reason of sickness, lack of employment, or any good reason, shall have lapsed or been suspended not to exceed two years, and who shall have been a member in good standing for two separate periods of not less than 10 years each, shall be entitled to all the benefits provided in this section. The provisions of this section to be in full force and effect on January 1, 1915.

Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 109 to be stricken out and the following inserted instead:

Sec. 109. A member taking out a clearance card shall pay into the L. U. accepting the clearance card a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee.

Local Union 103, Birmingham, Ala.

Sec. 32 to be amended by striking out all, beginning with the word "the" on tenth line, and all on the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteeenth and sixteenth line and by inserting the following instead, "The G. P. may appoint, with the consent of a majority of the G. E. B., any member of the U. B. in good standing as an organizer, unless he has been endorsed for that position by the D. C. of his home district or by his L. U. if no D. C. exists. There shall not be

more than one organizer for each 8,000 members of the U. B. In no case shall an organizer be sent into any city or district without first notifying the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction. The G. P. shall publish in The Carpenter each month a list of cities in which an organizer has been during the preceding month, the name of the organizer and the date of his arrival and departure from each city.''

Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sec. 116 to be amended to read:

Sec. 116. A semi-beneficial member shall be entitled to a funeral donation of

$25 for one year's membership.
$50 for two years' membership.
$75 for three years' membership.
$100 for four years' membership.

Payable out of the General Fund, provided at time of death he is in good standing in accordance to the general constitution and by-laws. He shall not be entitled to the donations specified in Secs. 112, 113 and 114.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That the convention at Washington instruct the G. E. B. to create a fund to be known as the Sick Fund, and that out of such fund a weekly donation be paid to members in good standing at the rate of $5 per week for at least 13 weeks in any one year, under proof of certificate from the L. U. to which the member belongs. Said fund to be controlled and payments made by the G. T.

Local Union 723, Newark, N. J.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That L. U. 723 would suggest that the general convention devise ways and means to abolish the working card system throughout the entire jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and establish a law providing that any member in good standing be allowed to work on his due book throughout the entire jurisdiction of said U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Local Union 14, San Antonio, Tex.

Sec. 57 to be amended by adding the word ''Mexico'' before the words ''or must'' on third line; the section as amended to read:

Sec. 57. Any candidate applying for admission in any L. U. under the jurisdiction of the U. B. must be a citizen of the United States, Canada or Mexico, or must furnish proof of his intention to become a citizen.

Local Union 1125, Central Falls, R. I.

Sec. 12 to be amended by striking out the third word on first line and inserting instead, ''shall be paid by the U. B. all other expenses,'' making the section to read:

Sec. 12. The mileage shall be paid by the United Brotherhood; all other expenses for the attendance of said delegates shall be defrayed by the local union they respectively represent.

Sec. 62 to be amended by striking out the second word of second line, viz: ''sub-contract.''

Sec. 63 to be amended by inserting between the fourth and fifth word the word ''sub-contract.''

Sec. 106 to be amended by inserting after the second word of fifth line the words ''nor pay any working card,'' making the section to read:

Sec. 106. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent for not more than one month into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card nor pay any working card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

Local Union 495, Streator, Ill.

—Resolution No. 1—

Whereas, There are several woodworking factories and planing mills engaged in the manufacture of articles used in the general offices of the various national unions and in the meeting halls of their affiliated local unions, such as desks, tables, chairs, pedestals, gavels, ballot boxes, charter and picture frames, flags

and banner poles, badge and flag cases; and,

Whereas, Manufacturers that are fair and are employing union skilled labor exclusively are using non-union supplies and wooden receptacles in the following articles: Cigar boxes, cigarmakers' molds and presses, broom handles, wood lasts for shoemakers, wooden hat blocks for hatters, all of which are used by union workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That local unions, officers and members of the U. B. use their best efforts in their respective union districts to organize all kindred branches of the woodworking industry, especially where edge tools are used, also dimension, circular and band saw woodwork; and be it further

Resolved, That the G. P. use his best efforts in assisting local unions and district councils to organize the workers engaged at such kindred branches of the woodworking industry, and that he insist on applying the U. B. label on all such woodwork.

—Resolution No. 2—

Whereas, Several U. B. local unions located in coal mining districts in the State of Illinois have submitted much matter of a grievous nature against the coal miners at the past four conventions, appealing to the delegates and general officers to investigate the many items of grievance in connection with the jurisdictional contention existing between carpenters and miners; and,

Whereas, The principal grievance is that miners claim jurisdiction over U. B. members in several districts and insist on our members joining the Miners' Union, especially those members who are continually at the mines, but also carpenters who are engaged but temporarily; and,

Whereas, The coal miners make a scale of wages of $2.50 per day for shaft carpenters (as they call them), making a difference in wage scales between shaft carpenters and city or town carpenters of 50 cents to $1.45 per day; and,

Whereas, In several districts the mine boss and the shaft carpenters and those temporary employes build and repair their coal miners' houses in defiance of the trade rules of the carpenters in the city or district, especially in the coal mining districts, and the building interests, or the building contractor and the union carpenters are hampered to a great extent, as the low wages paid the shaft carpenters are advanced from all sides to the U. B. mechanics and causes much dissension, to the detriment of the latter workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all delegates of the U. B. to the Washington, D. C., convention representing U. B. local unions in coal mining districts meet in special session at the convention and devise ways and means whereby the grievances will receive due attention at the convention, and that if this matter should get the usual cold shoulder, that these delegates advise their local unions of the convention's action, and that these affected coal mining local unions club together and elect a representative to be sent to the A. F. of L. convention meeting in Rochester, N. Y., next November to take the grievance up at that assembly.

Local Union 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Sec. 74 to be amended by striking out the first word "less" on second line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "more," making the section to read:

Sec. 74. The initiation fee of all members shall not be more than five dollars, etc.

Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 32 to be amended to read, after the letters "G. E. B." on tenth line, as follows: The G. P. shall appoint the officers of the G. E. B. as organizers in their respective districts between board meetings, and they to have supervision over organizers and methods of organizing in said district and appoint one organizer from each district whose efficiency shall be approved by the G. E. B. or the G. E. B. officer of said district, and when the G. E. B. deem it necessary to employ more organizers as a request is made by a D.

C. or L. U. for organizers the G. P. shall refer same to the G. E. B., and if approved the quota called for shall be appointed and their request granted, and said extra appointments shall cease when exigency expires. Said organizers shall make a daily report by first-class mail to the G. P. on printed forms furnished by the G. O., and the G. T. shall demand an itemized bill monthly, properly attested, from said organizers for expenses incurred, and said bills shall be submitted to the G. E. B. quarterly. The G. P. shall sign all charters, etc. (from seventeenth line the section to remain in its present reading.)

Sec. 80 to be stricken out entirely.

Sec. 46 to be amended by striking out all after the word "organization" on fourth line and substituting the following: "and expenditures for same to be paid out of the general fund, and if said fund is depleted or insufficient to properly finance the expenses of the organization by whatsoever legitimate cause, the G. E. B. shall levy a per capita tax to be paid out of the funds of the local unions or as the local unions may deem best." From sixth line the section to remain in its present reading.

Local Union 1618, Sacramento, Cal.

Sec. 32 to be amended by striking out all after the letters "G. E. B." on tenth line to the letter "U," inclusive, on sixteenth line.

New section to be known as

Sec. 17a. It shall be the duty of the general convention to determine how many organizers shall work in each of the districts, and said organizers shall be elected by the district in which they reside, and under no circumstances shall an organizer be sent to any other district to represent the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Any member in good standing one year previous to the general elections shall be eligible to that office, and any L. U. or D. C. may nominate any member within their district, either through mail or delegate to the convention.

New section to be known as

Sec. 17b. The G. P. shall have supervision over the organizers, but must act in accordance with Sec. 17a. The G. E. B. shall have the power to suspend any organizer failing to attend to his duties or if found not acting to the best interests of the U. B. An organizer's term of office shall be two years.

Local Unions 795 and 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

Sec. 8 to be amended by striking out all after the word "required" on tenth line.

Reasons: The section as it stands is discriminating. It allows every member or officer, local or national, to represent his L. U. as a delegate to the convention except the organizer. It is detrimental to the best interest of the U. B., as it deprives our membership of the benefit of the broad national experience of these men.

Local Union 341, Chicago, Ill.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That the U. B. convention to be held in Washington, D. C., next September be requested to rule that the universal working card be granted to all members of this union that are in good standing in the jurisdiction of the Chicago (Ill.) D. C.

Local Union 416, Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 109 to be amended by striking out the words "six months" on second line and inserting "two years."

Local Union 495, Streator, Ill.

Sec. 72 be amended by striking out all after the word "five" on ninth line.

New section to be known as

Sec. 72a. Any practical, experienced carpenter that may become an employing contractor or join the organization when he is an employer shall work in harmony with and in the best interests of the U. B., and if found working detrimental to the members' interests of the L. U. to which he belongs he shall be reported to his L. U., and if the offense is of a serious nature the L. U. shall report the offense to the general officers, subject to a fine, and he cannot hold office when charges are pending against him.

—Resolution—

Whereas, The delegates to the Des Moines convention went on record as favoring the building and maintaining of a home to care for the old, aged and sick members of the U. B., and after much favorable discussion on the above matter, that body of delegates instructed the general officers to devise ways and means whereby a beneficial home could be provided and the manner it could be supported and to furnish their data and plans to the next following convention, to convene in Washington, D. C.; and,

Whereas, This question came before the three previous conventions, but nothing was done officially until the Des Moines convention, and the delegates, seeing that the question of providing a home was daily and yearly pressing itself forward from the membership in several districts of the U. B., and the delegates there assembled, knowing that this question appeals to the manhood and obligation of every member in order as his respective duty to help the aged and homeless, the sick and helpless, as some day it may fall to the lot of the healthy and the strong to look to whom should be his friend; and,

Whereas, Our general officers have been familiar with the growing demands of our aged and sick, thousands have given this charitable work much study, knowing it is exemplified in the magnificent beneficial home built and owned and controlled by the International Typographical Union, an organization with one-fourth less membership than the U. B., and some of our general officers, while traveling in the interest of the U. B., have stopped off on their way to investigate the workings of this charitable home, will no doubt be well informed to submit a feasible plan to the Washington convention that will be acceptable to that body of delegates; and,

Whereas, The medical fraternity of the country, especially the members of that profession that have taken up the work of the cure of phthisis in its first stages, have gone on record and declared that cures can be accomplished in other States with a lower atmosphere as well as on the western hills of the State of Colorado; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Washington convention take action on the report of the general officers, subject to the approval of the rank and file of the membership; and be it further

Resolved, That any L. U. or D. C. or member of local union in any State that may have anything to offer relative to the securing of grounds, building and maintaining a home as per plan submitted by the general officers, especially of a self-supporting nature, that such suggestions or propositions have due consideration by the special committee that may be appointed at the convention on the building of the home in question, and that propositions from local unions, district councils or members on the subject be submitted to the rank and file for their approval or rejection.

Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal.

—Resolution—

Whereas, Under the present capitalistic and competitive system a great number of our members are continuously out of employment; and,

Whereas, This condition not only causes much hardship and suffering among our brothers and their families, but also is detrimental to the progress and best interests of our entire U. B.; and,

Whereas, Relief from this deplorable condition can only be obtained through co-operative action; and,

Whereas, Several labor organizations, especially the Woodworkers' Union of Germany and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, have established and are successfully conducting an unemployment benefit fund; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of establishing an unemployment benefit fund for our U. B.; and be it further

Resolved, That our general officers be and are herewith instructed and authorized to obtain all possible information and data on this subject and to draw up the

laws and regulations for the establishment and conducting of an unemployment benefit fund and submit them to a referendum vote at an early date.

Local Union 309, New York City.

—Resolution—

Whereas, One of the most serious problems confronting labor is unemployment. While less serious at times of so-called prosperity, millions of unemployed vainly seek employment in times of industrial depression, or so-called financial panics. Unemployment is the root evil of almost all social diseases, such as child labor, lack of education, long hours of labor, low wages, starvation, crimes, etc. Unemployment is inseparable from the wage system; therefore, as long as the present system of wage slavery exists the problem of unemployment cannot be solved. Under capitalism a reserve army of unemployed is a living necessity. Without such an army at its disposal capitalism would go bankrupt in short order. The present profit system would immediately collapse in itself if one man would not depend upon the other for a job. No strikes would be necessary to shorten the hours of labor or increase the wages of those who today work long hours and still remain in abject poverty. Recognizing the above facts; be it

Resolved, That it should be one of the objects of our organization to propagate among our members the abolishment of the present wage system and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, where the problem of unemployment, with all the accompanying misery, will be banished from the human race; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to our members the discussion and the study of the so-called social question at the meetings of their respective local unions for the purpose of arriving at an intelligent understanding and conclusion.

—Resolution—

Whereas, the growth in membership of a labor organization is regarded as a sure sign of its internal health. But it is not sufficient to induce and encourage the men standing outside the labor movement to join our ranks. It is also imperative to educate our membership as to the morals, ethics and the necessity of a labor union. Problems of the most intense character today occupy the mind of almost every man. The high cost of living, the uncertainty of employment and unemployment are problems under which all the members of the working class suffer. Magazines and newspapers are today, with a few exceptions, owned and controlled by our common enemy, and instead of enlightenment, are spreading false teachings.

We, the 200,000 members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., command the means of employing our own teachers, and imbuing our members with the proper spirit to become able and faithful soldiers of the cause to which they are enlisted. We cannot expect that our General Secretary, while supervising the clerical work of our organization, can spare enough time to act as editor of The Carpenter; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the delegates, in convention assembled, that we instruct and empower our incoming G. E. B. to employ an able literary man, well versed in economic problems occupying the minds of the human race, and especially well versed in the problems confronting the modern labor movement, as editor of our official organ, The Carpenter.

Sec. 18 to be amended by striking out the words, "Two General Vice-Presidents," on second line, and inserting the words, "First and Second President."

Sec. 19 to be amended by inserting, after the first line, General President, etc., a new line reading, "The First General Vice-President $1,500 annually."

Sec. 34a to be amended to read:

"Sec. 34a. It shall be the duty of the First General Vice-President to devote all his time to the solution of the shop and mill question. It shall be his duty to supervise and direct, in conjunction and with the sanction of the G. P. and G. E. B., all efforts toward organizing the men employed in the woodworking industry. He shall be the executive officer of a Union Label Department and shall direct the efforts of our members working in shops and mills to shorten

the hours of labor and raise their standard of wages. He shall, through the columns of our official journal, The Carpenter, publish a quarterly report giving an account of his activities. He shall also gather and publish data as to the number of organized and unorganized men working in shops and mills and their condition in regard to hours and wages.''

—Resolution—

Whereas, All the large department stores of New York City employ union carpenters under union conditions except R. H. Macy & Co. Two years ago, the New York D. C. undertook to organize the carpenters at Macy's, but the owner of the concern, Mr. Strauss, absolutely refused to grant the demand of our union and ever since strikebreakers have been employed by Mr. Strauss, and

Whereas, Since the introduction of cement (reinforced) on a large scale, used in the erection of buildings, a large number of our men have been employed in making what is generally known as concrete forms. The employers, organized as the ''Concrete Alliance,'' are working under a mutual agreement with our organization; at almost every job where concrete forms are erected union men are employed, except at the erection of our subway, owned and controlled, as almost the whole street railway system of Greater New York is owned and controlled, by Mr. Belmont, and

Whereas, Hundreds of carpenters are employed on our elevated, subways and street cars, and in its repair shops, under nonunion conditions, and

Whereas, both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Strauss are members of the Civic Federation, an organization formed, as alleged, for the purpose of establishing peace and harmony between capital and labor, and

Whereas, We are absolutely opposed to such harmony between capital and labor as that here above mentioned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of our organization shall sever their connection with the Civic Federation; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Civic Federation, to R. H. Macy & Company and to Mr. Belmont.

Local Union 1151, Batavia, N. Y.

—Resolution—

(Submitted to Des Moines convention and resubmitted by above L. U.)

Whereas, There are in our ranks old men who have been identified with the movement since its inception, helped to build up our present organization and have been the pillars and backbone thereof; men who have borne the brunt of the battle and gone through all the hardships which the different strikes and lockouts forced upon them from time to time, and

Whereas, There is not up to now any provision made whereby they would receive any reward for their loyalty and steadfastness to our cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That our General Constitution be so amended that a fund be created guaranteeing to them a pension in their old days, when they are no more able to follow their occupation for a livelihood.

New section governing old age pension to read:

''Any member who has been twenty-five years a member of the U. B. continuously and has reached the age of sixty years, and is incapacitated to such an extent that he cannot earn over 75 per cent. of the wages in the district in which he works, shall be entitled to $150 (one hundred and fifty dollars) per year, to be paid quarterly by the General Treasurer upon the recommendation of the local of which he is a member and the approval of the General Treasurer and General Secretary.

Constitution and Rules for Tool Insurance Fund

(Submitted to Salt Lake City convention and re-submitted by L. U. 1151.)

—Preamble—

As it is a well-known fact that carpenters and joiners, cabinetmakers, etc., cannot get protection against loss of tools by fire from any insurance company, because their business necessitates the removal of their tools from job to job at short intervals, and such removal would in each instance terminate the policy of insurance, unless consent thereto of the insurance company be first obtained, and the policy transferred in accordance therewith, which is impossible now; therefore,

All subscribing to this fund agree by their

signatures in their membership book, which contains this constitution, to form a voluntary Mutual Relief Society, composed of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and no other.

—Name and Jurisdiction—

The name of the society is: Mutual Tool Insurance Society of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The jurisdiction of this society shall extend to every place where the U. B. has a local union.

—Objects—

Section 1. This is a mutual benefit fund, the object of which is to indemnify its members for loss of tools sustained by them either through fire or explosion, or through flooding or collapse caused by fire.

Sec. 2. The loss sustained shall, when proven, be indemnified at the actual value of the tools so destroyed, but in no case shall the indemnity exceed the amount for which said tools were insured.

Sec. 3. It is hereby expressly provided that with respect to the obligation assumed by members of this fund, each member shall be liable for losses arising only in proportion to the value entered on his membership book.

—Officers—

Sec. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Bookkeeper, three Trustees and a Board of Management.

Sec. 5. The G. P. of the U. B. shall ex-officio be President of this society. The G. S. of the U. B. shall ex-officio be Secretary of this society. And the G. T. of the U. B. shall ex-officio be Treasurer of this society. The G. E. B. of the U. B. shall be ex-officio the Board of Management of this society. The foregoing officers shall not receive any salary, but shall be entitled only to the actual expenses incurred by them on behalf of this society.

Sec. 6. The Bookkeeper shall be a paid employe, and his salary shall not exceed four dollars ($4) per day of eight (8) hours, and he shall be selected and employed by the Secretary.

Sec. 7. The three Trustees shall be elected by the members of the society, and shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents (50c) per hour for time actually spent in the service of the society and expenses.

The election of the Trustees shall be by ballot. Nominations to be made by members of this society from every L. U. three months before election and the names of the nominees published in the next issue of The Carpenter. Election to be by printed ballots containing the names of all nominees, furnished to the local unions by the Secretary, and a plurality to elect. Only members of this society to vote, and their ballots to be identified by their book number. All ballots to be forwarded by the L. U. to the Secretary, and canvassed and result announced by the Board of Management.

The term of office of the Trustees shall be for three years, so divided that the term of one Trustee shall expire each year. None but members of this society shall be eligible as Trustees.

Sec. 8. The Board of Management superintends the management of the affairs of the society.

Sec. 9. The President shall supervise the affairs of the society between the meetings of the Board of Management and decide all grievances or appeals of members, subject to appeal to the Board of Management, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall furnish all supplies, preserve all correspondence, issue all calls for assessments on the members, employ the Bookkeeper, see that the accounts of the Bookkeeper are in proper shape, receive all moneys from local unions and receipt therefor, and turn over all such receipts to the Treasurer on the same day, keep record of the names and amount of insurance of all members, pass on all claims, and see that the reserve funds in the local unions are kept as per this constitution, and perform such other duties as are necessary under this constitution.

Sec. 11. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, book same to the credit of the members paying same, pay all bills and losses on warrant signed by the President and Secretary, and perform such other duties as required by this constitution.

He shall submit his accounts to the Trustees for audit when called upon to do so, and bank all moneys in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25) received by him in the name of the society. It shall require the signatures of the Treasurer and Secretary to draw money from the bank.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to examine and audit the accounts of this society every six months, and, in conjunction with the President, Secretary and Treasurer, determine the amount of the assessment to be paid by the members.

Sec. 13. The Bookkeeper shall keep all accounts of this society, subject to instructions from the Secretary, and has an advisory voice, but no vote, at the meetings of the Board of Management.

—Membership—

Sec. 14. Any member of the U. B. who employs tools of his own to the value of twenty-five dollars ($25) and who acknowledges his agreement with this constitution by his signature subscribed upon the membership book, and pays 10 per cent. of the value of the insurance to be taken out by him into the guarantee fund, may be admitted to membership.

Sec. 15. No insurance shall be for less than twenty-five dollars ($25) and none shall be higher than one hundred dollars ($100), but every member has the right to raise his insur-

ance from twenty-five dollars ($25) to any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or to reduce the same to any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) at any meeting of his Local Union.

Sec. 16. In case of increase of insured value, as per Sec. 13, the difference in the 10 per cent. guarantee fund must accompany the application of the member. In case of reduction, the difference will be returned by the Local Union as soon as the change is recorded and approved by the G. O.

Sec. 17. Of the 10 per cent. paid by each member into the guarantee fund 7-10 shall be forwarded to the G. O. and 3-10 shall remain in charge of the L. U.

Sec. 18. When a member resigns from the society, or is dropped from the membership in the U. B., his deposit shall be returned to him after deducting 10 per cent. for cost of administration, provided he has not received any benefit or fire loss during said period of membership. If the member is in arrears of assessments or dues at the time of his resignation or withdrawal, such arrears must either be previously paid or be deducted from the amount to be returned to him. The amount so due shall be paid within four weeks of said cessation of membership.

Sec. 19. In case of the death of the member, without he having received any benefit for loss by fire, the full amount, 10 per cent., shall be returned to his beneficiaries within two weeks.

Sec. 20. As soon as any member has been indemnified for any loss sustained by him his membership expires and the sum paid by him into the guarantee fund is forfeited to the society; but such member can be readmitted as a new member according to this constitution.

Sec. 21. When the total amount in the treasury falls below 10 per cent. of insured value, the Secretary and Trustees must levy an assessment on all members of a tax sufficient to restore the fund to said 10 per cent. guarantee.

Sec. 22. Every member not paying said tax or assessment within one week after the date set by the Secretary for payment of same shall forfeit his membership and be dropped from the roll, but must have been notified at least one week previous by the F. S. of his L. U.

Sec. 23. Each member of this society who has been notified by the F. S. of the L. U. to pay his assessment shall pay the sum of 5 cents for such notice.

Sec. 24. Every member of this society suffering loss of tools by fire, water, etc., as per this constitution, shall, inside of four days after investigation, be paid such sum as the investigating committee shall decide is due him; but in no case shall such amount exceed the sum for which he is insured.

No loss shall be paid which is caused by the member working on Sunday or legal holidays, or by performing labor in violation of the trade rules.

Sec. 25. Each new member shall upon his admission receive a membership book, which shall have a serial number and contain the constitution, which shall be signed by the member. This book shall contain the name and number of the L. U. of the member, also his ledger number, the amount of insurance, and shall be signed by the Bookkeeper and President. The price of the membership book is to be paid on delivery.

Sec. 26. The society does not undertake any guarantee for the deposit of a member who has not personally signed his membership book.

Sec. 27. Any member who fails to pay his assessment on the expiration of the last period for payment forfeits his membership. But the acting officers may, at their discretion, reenroll such member within the next three months if he shall pay his assessment in the meantime.

Sec. 28. The Board of Management shall have the power to reject any applicant for admission, or to exclude from the society any member who is shown to have made false statements as to the value of his tools; the full amount of the deposit to the guarantee fund shall be returned to any member so excluded. The Board of Management shall have the power to at any time make, or cause to be made, an investigation in regard to any member.

Sec. 29. No officer or agent can accept deposit, initiation or guarantee fund from any one not a good standing member of the U. B. But exclusion from this society does not work suspension or exclusion from the U. B.

—Formation and Application of the Guarantee Fund—

Sec. 30. For the purpose of enabling the society to promptly indemnify its members in cases of loss and to cover the expenses of administration, a guarantee fund is created by collecting from every new member on his admission a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total sum he wishes to insure for.

Sec. 31. Upon the withdrawal of a member from the society the deposit of 10 per cent. is returned to such member. Ten per cent. of the deposit, however, is deducted and retained. This provision also applies to members who reduce the amount of their insurance, or who resign or are dropped from the U. B., but the whole deposit goes to the society as soon as a member receives indemnity for loss sustained.

Sec. 32. Whenever, by reason of indemnities paid or expenditures that have arisen, the guarantee fund shows a deficit, the members shall cover the same, each being required to pay in proportion to his deposit upon receipt of a notice from the Secretary or Bookkeeper and within the time prescribed by this constitution.

Sec. 33. Every member is required to make all payments due for the guarantee fund not

later than the day specified in the first notice received by him.

Sec. 34. In case a member fails to pay within the said time, he shall be called upon by special notice to fulfill his obligation within four weeks, and if he does not pay within the time indicated by such special notice, he shall forfeit his membership and all claims against this society. Ten cents (10c) must be paid for such special notice.

Sec. 35. Any member who neglects to report a claim for loss within three days after it has occurred forfeits his claim. Members when reporting their loss at their L. U. must identify themselves by their membership book.

—Local Rules—

Sec. 36. The F. S. of each L. U. will receive all moneys for the Tool Insurance Fund and will keep a separate book of accounts of all moneys received or expended for account of said fund. He shall make a monthly report to the G. O. All books of the new members will be issued by the G. O., forwarded to the F. S. of the L. U., who will see that the member signs same upon delivery to said member. All assessments paid by the said member must be entered by the F. S. on his membership book, together with date of payment and Secretary's signature, all on one line. All notices must be sent to the members by the F. S., also the addresses of all members of this society belonging to his L. U., together with the amount they are insured for. He shall turn over to the Treasurer of the L. U. at the close of each meeting all moneys received for the Tool Fund during the meeting, and take his receipt therefor.

Sec. 37. The Treasurer shall receive from the F. S. all moneys belonging to the Tool Insurance Fund, and give his receipt therefor. He shall deposit same in the bank in the name of the fund. He shall pay all legal bills against the fund, on an order drawn by the F. S. and countersigned by the President of the L. U. He shall make a monthly report of all moneys received and expended, and the standing of the fund in his hands, to the G. O., on blanks furnished by the G. O.

Sec. 38. The L. U. shall elect an Investigating Committee of three members. They must be members of the Insurance Society. It shall be their duty to investigate all claims for loss, determine the amount of damage, and certify such claims to the Treasurer for payment, on blanks specially furnished for that purpose. It shall require the signature of at least two members of this committee to a claim before same will be paid. They shall make a list of the tools lost and their value; and this list must be sworn to by the member making the claim. They shall also audit the books of the F. S. and Treasurer every quarter and certify the result of their audit to the L. U. and the G. O.

They shall receive fifty cents for each meeting, and be paid for time lost in the service of the fund at the union rate of their locality. They shall serve for a period of six months, and only members of this society shall be permitted to vote at their election.

Sec. 39. When there are less than five members of a L. U. belonging to this Insurance Society, the Trustees of the L. U. shall act as the Investigating Committee.

Sec. 40. The three-tenths of the Guarantee Fund which remains in charge of the L. U., together with all receipts for notices, forms the local fund from which local fire losses and cost of administration are in the first instance to be paid. All such expenses must be certified in detail to the G. O. monthly; and every quarter, or oftener, if necessary, the Treasurer of the General Fund will forward to the L. U. the amount so expended by them, from the Guarantee Fund at headquarters. Assessments paid by members to their L. U. must be at once forwarded to the Secretary at the G. O.

Sec. 41. The salaries to be paid to the financial secretary and treasurer of the L. U. for their work in connection with this fund shall not exceed 3 1-2 cents per member up to four hundred (400) members; and 1 1-2 cents per member for every member over the 400 quarterly; and this amount will be paid in equal parts from the fund.

Sec. 42. Any member dissatisfied with the amount awarded him by the Investigating Committee, or who has any grievance, may appeal to the President, as per Sec. 9.

Sec. 43. Every member shall be paid the amount of loss sustained by him within four days after the Investigating Committee has approved same.

Sec. 44. In case of loss by fire, the member must immediately notify the F. S. of his L. U., who, in turn, shall notify the Investigating Committee.

Sec. 45. The members of the U. B. belonging to this society, and taking clearance cards from the L. U. to another, shall be in immediate benefit in the L. U. they deposited their card in; and the local they cleared from shall forward to the L. U. they cleared to the three-tenths of the local guarantee fund of such member immediately upon receipt of clearance coupon properly signed.

Sec. 46. When a member resigns, he shall do so in writing, forwarding such resignation, together with his membership book, to the F. S. of L. U., who will see that all dues and assessments are paid as per Sec. 18, and then return the balance of guarantee fund less 10 per cent., to said member, taking his receipt therefor. He will then forward the membership book to the General Secretary, who will pay the balance due them on said book.

—Amendments and Considerations—

Sec. 47. Amendments or alterations of these laws, when signed by at least twenty-five members of the society and approved by the Board of Management, shall be submitted to

the referendum vote of the members of the society, and, if approved by a majority vote, be adopted. Members must vote on a slip furnished by the G. O. and write their name, book number and number of their L. U. on said slip, and forward said vote to the General Secretary.

Local Union 660, Springfield, Ohio.

Sec. 152 to be amended by striking out all after the word "rate" on second line to the word "warrant" on third line, and inserting the words: "one dollar per day." Also by striking out the word "relief" on eighth line and inserting the word "pay."

Official

To the Members of all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

On May 31, 1912, a circular was mailed to our Local Unions by L. U. 898 of Benton Harbor, Mich., relating to the establishment of a mineral bath house at that place for the treatment of stomach, kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles.

This circular contains, among others, the following statements:

"On the first Tuesday in April, this year, we had our sub-committee on hand in Indianapolis at the meeting of the General Executive Board to more fully explain the proposition as it appeals to us, and from the hearty assurances of support given us by the General President, General Secretary and a majority of the General Executive Board, we feel perfectly justified in asking all locals in joining hands with us in this, our common cause."

"Will you always remember that the General Executive Board, as well as the General Officers, are on record as favorable to this measure?"

The G. P., the G. S., the G. T. and members of the General Executive Board have neither gone on record, nor in any other manner endorsed either the matter set forth in the circular or any other proposition of the kind.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof."

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Akron, O.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Cleveland, O.
Dayton, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Omaha, Neb.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Wichita Falls, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Uniontown, Pa.
Wilton, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.
Wheeling, W. Va.
New Smyrna, Fla.
Navasota, Tex.
Auburn, R. I.
Little Rock, Ark.

Total, 8 Local Unions.

Expulsion

Fred Johnson, a member of L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., was expelled by the L. U. for selling his due-book to one Albert Carlson.

Correspondence

Convention Call, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer,
112 Florence Street,
Ottawa, Ont., July 6, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Provisional Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The twenty-eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Armouries building, Huskisson street, city of Guelph, Province of Ontario, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 9, 1912, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The delegates assembled at Calgary last year chose Guelph as the next meeting place, and it will be a striking tribute to the enthusiasm and enduring ability of the organized wage-workers of the "royal" and progressive city and surrounding industrial centers in the heart of the Province of Ontario to have a large representation of delegates from all over Canada in attendance. The bill of fare to be presented is one that will require the very best intelligence of the delegates to grapple with.

The past year has been replete with matters of vital interest to the workers, and the opponents of organized labor are very active, as will appear from the systematic and persistent endeavor being made in Canada and Great Britain to weaken regulations that were imposed for the protection of the working classes. Each year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the intricacy and difficulty of the problems to be dealt with by the Congress, and the Guelph convention will be no exception in this respect. Among other matters calling for immediate attention are the following:

1. Dominion and provincial legislation affecting labor interests.
2. The alien labor act and its utter uselessness to protect the working classes in its present cumbersome administration.
3. The immigration laws.
4. The eight-hour bill.
5. The workingmen's compensation acts in the various provinces—administration of by provincial governments and their interpretation by the courts.
6. Amendments to the industrial disputes and investigation act.
7. Clear definition of our position as wage-workers on the projected old age pension measure now before a special committee of the Dominion House of Commons.
8. Proposed amendments to the Dominion elections act, to make election day a public holiday and to abolish the $200 deposit now exacted.
9. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly, and many other features.

Never more than now has there been greater necessity for vigilance in safeguarding the rights of labor. Organized bodies on every hand are contesting for their own protection, and in this regard labor no longer has the field to itself. If labor is to receive its portion it will have to keep watchful every hour of every day.

Send your best, most experienced and faithful men to the convention, and elect them now. If you neglect to do so, don't complain that your particular interests have been overlooked or neglected. This is the time of prosperity, and labor must be prepared to do battle at every available opportunity if it is to keep up with the procession.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES C. WATTERS, President,
FRED BANCROFT, Vice-Pres.,
P. M. DRAPER, Secy.-Treas.,
Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C. Labor Temple

Editor The Carpenter:

I am forwarding to you a picture of the new Vancouver, B. C., Labor Temple, hoping you will give it a place in an early issue of the journal.

The temple is four stories above ground, with basement. Extreme measurements are 120 by 77 feet and 90 feet high. Top, or fourth, floor has two halls 43 by 74 feet, splendidly lighted, with six stained glass windows. The third floor has four meeting rooms and a suite of offices which are occupied by U. B. carpenters and painters.

The second floor has twenty suites of offices and rooms which are occupied by the Labor Temple Company, the Labor Council and various unions. The first floor is separated into seven stores and all are occupied.

There are altogether eight meeting rooms in the building, and these are occupied almost every night. In the basement is a large and well-conducted pool room, a printing office, tool room, etc.

The ground on which the temple stands was bought October 24, 1899, at a cost of $7,500. Conservative estimates now place the ground value at $125,000—a splendid proof of the wisdom of purchase at that time.

The contract price for the temple was $136,000—adding architect's fees, light fixtures, furniture, interest and other incidentals, brings the total cost up to $151,000, which, with site $125,000, makes the property value $276,000, all owned by unions and union men.

The officers of the Labor Temple are: President, James Brown, bricklayer; vice-president, John McMillan, painter; secretary-treasurer, James Campbell, U. B. carpenter; managing director, J. H. McVety, machinist.

—Directors—

J. W. Wilkins, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

R. P. Pettipiece, Typographical Union.

Murdock Mackenzie, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Ed Lothian, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Fred A. Hooper, Street Railway Employes' Union.

To say the unionists of Vancouver are proud of this magnificent building is putting it mildly and the effect is plainly seen in the increased interest being manifested in labor circles.

The United Brotherhood has very commodious quarters on the third floor, rooms No. 304-305, in which the financial secretary of L. U. 617 is to be found from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day. The District Council also has offices on the third floor in conjunction with L. U. 617.

The U. B. membership, since the moving into the new temple May 1, seem to have taken on a new lease of life and a splendid forward movement is in progress. We are fast regaining the position of eighteen months ago, when we had a closed shop, and if we can secure funds to carry on our present vigorous organizing campaign we will be in as good a position next year as before the strike of 1911.

Yours fraternally,

L. H. BURNHAM, Sec.-Treas. D. C.

Vancouver, B. C.

From Wheeling, W. Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

As this is the first time I have broken into print, I don't desire to take up much space, but there are some things I wish to mention which should interest every member of the U. B., particularly those brothers who are in the habit of violating Section No. 106 of the General Constitution relating to clearance cards. This violation no doubt is committed unintentionally on the part of some members, they not being familiar with the law, but in many cases it is done deliberately, and quite often by members who have been working in a district where the trade is well organized and carpenters receiving good wages and working under good conditions. But when going into a district where the trade is not so well organized or where open shop prevails (perhaps of no fault of the loyal members who constitute the local of that district), secure employment without ever consulting the officers as to the conditions of the trade, the scale of wages paid, hours of work, or anything else, and when approached by a brother member they will invariably give this answer: "Why, you have no union here; you have only a few members belonging to it. I belong to a local that is doing things. I don't think I will be here long and it would be too much bother to transfer my membership." And when we say: "You are violating the Constitution and should deposit your card with us," the answer is: "Well, you fellows get a union first, then come to me. Come out to our town and you will see a real union."

Now, brothers, you who do these things, let me ask you one question. How would you like to be in your brother's place who is isolated in some out-of-the-way community, striving to better his own and his fellow craftsmen's condition, contending with the hatchet-and-saw man, the jack-of-all-trades, the rural carpenter, who knows nothing of unionism, and then to be confronted with a superior intellectual brother trade unionist from a city where they do things?

There is another phase of this situation I wish to mention, and that is in regard to members being sent by an employer into an outside district to work. Section 106 says plainly: "Any member going into an outside district for an employer from his own district must take out his clearance card if he remains more than one month." Now, what does that mean? I had an experience with two brothers who were sent into this district temporarily. Cards were issued to the two brothers for the month with the advice that when that time had expired to deposit their cards with the local of this district. The matter was neglected by the two brothers, and when accosted by the business agent they stated that the secretary of their home local informed them that it was not necessary for them to transfer. The result was that charges had to be preferred against the two brothers.

I mention this instance to show that sometimes the officers are not familiar with the provisions of the Constitution or will deliberately advise brother members contrary to the general law.

If we are to have a good union of our craft we must at all times obey the laws of our organization, respect the trade rules of the district in which we work and when travel-

ing ourselves equipped with the proper passport, and then we will always be welcomed in any city in which we desire to hold forth for a while. Fraternally yours,

E. J. WEEKLEY,

Bus. Agt. Ohio Valley District Council.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Formation of Georgia State Council

Editor The Carpenter:

In response to a call sent out to all local unions of the State by the Macon (Ga.) D. C., to form a State Council, on June 27, 17 delegates, representing 10 local unions, met in Macon, Ga., and adopted a constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted to a referendum vote. The officers elected are: A. M. Copeland, president, Atlanta, Ga., and H. C. McMath, secretary-treasurer, Macon, Ga. Fraternally yours,

H. C. McMATH,

Secy.-Treas. Georgia State Council.

Editor The Carpenter:

In my capacity of a general organizer and by request of the officers of the Georgia State Council, I am sending you the following account of events in connection with the organizing of the aforementioned body for publication in our official journal.

It was a rather small but an enthusiastic bunch of Georgia wood butchers that assembled on Thursday, June 27, in Carpenters' Hall, Macon, and proceeded to organize a State Council of Carpenters for Georgia.

The call was sent out by the Macon District Council, and about one-half of the local unions of the State responded, which assures the success of the infant organization. The meeting was a very spirited one and some very sensible resolutions and a good set of laws were adopted for the governing of the new state body.

Brother D. F. Featherston, of Jacksonville, Fla., was present as a special deputy for General President Huber. Addressing the meeting, he made a rousing speech, giving sound advice, demonstrating the necessity and illustrating the usefulness of a state organization.

Brother A. M. Copeland, U. B. organizer for Georgia, also addressed the meeting and made a splendid talk, which was listened to with great interest. The writer, Organizer M. B. Hamilton, of Tennessee, happening to be in the city, also spoke, advocating better organization and closer affiliation of the various local unions and assisted Brother Copeland in his efforts to infuse new life into the Macon membership and local unions.

Brother J. F. Harbin, of Waycross, Ga., the next speaker, made a fine talk. In the course of his very interesting remarks he stated that about 100 per cent, of the craft in Waycross were organized.

Officers of the Council were elected as follows:

A. M. Copeland, Atlanta, president.

J. F. Hardin, Waycross, vice-president.

H. C. McMath, Macon, secretary-treasurer.

The Executive Board to consist of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and the following members: Jim Stevenson, Atlanta; A. V. Moore, Sylvista; W. H. Thomas, Macon; C. H. Pearson, Douglas, and W. D. Breedlove, Macon.

The meeting was a very harmonious one all through and the officers elected are good, loyal men and earnest workers, and everythink looks bright for the success of the State Council.

As a result of the meeting the Macon membership are taking renewed interest in their local unions and even non-union men have become aroused to the necessity of organization. The local unions in that city are taking in from 5 to 15 members every meeting night. Open meetings are being held each week and are well attended by the carpenters. Fraternally yours,

M. B. HAMILTON, General Organizer.

From Augusta, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly allow me space in the journal to express myself about conditions and work here in Augusta. The latter, I am pleased to say, is plentiful just now, and as to state of organization I can say that 90 per cent. of the carpenters in this city are in the union. Considering this favorable situation, we should be receiving better pay, however, 40 cents per hour is the best wage we can report. We have secured the eight-hour day

for outside carpenters and nine hours for the shop men. One of the largest shops, viz.: the Woodward Lumber Company shop, we have thoroughly organized, and others are coming our way. Early in the year we got together and began a lively campaign of education and organization and our efforts in this direction are now bearing fruit. We have among us the champion bunch of organizers of this section of the country and also had Brothers Singleton, Blackmore and Bean, general organizers, with us during the preceding six months. Things are looking bright for the carpenters at the present time.

Fraternally yours,

R. J. PALMER, B. A. L. U. 283.

Augusta, Ga.

Dedication of Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple

In August, 1892, labor leaders of Utica, N. Y., conceived the idea of erecting a home for the various labor organizations of that city. While the idea of erecting a temple for the labor unions had long been in the minds of many of those prominent in the labor movement at the time, it was not until August 1, 1892, that the idea was crystallized into the first step towards the realization of the project. By a resolution introduced at a meeting of the Utica Trades Assembly, Edward A. Bates took the initial step in the matter.

Last July 4 the culmination of those ideas and ideals, which in 1892 were scarcely more than dreams, was brought about through the dedication of the new Labor Temple, corner of Devereaux and Charlotte streets. The cornerstone of the building was laid just one year ago. At the dedication exercises Edward A. Bates, ''father'' of the Labor Temple project, had the honor of acting as master of ceremonies.

Owing to the fact that the arrival of President Sam Gompers, of the A. F. of L., was delayed by a wreck on the line, two sessions were held in place of the one program as planned.

The morning exercises in the Labor Temple were held in the large series of stores on the ground floor of the building.

Upon being introduced Mr. Bates spoke appreciatively of the honor bestowed upon him in delivering the new Labor Temple to the workingmen and women of Utica. He spoke of the long and hard struggle which preceded and made possible the dedication exercises. ''However, we are not going to speak of the storms and showers of the past, but of the sunshine of the present and future. This is a proud time for every workingman. To the delegates who met first in August, 1892, it is certainly a proud time. We have here the most magnificent building erected by organized labor in the State and in any other State. But we are not going to tell what we have done. We have with us today men apart from our movement, and they will tell us what they think of what we have done.''

Mr. Bates then introduced as the first speaker of the morning the mayor of Utica, Frank J. Baker, who was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Addresses were also delivered by President Daniel Harris, of the New York State Federation of Labor; Commissioner of Labor John Williams, of the State of New York; Urban Fleming, international president of the Mule Spinners' Union, and others, among whom was our General President, Wm. D. Huber.

He said that he was just as proud of the temple as any Utica workingman, and that Utica laborers had a right to be proud. The speaker referred to the difficulties experienced by those in charge of the project, and spoke appreciatively of the temple. ''I have traveled from one end to the other of this country and have never seen a prettier Labor Temple than you have in Utica,'' he said. ''I believe those in the city not connected with the movement are also proud of it. You have built this temple well. Don't think you have reached the acme of all desired. It's yours. Now keep it and progress. The labor movement has come to stay.'' He referred to the struggle of workingmen for years, and predicted that in spite of the fact that laborers were still in the fight, the end would be to their credit. He concluded his address by again congratulating Utica workingmen on their beautiful home.

President Sam Gompers was the only

speaker at the afternoon meeting. In his stirring address he said, in part:

"One hundred and thirty odd years ago a number of men met in Philadelphia in a hall not so large as this, not more beautiful than this, and far less commodious than this hall. Yet these men, realizing the condition in which the people of the colonies of America were living, striving and struggling, gave to the world a declaration, not only of a new government, a new republic, but in that Declaration of Independence, more than all else, a new measuring of the rights of man.

"When in the Declaration of Independence there were set forth reasons for the severance from the mother country, there were declared certain inalienable rights to which every man is entitled—the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. It was an inspiration to every man that he be recognized as a brother in the human family.

"Ever since we have gone on, and on, and on. On each re-occurring Fourth of July we celebrate the nation's natal day, singing the glory of men who struggled to make the republic a living reality. It behooves us not simply to glorify the past, but to stop and look back to see wherein we have failed and what the lesson teaches. If the present is only to glorify the past, then the lives of men who fought for the country have been lived in vain.

"With a country grand and beautiful, with the earth as rich as any on the globe, with 95,000,000 people as energetic, progressive, intelligent and self-restraining as in any portion of the civilized world—with all these if there be one man in all the country who walks about seeking the opportunity of obtaining work to secure bread for himself and his, it is a question mark behind every claim for progress and civilization.

"We know that without the instrumentality of the organization, the condition of workers would constantly deteriorate." President Gompers then mentioned the necessities of the laborer and characterized governments as of only two kinds. He said: "The first is such as is in the case of the Czar of Russia, who is supposed to possess all knowledge and power. The second the constitutional form of government in which the people are their own ruler and administrator.

"In the United States of America we do not want a czar. What we want is a people's government." The speaker mentioned the deliberations of the first French Assembly as to the cause of the downfall of a republic and then said: "Bear this in mind, my friends, the republic of the United States was not the first republic." He spoke of the cause leading to the opportunity for tyrants to find easy prey in the common people. "I ask you, my friends, is it not time to question if there are not special privileges, immunities here and there? Is there not an effort to take from the working people the right of association and to enter organized protest?

"But if I read the signs of the times aright, the labor movement is not to be outlawed. It expresses the American sentiment of character, citizenship and sovereignty, which no power on earth can down." President Gompers spoke of the demand of workingmen for their children and said: "We throw contempt into the teeth of those who besmirch our movement, which stands for human rights.

"And it is one of the world's greatest privileges that this fourth day of July, 1912, in celebration and in honor of that event, this temple of labor, erected by the sons of toil of your beautiful city of Utica, consecrated to the holy name of labor and liberty, is dedicated today.

"Despite all drawbacks and setbacks, the cause of labor is one of justice and freedom. It keeps the torch of freedom alight, the flame of liberty ablaze. It instills in our minds not only the duty, responsibility and obligation, but the rights which by God, nature and the constitution of our country, are ours. I bid you Godspeed in your task and may this temple of labor be consecrated to the idea and ideal of human brotherhood and your progress be unimpeded."

Following the address, those present gave three cheers for President Gompers.

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.—Edward Everett.

News Notes from Local Unions

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Our strike for better conditions still being on, it is imperatively necessary for all migrating carpenters to give this city a wide berth until such time as we are in a position to report the successful issue of our movement through the medium of this Journal. Help up to win out by keeping away.

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Paterson, N. J.—Local Union 325 of this city desires to give publicity to the fact that at a meeting held early in July, a testimonial was read and adopted in memory of Mr. James White, one of our esteemed and considerate employers, who believed the laborer was worthy of his hire, always acted accordingly, and who recently passed away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Collinsville, Okla.—Brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality, will please take notice that this town is a good place to stay away from at this time. We are overrun with carpenters in search of work, though there is absolutely no show for them or any newcomer until trade conditions have improved. Traveling brothers heed our advice and avoid Collinsville, Okla.

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Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Judging from the influx of idle carpenters, people in the North seem to be under the impression that there is no limit to the demand for men of the craft here. This is a mistake, there are plenty of men here to do all the work and some to spare. Trade conditions in this place are such that we would advise migrating brothers to keep away for the present, at least.

❖ ❖ ❖

Rock Island, Ill.—We regret to state that since last May, when we reported very poor trade conditions, no improvement has taken place that would warrant the influx of idle carpenters experienced this last two months. There is still a scarcity of work and some of our home men are idle. Traveling brothers are therefore advised to avoid the Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Mo.—So far we have conducted a very strenuous and successful organizing campaign for the year 1912. We have now a membership of over 100 and some more applications are pending. We accomplished this in part by lowering the initiation fee to $5.00 for the period of one month; it seemed to be the only way to reach certain men. Local Union 975 never before enjoyed such a large membership and at the same time the good will of the public as at present.

❖ ❖ ❖

Quebec, Can.—The situation here is of the most encouraging. At this time of writing (July 13), five of our employers have signed our agreement, and judging from reports coming in, our members are determined to firmly hold out and fight for their rights to the last ditch. At present we have 183 members out on strike. However, the bosses on their part also seem determined to give us a serious battle, which, by the way, we note with pleasure, for the harder the fight, the more glorious the victory will be for the victor.

❖ ❖ ❖

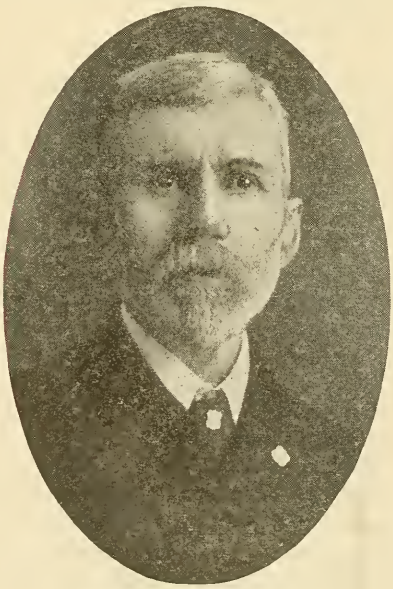
Portland, Ore.—In this city recently an incident occurred that shows not only fidelity to principle, but plainly emphasizes the altruistic spirit pervading the membership of our Local Unions here. Several years ago Mrs. Eva Shaffer was left a widow with five children to support. She was without means and was compelled to exercise the most rigid economy to support her children and keep them in school. With commendable persistence she struggled on, but was met with further reverses. Her little home was destroyed by fire, thus making her

struggle doubly hard. Learning of this sad case our Local Unions took immediate action and a number of our members volunteered to rebuild the little home, which has been completed without cost to the unfortunate widow.

❖ ❖ ❖

In Appreciation of 24 Years of Faithful Services

Montreal, Can.—The picture below is that of our venerable and loyal brother, Eugene Guilbant, born February 7, 1837, and now over 75 years of age. He was initiated in Local Union 134, Montreal, January 9, 1888, and was elected to the office of treasurer in the month of December of the same year. He was re-elected without opposition or contest at each following term and is serving in the same capacity at the present time. He always paid his dues in conformity with our laws—paying the preceding month in the current month.



EUGENE GUILBANT.

Local Union 134 is proud of having such a loyal member and efficient officer and in appreciation of his many years of faithful services and loyalty to the cause herewith presents his picture to our members and readers of the Journal.

Information Wanted

Thos. E. Broadway, a carpenter by trade, who left his wife in Rutherford, N. J., in May, 1909, presumably going to Jacksonville, Fla., is sought for. Height about five feet, six inches; age, 36 years; weight about 140 pounds; last heard from in May, 1910. Any member or reader who can locate him will kindly notify

MRS. THOS. E. BROADWAY.
Hoboken road, cor. 7th st., Carlstadt, N. J.

Walter Mumm, the member of L. U. 175, New York City, whose whereabouts was inquired for in last issue, is five feet seven inches in height, weighs 140 pounds; hair very dark, nearly black; dark brown eyes, no moustache, dark complexion, nice set of teeth, heavy eyebrows, wavy hair, always wore a dark suit, tan ties; also tan shoes. Members or readers who can locate him will confer a favor by communicating with

MRS. W. MUMM.
1 St. Paul's Place, Bronx, New York City.

James Bell, born in Lindisfarn, County Cavan, Ireland, in about 1835. He learned the carpenter trade and went to South Africa in about 1864. His heirs are now entitled to about $130,000 and any one having information concerning them is requested to communicate with the undersigned at once. JOHN J. DINYER.
2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

Hans Koch, formerly of Negannee, Mich., last heard from in Chicago, Ill., but supposed to have gone to Arizona, is inquired for. His brother, Fred C. Koch, died July 1 and it is necessary to find Hans Koch in order to close up the estate. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by S. J. M. CALL, Sec. L. U. 873.
Negannee, Mich.

Arthur McNee, last heard from in Minneapolis, November, 1911, is sought for. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly notify his brother,

ARCHIE McNEE.
Care Doyles' Hotel, 137 Hobert ave., Bayonne, N. J.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Nowata, Okla.—Our scale, as raised from 45 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour on April 1, 1912, has been paid by the employers and is recognized by all union and non-union men as well ever since the above date. Our working hours were and are eight per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Princeton, Ill.—Our movement for better conditions entered into last February, was successful all through and our demand for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour met with the approval of our employers and went into force April 1 without any trouble. We are working nine hours per day, same as formerly.

❖ ❖ ❖

Sioux City, Ia.—We have won out gloriously in our demand for a minimum scale of 45 cents per hour at eight hours' work per day. But a few men were compelled to lay off June 1, they not getting the new rate of wages, but now every union man in the city is or can go to work under the improved conditions. We have secured an advance of 5 cents per hour.

❖ ❖ ❖

Santa Fe, N. M.—The outcome of our demand for a raise in wages of 5 cents per hour has been in our favor. We were thus successful, with the exception of two contractors who, however, have but little work and which we expect to win over shortly. At the present time work is rather slack here. Our new scale is 55 cents per hour at 8 hours' work per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Mo.—The success we have met with since April 1, the day when our trade demand came due, is very encouraging. The greater majority of the contractors observe the eight-hour day and are paying the scale of 37 1-2 cents per hour. In a short time we expect to realize our full demand and get every contractor in line. Our old scale was nine hours at $3 per day.

Bar Harbor, Me.—We had no trouble in securing the demanded advance in wages from $3.25 to $3.60 per day of eight hours on May 1. We believe we lead every town in the U. B.'s jurisdiction in the percentage of union men under union domination or control. Every carpenter, painter, mason, plumber and tinsmith working in Bar Harbor are organized. What locality can beat it?

❖ ❖ ❖

Milford, Mass.—Success has crowned our efforts. We have obtained the signatures of our employers to a two-year agreement expiring May 1, 1914, whereby we are granted the Saturday half holiday during June, July, August and September of this year without reduction in pay, and beginning with May 1, 1913, we will have the holiday, or forty-four hours per week at 47 3-4 cents per hour all through the year.

❖ ❖ ❖

Council Bluffs, Ia.—While some of the bosses, not willing to grant our demand for a raise of 5 cents per hour, discharged some of our men on April 1, they have since been falling gradually in line and most of the brothers are now receiving the increased rate of $4 per day at eight hours' work per day. Only one contractor is still holding out and we don't know what the result will be. We are, however, not losing much sleep over this contractor's attitude.

❖ ❖ ❖

Boston, Mass.—Regarding the outcome of our movement for better conditions for the bridge carpenters of this city, it may be stated that we met with no opposition at all. Every contractor in our line signed up to the new scale of 43 3-4 cents minimum per hour for all employes on the wharf, scow or lighter and all employes required to furnish tools, and 37 1-2 cents minimum for all men engaged in land machine work. Our former rate was $3.28 per day. We are working eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week.

Craft Problems

Why Circles Cannot be Measured Exactly

(By Wm. Innes.)

In response to Brother Logan's inquiry in the June issue of the journal as to why circles cannot be measured exactly, and also why it is that not one line in one hundred can be measured exactly (excepting when we fix the numbers 3 and 4 by a doubles process of figures purposely), I would say the following, which should convince him or any other inquirer:

Regarding the circle, there have been many men good at figures that have tried to find the length of a circle for more than two thousand years and all of them have been failures to this present time. One of the best was Dr. Clausen. He journeyed through the laborious task of finding the length to 250 decimals. Long before he reached the first hundred figures it would not be possible to see with the eyesight what was left of a line 100 miles long.

If we could find the length of any circle, as an inch, or a foot, or a mile in diameter, we would then have the constant number, so that we could multiply any diameter and obtain the exact answer for length of circle.

We have at the present time five different constants in use.

The first is credited to Archimedes of ancient fame, which is 3 1-7, or its equal 22-7.

The second is credited to Adrian Metius, of the seventeenth century. It is 355-113 and nearly right, being as good as six decimals.

The other three are the outgrowth of the Arabic (or Hindoo) system of figures more recently; they are 3.1416 and 3.141592 and 3.14159265-|-. Of course this last one is the most exact.

The length of any circle, as a rough approximation, is found by multiplying any diameter by 3 1-7 (or 22-7), as 22-7 is merely the fractional form of 3 1-7. An example of each should accompany this, and supposing it as a 15-inch diameter; then

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\,\overline{)\,15''} \\ 3 \\ \hline 45 \\ 2\tfrac{1}{7} \\ \hline = 47\tfrac{1}{7}'' \text{ by } 3\tfrac{1}{7} \end{array}$$

Then by $\frac{22}{7}$ we have

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 22 \\ \hline 30 \\ 30 \\ \hline 7\,\overline{)\,330} \\ \hline 47\tfrac{1}{7} \end{array}$$

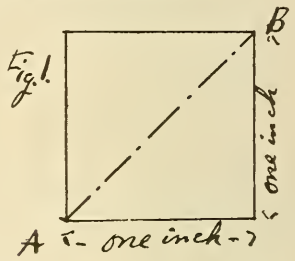
Of course, by cross multiplication this last form can have two lines of figures eliminated, as 15 multiplied by 22 equals 330; 330 divided by 7 equal 47 1-7.

(There are other abbreviations of 22-7, but they would be out of place just now.)

For rough practical hand work (as in getting the length of an iron tire for a wheel) 3 1-7 is used, and 3.1416 is used for school work, and the other three are used for finer grades of practical figuring.

The constant may be found by inscribing and circumscribing a circle with polygons, beginning with two squares, the next computation is two octagons. This doubling of sides may be continued as far as we please. That proves first problem in exact.

Second Problem.—If we make any square surface, as one inch square, or two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or seven inches square, and so on, and try to find the exact length between the points A and B, we shall also find it a failure, thus:



Here in Fig. 1 we say (1 times 1) -|- (1 time 1) equal 2; and if we were able to know the length of AB we could find the diagonal of any square.

We try it thus:

$\sqrt{2}$ equals 1
1
24 100 equals .4
96
281 4.00 equals 1

And by continuing this procedure we get a never-ending answer of 1.41421356-|-.

There are many of us not familiar with finding the square root, so I will explain it thus: AB is a side of a square that contains 2 inches and by multiplying 1.414-|- by itself we get a close approximation to a two-inch surface. So to find 1.414-|- is to find one of the two equal roots, written as

$\sqrt{2}$, also as $\sqrt[2]{2}$

So $\sqrt{2.} = 1.$
1
1.00

This 1 in the answer is the highest figure multiplied by itself that can be subtracted from 2, or 1 times 1. We annex two ciphers for the purpose of getting another figure in the answer, because it always takes two for each figure of the root, excepting there is an odd number of figures at left of decimal point; then the first figure is treated the same as if it were two figures, as in 2. or 248. If odd figures happen after the decimal point they are made even by annexing a cipher, as in 248.365 it is changed to 248.3650.

To get a new devisor for 100 is the next step, so we say 2 times the root figure found equals 2, and put it in the tens place of the divisor with a naught after it, as in .20 divided by 100 equals .4. Here 100 contains 20 five times, but we disregard that because whenever the dividend is one more than the divisor we must place this newly found figure in the place that the naught holds and then multiply the divisor by it and subtract the result from 100, at in

24 100=.4
96=4 times 24
4.00

Here we annex another two ciphers to obtain another figure in the root. We also, as before, double the root figures. This time it is 2 times 14 and annex one. We don't annex a cipher to the 28 because we can plainly see it goes once, as in 400 divided by 281 equals 1. Continue in same manner.

There are always two figures taken down to each new dividend, excepting when it is visible that the whole dividend is conceived on sight, as in

$\sqrt{810000}$

Here we can see that 900 is the answer, because it being six figures, the answer must be three figures, and 9 is the first, because 9 times 9 equals 81; so 9 and two ciphers is the answer as root.

Pointing the dividend off into couples and annexing ciphers (when necessary) is usually the first procedure, as

$\sqrt{98795.4}$

when pointed and changed appears as

$\sqrt{9 \cdot 87 \cdot 65.40}$

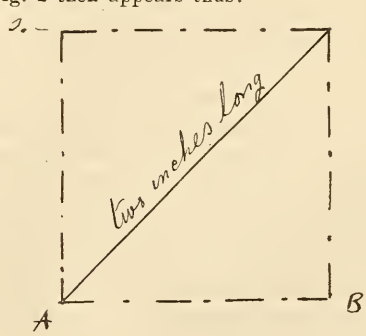
There are some who may say a diagonal may be unfindable, but we can measure the side of any square.

It is just as easy to prove that not one of the four sides can be found, as follows:

In verifying that we could not measure the diagonal line of a square we had to name the exact length of a side; that name was one (or 1), and so we now must name a diagonal line of a square exactly before we can try to find one of its sides.

Suppose we call the diagonal line this time 2 inches long; then what is the length of one of its four equal sides? (That makes the figures we used in last problem again serviceable.)

Fig. 2 then appears thus:



It has been known for nearly twenty-five hundred years that the lengths in both problems could be found by square root, although in these modern times they have been in greater use and more accurately determined, and so we find by square root that the side between the points AB is as before

$\sqrt{2}=1.4142135623730950488+$ continued

(This time it was only necessary to use evolution, but in the first we had also to use involution.)

To get the multiplicative divisor for each new dividend in square root after first figure has been placed in answer the following new formula shall be found helpful: (2 ans. -|- M. U.) M. U., and means twice the answer with the mental unit annexed to it, and then multiplied by the mental unit, gives the quantity to be subtracted from the dividend.

It follows as a logical sequence, since we are not able to measure the lines stated in those two problems, even by figures, that all manual measurements are inexact.

There are other three elements which make it worse. Our eyesight is hundreds of times more defective on fine measurements than figures are.

Our rules and tape lines are not made the same length. I have seen two-foot rules differ 1-16 inch. Common woven tapes may differ an inch on 40 feet.

The third element is the temperature, as a rule, or a ten-foot pole, or a steel tape line may be a certain length in the morning and a different length next morning.

Regarding the lines that can be measured by figures. Their lowest integral figures are 3, 4 and 5. If this 3 and 4 are changed by the same number we can get other rectangles that keep the same proportion to the rectangle 3 by 4; for instance, the mason's and carpenter's familiar rule is 6, 8 and 10, or 2 times 3 and 2 times 4, and of course

$$(6^2)+(8^2)=\sqrt{100}$$

and 10 is the exact answer, but there are thousands of rectangle numbers between 0 and 4 that would cause 3 and 4 to be disproportionate and never ending. So when we say a stick is 4 inches by 4 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, or 6 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet, we merely give a good, practical approximation of its dimensions.

Solution to Puzzle in May Journal

The problem offered by Brother George Lane of L. U. 656 Holyoke, Mass., and published in the May issue, has been correctly solved by Brothers W. N. Holmes, L. U. 176, Matt Reznick, L. U. 1615 Cleveland, O., and S. Shinberg, L. U. 132 Washington, D. C.

A piece, as shown in Fig. 1, supposed to

Fig. 1.

be linoleum may, by cutting it up in two

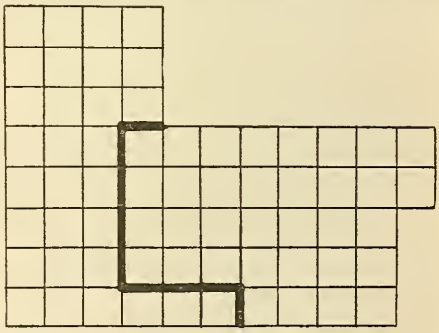


Fig. 2.

pieces only, as per Fig. 2, be made into a

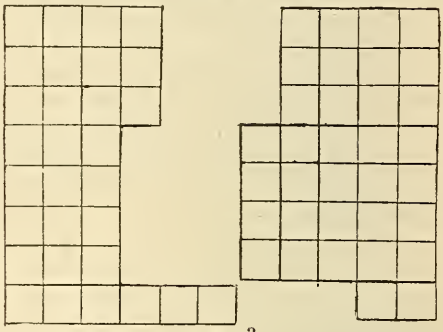


Fig. 3.

square with eight of the small squares on each side, as shown in Fig. 3.

Detail Drawings

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Detail drawings are often made full size, and so originally were these drawings, but of course they will be much reduced when appearing in the journal.

Fig. 1 shows a very common base with mold at top and the common quarter round at the bottom. The quarter round always

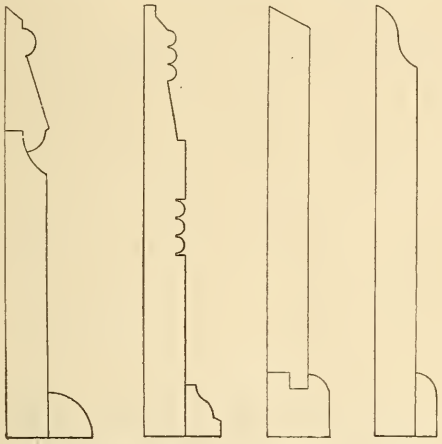


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

looked too common for me at the bottom of a base, though I am free to admit it is what is possibly used more than anything else.

Fig. 2 is another style of base and one that was used a good deal; it looked very nice, too, when it was new and first put up, but it naturally got old and dingy pretty soon, as there was so much to it to catch and hold the dust.

Fig. 3 is perhaps the very best style, as it is so neat and simple; it can always be kept nice and clean. This has a shoe at the bottom. It is a good substantial style of construction, though it is true that a big building where the joists are very wide and wet, when constructed they might shrink, let the floor drop down and the shoe drop out of the base.

Fig. 4. Here we have a good plain style, one that is used a good deal. The imitation of the shoe makes a very neat and good finish and looks so much better to my eye than the much used quarter round.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a corner like the upper corner of a porch ceiling. We

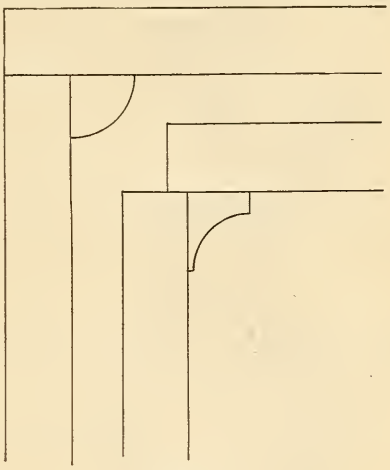


Fig. 5.

often see a quarter round used instead. The other design shows the much preferred scotia—how much better it looks to me.

Fig. 6. Here I show the corner boards

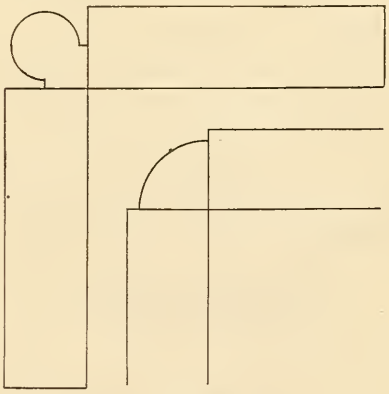


Fig. 6.

and the three-quarter round that is used so much, and I also show one finished with quarter round. In this instance I do not object to the quarter round at all, I rather like the looks of it.

Fig. 7 shows another place a quarter round looks all right to me, and that is at the top of a cheap head casing. Isn't that neat and simple?

Fig. 8 shows a little more stylish head, one that has been appropriate for a good

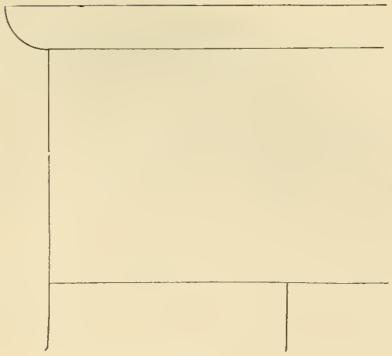


Fig. 7.

many years and will be I expect for all times to come.

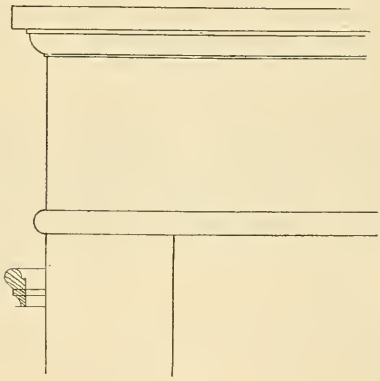


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9 is again almost the same style, only instead of being a plain mold it is a pressed mold in imitation of carved.

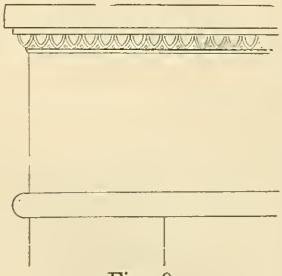


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10 shows a newel post, one that can be easily made by any carpenter; it is in perfect harmony with any of these styles of casings. This style is made large at the top; to sit anything on the top is the idea of it.

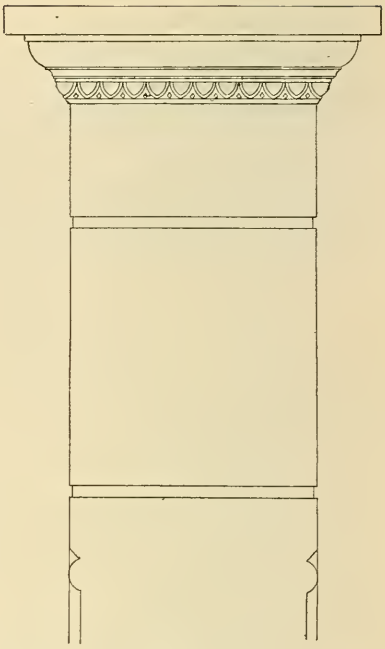


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11 shows the construction of a stair,

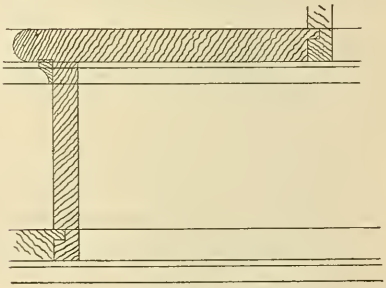


Fig. 11.

which is nearly the same in all stairs, only cheap ones are not rabbeted in.

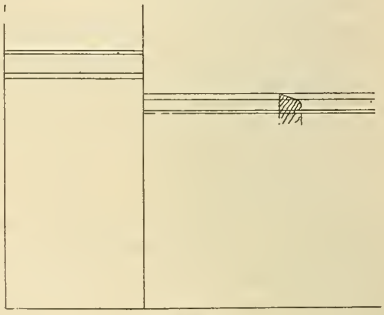


Fig. 12.

Fig. 12 doesn't show much, yet it is one construction of base and base block and the bottom end of the casing.

Fig. 13 is a little part of a sash and jamb or frame of a window. They are so

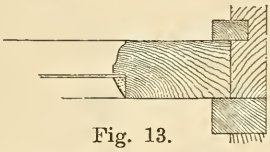


Fig. 13.

standard in construction that it is not generally necessary to make detail drawings of them, yet where they are in any way away from the standard it might be that they would need the detail drawing more than anything else. Now while I suppose it is just as easy to make a little detail drawing of a window complete, I trust the beginner that tries it the first time will realize the tiny window has more to it than he first thought; in fact one can work on windows all his life and know all about just how many pieces there are and how they all go together, for it is indeed very simple, and yet to draw every piece complete is at least enough of a job to be one of the best lessons I know of to the beginner. If any of you doubt it and want to practice drawing just try it; it will be time well spent.

A Handy Pair of Trestles

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Sometimes a saw bench is too low for fixing blinds, sash-cords, picture moldings, etc. The sketch below explains itself—the top part can be used by inserting a 6

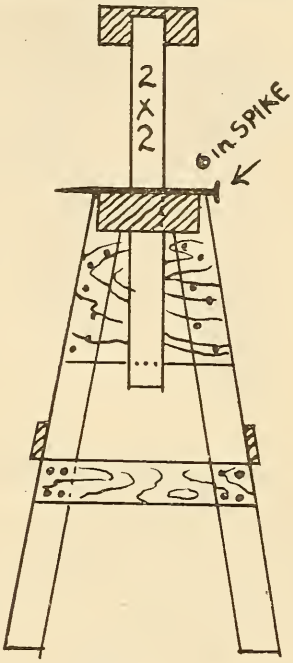


Fig. 2.

inch spike in hole at each end, and removing same when not in use. 2x4 Stuff for top and legs or even lighter stuff may be used.

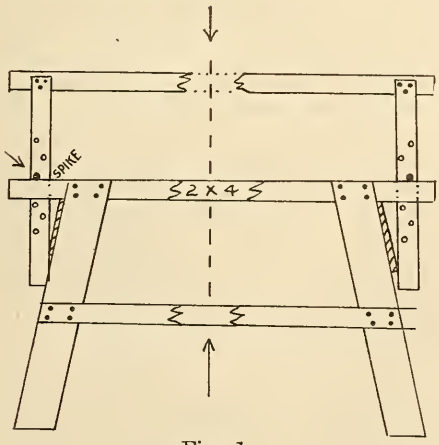


Fig. 1.

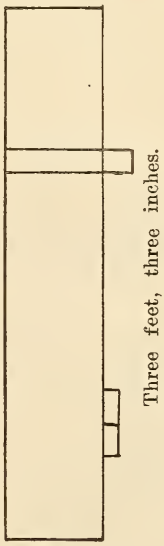
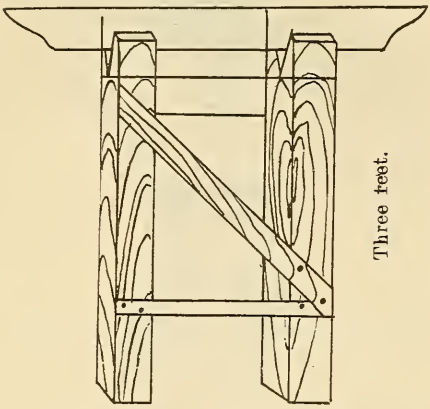


Fig. 3.

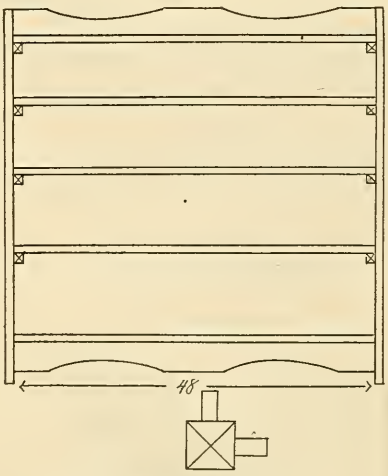
Below is an illustration of a home-made saw-clamp, which may prove helpful to many of the brothers.



A Home-Made Bookcase

(By John Upton.)

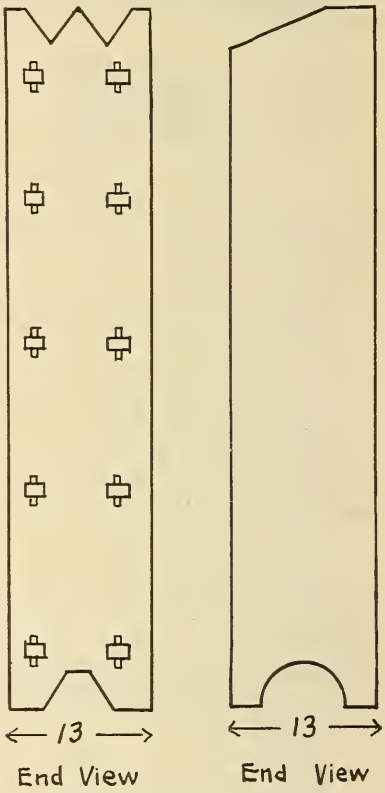
After one gets a house built according to his own ideas he is not likely to be suited with the furniture that may be had ready made and so is usually on the lookout for designs of something a little different. It



Support for Loose Shelves

may be that he has more time and ambition than he has money. As a bookcase goes as far as any one article of furniture toward making a house into a home, we will consider some designs for that.

The mission case shown here can have doors to cover the central space, in which case the two short center shelves should be narrower than the others and the back of this same space may also be inclosed.

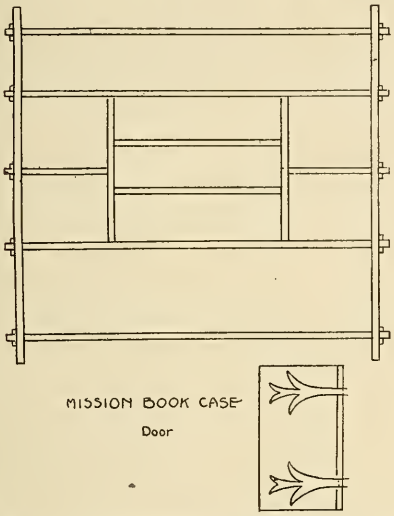


The other bookcase may be provided with doors or left open as desired. If doors are made the top and bottom shelves should be two inches wider than the others. The doors then would swing in between the top and bottom shelves and not quite touch the others. The other three shelves can be made adjustable as to height. This is accomplished by making inch square pieces, which support them, by boring holes through the stick in two directions and putting pegs in them. Holes are bored in the sides and also in the shelves to receive these pegs. The holes should be bored only a little more than half way through the wood.

Doors for this bookcase should be made with a narrow frame—three or four inches—and should have a single pane of glass, which can be divided into sections by narrow strips fitted in and cemented onto the

glass. This case should be closed at the back.

The mission case is intended to be left open at the back, except the space in the center. The lumber should be oak, one inch

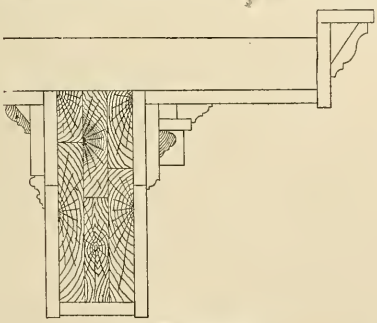


thick. Double tenons on the ends of the shelves make good strong construction. The short shelves and vertical pieces are simply let into the other pieces at their ends. One-fourth inch is deep enough for the grooves. Make doors for central space of one piece of board or of two doweled together. Use brass hinges. Four feet long and about same height is a good size for case, with ten to twelve inches between the shelves.

Porch Designs

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

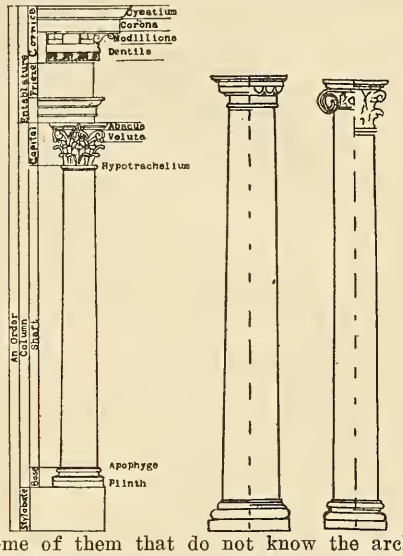
What could be of more interest in the con-



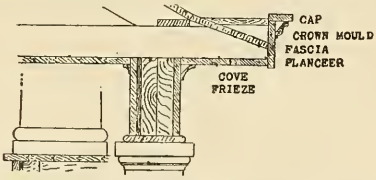
DETAIL OF PORCH CORNICE.

struction of a home than the designing and building of a porch?

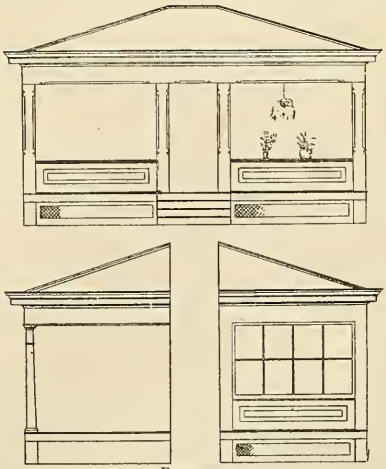
As much as we carpenters know about porch building I have no doubt but there are



some of them that do not know the architectural names of the different parts, and



thinking it might be of interest to some of the readers of our official paper, I have given

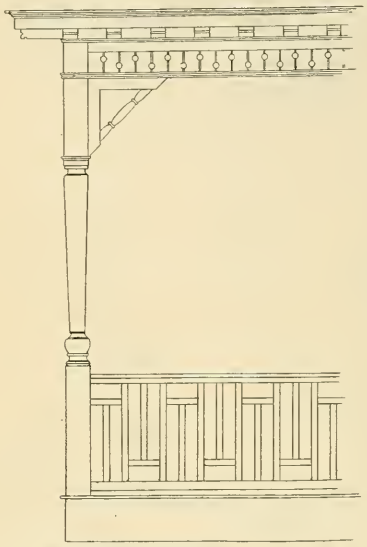


ELEVATIONS.

the names. You will note these names are the names of the forms, not the names of the

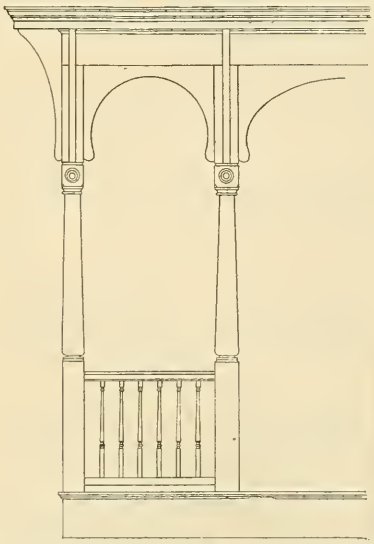
different pieces. I give other styles of columns as well as several different styles of porches, hoping they may be of interest to some of the brothers.

In the cornice of the porch I have given

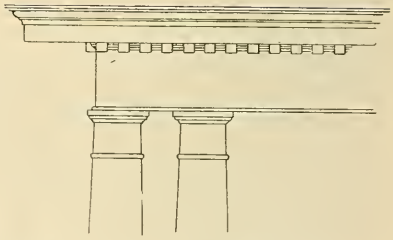


the names of the different pieces, as known and as used by the carpenter.

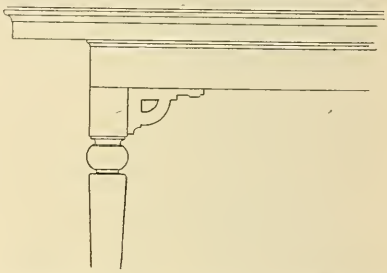
This porch is like the one we carpenters



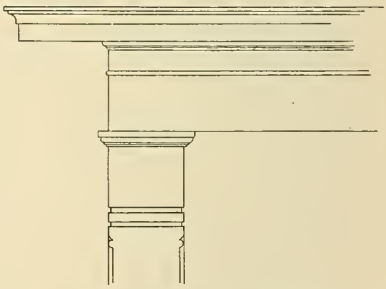
have built so many times. It is like the one I built on my own house. While the detail of the other porch cornice shows one that I designed and built for another party. A brother helped me build it and he thought I



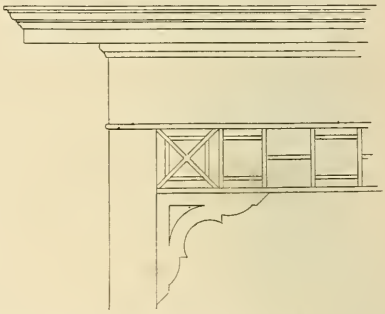
had most too many pieces when we were building it, yet he admitted when it was done that it was O K. You will note it



was constructed with all stock material, even used a cap mold that is used for inside heads. Of one porch I have shown the complete ele-



vation, how homelike they can be made. The end elevations show how easy it is to make them all open for the nice summer air or



closed up tight to keep out the snow in the winter time and let the "sunshine in."

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere diesjährigen Gewerkserfolge.

Wir sind in der angenehmen Lage unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern die erfreuliche Nachricht zugehen zu lassen, daß unsere diesjährige Gewerksbewegung auf der ganzen Linie von Erfolg begleitet war. Indem wir dies konstatiren ist uns noch kein einziger Mißerfolg gemeldet worden. In einigen wenigen Fällen, in denen die Forderungen den 1. August als den Tag der Inkrafttretung der neuen Arbeitsbedingungen festsetzen, ist das Resultat noch abzuwarten; doch erwarten wir zuversichtlich, daß letzteres auch in diesen Fällen ein günstiges sein wird.

Da nun an den zahlreichen Orten in denen Forderungen gestellt, wie in solchen Fällen üblich, vor Zuzug gewarnt wurde und diese Warnungen nun hinfällig geworden sind, und um auch unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern Gelegenheit zu bieten sich über die errungenen Vorteile, daß heißt, über die neuen Arbeitsverhältnisse an den verschiedenen Orten informiren zu können, lassen wir im Nachstehenden eine Uebersicht hierüber folgen.

Fresno, Cal. Achtstündige Arbeitszeit und Minimal-Lohn von $3.00 bis $4.00 den Tag in den Fabriken; Lehrlinge $2.00 per Tag; in Kraft seit dem 1. Januar. Damit ist die achtstündige Arbeitszeit allgemein eingeführt.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 8 Stunden und $3.50 per Tag. Ein Minimal-Lohn ist damit festgesetzt.

Joliet, Ill. 55 Cents Minimal-Lohn per Stunde. Eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter.

St. Louis, Mo. 9 Stunden per Tag und 5 Prozent Lohnerhöhung für Kistenmacher (frühere Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood Workers). Der eingegangene Vertrag sieht eine weitere 5prozentige Lohnerhöhung für das Jahr 1913 vor.

Kankakee, Ill. 8 Stunden per Tag bei 45 Cents per Stunde. Die früheren Arbeitsbedingungen waren 9 Stunden bei $3.60 per Tag.

Beardstown, Ill. Achtstündige Arbeitszeit, Minimal-Lohn 45 Cents per Stunde. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von einer Stunde per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. In Kraft seit dem 1. April.

Vinita, Okla. 45 Cents Minimal-Lohn bei 8 Stunden per Tag. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Downers Grove, Ill. 9 Stunden per Tag, 50 Stunden per Woche und $4.05 Minimal-Lohn per Tag; seit dem 1. April laut Vertrag. Vor diesem Datum waren die Arbeitsverhältnisse ungeregelt weil keine Organisation vorhanden war, L. U. 1889 Downers Grove wurde erst anfangs des Jahres organisirt.

O'Fallon, Ill. 45 Cents Minimal-Lohn bei 8 Stunden per Tag. Lohnerhöhung von 7½ Cents per Stunde. In Kraft seit 1. April.

Chicago, Ill. 65 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. In Kraft seit 15. April. Der dahin eingegangene Vertrag gilt bis zum 15. April 1915.

Jefferson City, Mo. 50 Cents per Stunde bei 8 Stunden per Tag. Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde.

Sommerville, N. J. 45 Cents per Stunde seit dem 1. April. Arbeitszeit ist und war vorher, 8 Stunden per Tag, 44 Stunden per Woche.

Wildwood, N. J. 55 Cents per Stunde und Samstag-Halbfeiertag in Kraft seit 1. Mai.

Spring City, Pa. 30 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei 9 Stunden per Tag für Fabrikarbeiter seit dem 4. Mai. Die bisher ungeregelten Arbeitsbedingungen wurden durch Eingehen eines Vertrags, wie oben, geregelt.

Great Falls, Mont. $5.00 per Tag Minimal-Lohn, bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Fort Wayne, Ind. 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit und geschlossenem Shop, errungen nach neuntägigem Ausstande. Die frühere Lohnrate war $3.15 per Tag, die tägliche Arbeitszeit ist und war 9 Stunden.

Sheboygan, Wis. 43 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit durch Kompromis, indem die Mitglieder ihre Forderung, Einführung des Samstag-Halbfeiertags, zurückzogen.

New Brunswick, N. J. 50 Cents per Stunde beginnend am 1. November 1912, bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Die gegenwärtige Lohnrate ist 44 Cents per Stunde.

Springfield, Ill. 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit, Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Bridgeport, Ont., Can. 35 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn anstatt Maximal-Lohn, bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Saginaw, Mich. 45 Cents per Stunde bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

Lowell, Mass. $3.60 Minimal-Tagelohn bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents per Tag und Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

Washington, Pa. $3.75 per Tag von 8 Stunden für Carpenter. Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Tag, in Kraft seit 1. Januar. Die Arbeitszeit der Shoparbeiter ist von 10 auf 9 Stunden und 8 Stunden am Samstag, reduzirt.

Elmhord und Wheaton, Ill. 55 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can. 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 45 Cents per Tag.

Joliet, Ill. Shoparbeiter: 9 Stunden per Tag bei 25 Cents bis zu 32½ Stundenlohn. Verkürzung der täglichen Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 9 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung von 2½ bis 5½ Cents per Stunde.

Penn Yan, N. Y. Minimal-Stundenlohn von $2.75 bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 25 Cents per Tag, seit 1. April.

Peoria, Ill. $4.40 per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit, 44 Stunden per Woche. Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes.

Lynn, Mass. 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von $3.82 per Tag auf 50 Cents per Stunde.

Tipton, Ind. 35 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei 9 Stunden per Tag. Lohnerhöhung von 2 Cents per Stunde, seit dem 1. April.

DeKalb, Ill. 47½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, seit 1. April.

Kingston, Ont., Can. 37½ Cents per Stunde, 8 Stunden per Tag. Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde, in Kraft seit 1. Januar.

South Framington, Mass. 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Canonsburg, Pa. $3.25 per Tag Minimal-Lohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 25 Cents per Tag.

Corpus Christi, Tex. 45 Cents per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Buffalo, N. Y. Carpenter-Minimal-Lohn, 50 Cents per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und Samstag-Halbfeiertag während den Monaten Juni, Juli und August.

Port Colborne, Ont., Can. 35 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, in Kraft seit 1. Juli.

Meadville, Pa. 8 Stunden, bei $3.00 Minimal-Lohn per Tag für Carpenter seit 1. Juni. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

Salem, Ill. 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Rutland, Vt. 8 Stunden per Tag, anstatt 9 Stunden, errungen nach zwanzigtägigem Ausstande.

Pomeroy, O. $3.00 Minimal-Lohn und 8 Stunden per Tag, Lohnerhöhung von 25 Cents und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

Michigan City, Ind. 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 8 Stunden per Tag. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Madison, Wis. Minimal-Lohn für Carpenter 40 Cents per Stunde, für Shoparbeiter 37½ Cents per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde.

Mason City, Ia. 40 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei zehnstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von $3.50 per Tag auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

New Haven, Conn. 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 44 Stunden Arbeitszeit per Woche laut vorher bestehendem Vertrag. Die Forderung bestand hier in der Regelung des Lehrlingswesens welche durchgesetzt wurde.

Rome, N. Y. 41 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei 44 Stunden Arbeitszeit per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von 3½ Cents per Stunde und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag, beginnend am 1. Juli.

Peckville, Pa. 37 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde.

Worcester, Mass. In den Fabriken wurde der Samstag-Halbfeiertag, in einigen während drei, in anderen während sechs Monaten des Jahres eingeführt.

Sydney, N. S., Can. 33½ Cents Stundenlohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 3⅓ Cents per Stunde.

Wheeling, W. Va. Der geschlossene Shop wurde nach dreiwöchentlichem Ausstande aller Baugewerke von den Carpentern durchgesetzt.

Louisville, Ky. 45 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei 44 Stunden per Woche. Lohnerhöhung von $3.20 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde und Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

Fond-du-Lac, Wis. 40 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 3 Cents per Stunde.

Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can. 35 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Rochester, N. Y. Carpenter: 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von $3.60 per Tag auf 50 Cents per Stunde. Shoparbeiter: $2.75 bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Princeton, Ill. 40 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit; 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung.

Sioux City, Ia. 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit; 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung.

Santa Fee, N. M. 55 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit; 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung.

Bar Harbor, Me. $3.60 Minimal-Lohn bei 8 Stunden per Tag; 35 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung.

Council Bluffs, Ia. $4.00 bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Lohnerhöhung von 25 Cents per Tag.

Springfield, Mo. 37½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Reduzirung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden und Erhöhung des Lohnes von $3.00 per Tag auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

Milford, Mass. 8 Stunden und $3.50 Minimal-Lohn per Tag, Samstag-Halbfeiertag während den Monaten Juni, Juli, August und September des laufenden Jahres. Ein eingegangener, zweijähriger Vertrag bestimmt, daß beginnend mit dem 1. Mai 1913 der Samstag-Halbfeiertag das ganze Jahr hindurch einzuhalten ist und der Minimal-Lohn 47¾ Cents per Stunde betragen soll. Mithin wäre von letzterem Datum an die volle Forderung der Milforder Mitglieder durchgesetzt.

Boston, Mass. Seit dem ersten Juni beträgt der Lohn der Brücken-Carpenter (bridge carpenters) dieser Stadt, soweit diese an Werften, Schleppbooten oder Leichtern beschäftigt sind und Werkzeuge benutzen, 47¾ Cents Minimum per Stunde. Die Leute die Maschinen zu Lande bedienen erhalten einen Minimal-Lohn von 37½ Cents per Stunde. Die Arbeitszeit beträgt 8 Stunden per Tag, 44 Stunden per Woche. Der Lohn für erstere Klasse betrug vor dem ersten Juni $3.28 per Tag. Letztere Klasse hatte keinen festen Lohnsatz.

Zur Arbeiter-Konsum-Genossenschaftsfrage.

Die seit einer Reihe von Jahren anhaltende Teuerung, im besonderen die hohen und immer noch höher steigenden Lebensmittelpreise, hat nun auch in diesem Lande die Konsum-Genossenschaftsfrage in den Vordergrund gedrängt. An verscheiedene Orten haben sich Konsumvereine gebildet, die sich bisjetzt bewährt und es ihren Mitgliedern ermöglicht haben Lebensmittel und andere Waare beträchtlich unter dem Marktpreiße einzukaufen, und an vielen Orten ist gegenwärtig eine Bewegung im Gange um Arbeiter-Konsum-Genossenschaften in's Leben zu rufen wie solche in England, Belgien, Deutschland, der Schweiz und anderen europaischen Ländern seit langen Jahren schon bestehen.

Ueber den wohltätigen Einfluß den diese Genossenschaften auf die Lage der Arbeiter dieser Länder ausüben, über ihre Wirksamkeit und Ansehen, trotzdem ihnen kapitalistische Unternehmer die größten Hindernisse in den Weg zu legen suchen, da sie in ihnen mit Recht einen gefährlichen Konkurrenten erblicken, haben unsere Mitglieder die die Sprache beherrschen durch in früheren Nummern des Journals erschienene Artikel unseres französischen Korrespondenten einigermaßen Kenntnis erhalten. Diese Arbeiter-Konsum-Genossenschaften haben sich auf dem Lebensmittemarkte zu einem derartigen Machtfaktor entwickelt, daß beispielsweise in Belgien, wo kaum ein Dorf von einiger Bedeutung nicht wenigstens eine Filiale hat, die dort übliche niedrige Lohnrate, unserer Ansicht nach, nur in dem Bestehen der Konsum-Genossenschaften, daß heißt in der sich den Arbeitern bietenden Gelegenheit verhältnismäßig billig einzukaufen und ihre Bedürfnisse zu decken, eine Erklärung findet.

Wir beabsichtigen nicht die Konsum-Genossenschaftsfrage im allgemeinen hier zu erörtern; es ist dies eine Frage in der es in diesem Lande noch sehr an Verständnis gebricht und die der eingehensten Besprechung und Erklärung bedarf auf die wir uns bei dieser Gelegenheit nicht einlassen können. Um aber unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern die bedeutende Wirksamkeit der Arbeiter-Konsum-Genossenschaften in Deutschland vor Augen zu führen, reproduziren wir hier eine, der New Yorker Volkszeitung unterm 16. Juni aus Berlin zugegangene einschlägige Korrespondenz, die wir zugleich unseren

Mitgliedern ernstlich zur Berücksichtigung und eventuellen Nutzanwendung empfehlen:

„Für die in Berlin tagende Hauptversammlung des Centralverbandes deutscher Konsumvereine wurden in einem fast 700 Seiten starken Buche die Berichte über den Centralverband, seine Mitgliedsvereine und ihre Anstalten vereinigt. Das Jahr 1911 hat die stärkste Entwickelung der deutschen Arbeiterkonsumvereine gebracht. Die Zahl der Verbandsvereine stieg von 1151 auf 1183, aber die Mitgliederzahl von 1,181,000 auf 1,325,000, also in dem einen Jahre um 144,000! Die Theuerung und die Hetze gegen die Konsumvereine haben das gemacht! Der Gesammtumsatz stieg von 433 Millionen Mark (um 73 Millionen) auf 506 Millionen Mark. Für 87 Millionen Mark Waaren wurden bereits in Eigenproduktion hergestellt, 21,993 Personen sind als Angestellte in der Konsumentenorganisation tätig. Die Verbandsorganisationen arbeiteten mit 152 Millionen Mark eigenen und fremdem Kapital. Der vom Centralvorsitzenden Radestock erstattete Bericht hebt die Notwendigkeit hervor, wenigstens 50 Prozent der Spareinlagen für alle Fälle liquid zu erhalten, also nicht in den Betrieben festzulegen. Die Bankabteilung der Großeinkaufsgesellschaft giebt den Vereinen erste Hypotheken bis zur Belastungsgrenze von fünfzig Prozent, wenn nachgewiesen wird, daß die zweite Hälfte des Kapitals aus eigenen Mitteln und ohne Beschränkung der Betriebsmittel aufgebracht wird. Von der steigenden Kapitalskraft der Vereine wie von der in Gründung begriffenen gewerkschaftlich-genossenschaftlichen Versicherungsaktiengesellschaft „Volksfürsorge" ist eine kräftige Förderung des Volkswohnungsbaues ohne behördliche Bevormundung zu erwarten. Entsprechend den Vereinbarungen mit der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands sind überall gewerkschaftlich-genossenschaftliche Propagandakommissionen einzusetzen. Auf die umfangreiche Revisionstätigkeit des Centralverbandes kann an dieser Stelle nicht eingegangen werden. Die propagandistischen Lichtbildervorträge sind nun zu einer ständigen Einrichtung des Konsumvereines geworden.

Der Bericht behandelt auch die Stellung der Konsumvereine zu den Reichstagswahlen. Der Centralverband hält sich bekanntlich von jeder Politik, insbesondere jeder Förderung der Sozialdemokratie völlig fern. Sein Eingreifen in den Wahlkampf war die Antwort auf die mittelständlerischen Angriffe und beschränkte sich darauf, die Kandidaten gegen jedes Ausnahmerecht zum Nachteil der Konsumentenorganisationen festzulegen. Der Centralverband hat seit Neujahr 1912 einen eigenen Rechtsbeirat, Dr. Karl Hermann Maier, im Hauptbureau in Hamburg angestellt. Die Gründung einer Verbandskorporation zur Versicherung der den Konsumvereinen gehörenden Pferde sei nebenbei erwähnt; auch die Feuer-, Lebens- und Unfallversicherung der Mitglieder wird durch die Versicherungsabteilung wesentlich günstiger gestaltet, als bei direktem Versicherungsabschluß mit privaten Gesellschaften.

Wichtige Verhandlungen mit der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften wurden über die Bekämpfung der Heimarbeit, über Boykotts, gegen industrielle Arbeitsgenossenschaften, für den Ausschluß von Gefängnisarbeitszeugnissen u. s. w. geführt. An der Ueberleitung des Giroverkehrs der Gewerkschaften auf die Bankabteilung der Genossenschaft deutscher Konsumvereine wird vorbereitend gearbeitet. In Sachen der projektirten „Volksfürsorge" erklärt der Bericht, daß der Präsident des Reichsaufsichtsamtes für Privatversicherung, Dr. Grunter, in den Unterredungen mit den Vertretern der Gewerkschaften und Genossenschaften die Ueberzeugung erweckt hat, daß es dem Amte durchaus Ernst sei mit einer wohlwollenden, nicht bevormundenden Förderung des Unternehmens, das man ursprünglich durch Ausschluß des Rechtsweges von der Unterstellung unter das Aufsichtsamt fernhalten wollte. Wie erwähnt, hat man die Form der Aktiengesellschaft gewählt, deren Dividenden statutarisch auf vier Prozent beschränkt bleiben sollen.

Das genossenschaftliche Fortbildungswesen hat der Centralverband deutscher Konsumvereine stets als eine seiner Hauptaufgaben betrachtet und den Professor Staudinger zu dessen Förderung die Einrichtungen im Auslande studiren lassen. Eine ständige Kommission mit einem eigenen Sekretär sorgt für die Veranstaltung und Leitung der Bezirkskurse u. s. w. Sonderkurse für Aufsichtsratsmitglieder, Lagerhalter und Verkaufspersonal bestehen bereits bei manchen großen Vereinen.

Die Verlagsanstalt des Centralverbandes, Heinrich Kaufmann und Komp., bestehend aus Redaktion, kaufmännischer Abteilung, Buchdruckerei und Buchbinderei, verlegt nicht nur die periodischen und sonstigen Publikationen des Centralverbandes deutscher Konsumvereine, giebt nicht nur seine Zeitungskorrespondenz etc. heraus, sie stellt auch in einer von einer eigenen Elektricitätscentrale in Hamburg betriebenen Papierfabrik außer den Druckpapieren die Tüten und Papierbeutel für die angeschlossenen Vereine her. Die Redaktion bearbeitet einen Teil der Sekretariatsgeschäfte mit und arbeitet die Vortragsturen und Lichtbildervorträge aus. Der Umsatz der Verlagsanstalt ist auf zwei Millionen Mark im Jahre 1911 gestiegen.

Schon diese dürftigen Angaben aus dem 700 Seiten starken Buche (Preis drei Mk.) lassen das Riesenhafte der Organisation des deutschen Proletariats als Konsumenten erkennen."

La Crise du Logement en France

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

En parlant d'une crise du logement dans un pays dont la population a diminuée d'environ 40 mille âmes, rien qu en l'année 1911, c'est à dire, qui a eu tant de milles morts de plus que de naissances, on risque de se faire accuser d'aimer le paradoxe. Et pourtant cette crise existe, même en des proportions inquiétantes. La raison en est bien simple et facile à comprendre; elle existe d'ailleur chez presque toutes les nations présentant un développement industriel, ou du moins une concentration capitaliste; elle exist donc non seulement en France, mais encore à un degré bien plus élevé en Allemagne eu Suisse et aussi aux centres industriels des Etats Unis; elle provient de l'exodus des habitants ruraux dans les ville et centres industriels.

Pour Paris, il y a une raison de force majeure en plus, une raison inconnue ailleurs, l'enceinte fortifié qui empêche l'accroissement de la cité pour faire face à l'accroissement de la population. La ville qui fut bâtie et encerclé par des remparts vers 1860, pour abriter une populationt de 2 millions à peine, contient aujourd'hui 3 millions 600 mille habitants. La spéculation s'est emparé des terrains disponibles, de même qu'elle s'assures des terrains devenue libres par suite de démolitions de vieux quartiers, démolitions devenue nécessaires par des mesures sanitaires. Mais la spéculations, qui d'un coté produit une hausse considérable sur les terrains acquis, empêche en même temps la construction de logement à bon marché.

Une ruelle, ou impass, de 1000 mêtres carrés, qui dans ses vieilles maison abritai de 2 à 3000 personnes, sera couverte d'une maison de rapport moderne, a six étages avec trois appartements à chaque étage, et d'une deuzième construction du même genre dans la cour, donnant en tout le gîte à 40 familles, et comme dans ces appartements modernes on n'admet pas des familles ayant de nombreux enfants, le même emplacement qui aura abrité de 2 à 3000 individues avant la démolition, n'en comptera plus que 150 à 200 au maximum après sa reconstruction, tout en rapportant une somme de loyer double de ce qu'elle rapportait auparavant.

On se demande alors: où vont donc les malheureux expropriés à qui on a enlevé le toit de dessus la tête, sans leur donner souvent le temps, encore moins les moyens de se chercher un autre abris? Ils se caseront avec leur famille dans un quartier plus éloigné du centre de leur travail, plus chere et moins grand sera le logement, et comme ils sont des milliers à chaque terme, c'est à dire tout les trois mois, forcés de se mettre à la recherche d'un autre gîte, ils se créent, bien malgré eux, une concurrence ruineuse dont profiteront les propriétaires peu scrupuleux. Aussi, à chaque terme, à chaque renouvellement de bail, le prix du loyer est augmenté de 10 à 30%, de sorte qu'un petit logement de deux pieces et cuisine, sans salle de bain ni cabinet d'aissance, et qui rapportait, il y a 20 ans, de 300 à 400 francs au maximum, est payé actuellement de 500 à 650 francs par an suivant le quartier. Mais ce qui est le plus regrettable, c'est que même avec cette hausse il n'y a pas de logemenet disponible pour des milliers de familles ouvrières.

Pour atténuer cette misère, le conseil municipal de Paris, et sous la pression des conseillers ouvriers, a voté une somme de 200 millions de francs pour bâtir des habitations à bon marché. Un tiers de cette somme sera affectée à l'initiative privé, c'est à dire à des sociétés mutualistes ou philantropiques et les autres tiers devront être employés par la ville, qui bâtira en regie directe, des maisons de deux à quatre familles, et les louera à prix coûtant, de préférence aux familles ayant plus de trois enfants.

Mais avant de commencer l'exécution de ce formidable projet, il faut avoir des ter-

rains pour bâtir ces maisons, et ces terrains là, il faudra les créer d'abord, en démolissant les fortifications, c'est à dire le mur d'enceinte de la ville, ce qui, avec la zone militaire s'étendant à 200 mêtres au delà des murs, donnera plusieurs centaines de mille mêtres quarré, c'est à dire assez de place pour bâtir de nouveaux quartiers ouvriers, avec parcs, promenade, etc.

Comme remède contre un mal existant, et pour mettre un frein à la rapacité des proprietaires et spéculateurs, certes, le projet aboutira à ses fins; mais je crains que comme solution de la crise, il s'arrêtera à mi-chemin. La mutualité sous forme de société cooperative de consommation est assez bien développée à Paris, elle a déjà rendue au prolétariat organisé de signalés services, cependant, je préférerai y voir l'introduction du système des sociétés de prêt et de construction (building and loan societies) dans le genre de ce qui est répendu aux Etats Unis.

Le système qui ne rend pas les services attendus en Amerique, par rapport aux déplacement fatal de l'ouvrier, prouverai d'une plus grande éfficacité à Paris; d'abord parceque le chômage n'y est pas à craindre au même degré qu'ailleurs, et parceque le déplacement ne forcera rarement les travailleurs à l'abandon de la petite maisonette acquise.

En attendant que ces projets, ceux de la ville aussi bien que des sociétés divers, voient le jour de leur exécution, on verra l'opposé de ce qui se passe dans le reste de la France; au lieu que se soit le campagnard qui quitte son village pour aller habiter la ville, l'ouvrier parisien quitte sa grande et si belle ville pour aller habiter la banlieue, tel que St. Denis, Puteaux, Levallois, Asnière, et bien d'autres encore. Sil ne perd pas grand chose, il n'est guère en grand profit, car il quitte un tenement, une caserne, pour une autre. Il n'est pas en mesure pour habiter une petite maisonette, qui serai trop chère pour ses moyens; les maisons modernes dans ses nouveaux centres suburbains sont, de même qu'à Paris, chères et rares; les rues y sont vielles, étroites, et souvent peu propres. L'air est aussi vicié qu'à Paris, parceque la grande industrie suit aussi l'exode des travailleurs, vend ses terrains à Paris pour en acheter de meilleurs marchés hors la ville, de sorts qu'aujord'hui la grande banlieue de Paris n'est que la continuation de ses faubourgs, avec la cherté des vivres et les frais de transport en plus, pour ceux qui continuent de travailler à Paris.

C'est ainsi que se réalise petit à petit, le reve de Napoleon III, et de son fameux préfet Mr. Haussman, faire de Paris la ville de plaisir, de luxe, et du grand commerce; de chasser les travailleurs au delà de l'enceinte fortifié; ainsi on n'aura plus à craindre de les voir arracher les pavés, pour en bâtir des barricades, quelques régiments de ligne, une ou deux batteries de canons ou mitrailleuses suffiront pour leurs apprendre à respecter l'ordre établi par leurs maitres, et les patrons et bourgeois, ainsi que les richards, venus à Paris pour s'y amuser, pourront digérer tranquillement sans se laisser déranger l'appetit par des ouvriers affamés et dissatisfaits.

Selon que le propagandiste salarié par une organisation se trouve dans tel ou tel milieu, ils est obligé de s'y adapter, d'abord pour accomplir une besogne fructueuse en faveur du recrutement, puis ensuite afin d'éviter d'être traité de maladroit, d'inhabile par ses commettants.

Le syndicalisme n'est pas un dogme: il est une école. Les fantaisies individuelles y doivent être réléguées au second plan. Sur les bancs de cette école, le travailleur recruté ne vient pas au spectacle. Il doit y apprendre les devoirs de solidarité de sa classe et l'action collective qui est la forme élémentaire de l'action de classe du prolétariat organisé. C'est une oeuvre de réflexion que doit accomplir le syndiqué. La musique des phrases, la magie des formules sont plaisirs de dillettantes, et le prolétaire qui subit la dure loi de l'exploitation capitaliste ne doit pas déserter l'école pour le cafe concert de l'Anarchie.—P. M. André.

Il est manifestement contre la loi de nature, de quelque manière qu'on la définisse, qu'une poignée de gens regorgent de superfluités quand la multitude affamée manque du nécessaire. —J. J. Rousseau.

Le superflu du riche est le nécessaire du pauvre.

Claims Paid

DURING JULY, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17488	A. L. Hammond	79	$200.00
17489	Mrs. Carrie I. Connell	283	25.00
17490	Geo. K. Kidd	359	200.00
17491	Christian Walker	387	200.00
17492	Perry Defenbaugh	495	50.00
17493	Chauncey Smith	516	200.00
17494	Thomas Dennis	638	200.00
17495	Earl Grosnickle	667	200.00
17496	Mrs. Mathilda S. Bollinger	676	50.00
17497	Mrs. Catherine M. McNeil.	1278	50.00
17498	T. A. Ray	1456	200.00
17499	Geo. Schepflin	47	200.00
17500	Mrs. Aurore P. Reeves	134	50.00
17501	Mrs. Ernistina Thunack..	158	50.00
17502	Herman Jacob	242	200.00
17503	Daniel E. Burns	258	200.00
17504	Mrs. Margaret Repert	261	50.00
17505	Joseph Lehotsky	309	200.00
17506	T. G. Kyber	316	200.00
17507	Mrs. Hanna Maria Paleen.	361	50.00
17508	Ludger Roy	408	200.00
17509	Chas. G. Johnson	478	200.00
17510	David March (dis.)	740	400.00
17511	Ignatz Nikodem	1786	200.00
17512	Victor Jacobson	147	187.00
17513	Carl Rabatczeck	346	200.00
17514	Mrs. Paulina Rezsek	1913	50.00
17515	Mrs. Agda Johnson	80	50.00
17516	Charles Warwick (dis.)...	750	400.00
17517	A. C. Nolte	1155	200.00
17518	Alexander Esplin	1307	200.00
17519	Oscar Peterson	1410	200.00
17520	Mrs. Ann Hill	11	50.00
17521	Elmore Westerlund	22	200.00
17522	J. H. Marshall (dis.)	55	400.00
17523	Wm. J. Penn	55	200.00
17524	Mrs. Elenore S. Dechaine.	134	50.00
17525	Geo. V. Clendaniel	239	200.00
17526	Chas. Pfeiffer	367	200.00
17527	Hans S. Hansen	471	200.00
17528	John M. Embler	515	200.00
17529	Mrs. Dorothy Yeager	579	50.00
17530	Harry Kauffman	882	200.00
17531	John D. McVarish	910	200.00
17532	I. C. Davis	1009	200.00
17533	C. W. Thrasher	1016	200.00
17534	Mrs. Mary E. Welch	1082	50.00
17535	Henry Strebel (dis.)	1146	400.00
17536	Mrs. Ella Harris	1367	50.00
17537	Mrs. Eliza Lamberson	1874	50.00
17538	Samuel M. Mercer	1907	50.00
17539	Lewis Nace	132	50.00
17540	Mrs. Rachael Stearman	132	50.00
17541	Mrs. Nellie E. Pike	177	50.00
17542	S. A. Ocorr	231	200.00
17543	Victor Miedl	309	200.00
17544	Chas. A. Miller	402	200.00
17545	Enoch Allen	416	50.00
17546	Wm. Schultz	416	198.00
17547	E. A. Hersman	550	200.00
17548	Eric Anderson	638	50.00
17549	David A. Phinney	862	50.00
17550	Frank L. Greenwood	866	200.00
17551	James Hosea	553	200.00
17552	Mrs. Margaret Scott	318	50.00
17553	Mrs. Lillian M. Krafft	564	50.00
17554	Henry Laprise	390	50.00
17555	Christian G. Schilling	703	50.00
17556	Mrs. Susan Heslin	897	25.00
17557	Chas. H. Stiff	1885	200.00
17558	Bernard Hemmelgarn	2	200.00
17559	R. B. Long (dis.)	8	400.00
17560	Fred Schmidt	10	200.00
17561	Mrs. Odila Bernard	134	25.00
17562	Thomas A. Strong	222	200.00
17563	Mrs. Minnie S. Berry	276	50.00
17564	Mrs. Mary J. Crozier	441	50.00
17565	Peter J. O. Cook	1247	200.00
17566	Thomas J. Downs	1247	200.00
17567	Freeland A Doe	1410	50.00
17568	Mrs. Mary Crawford	1442	50.00
17569	Mrs. Marie Day	1582	50.00
17570	Mrs. Agnes McCormick	8	50.00
17571	John Swanson	141	200.00
17572	Fred Koch	214	200.00
17573	Mrs. Catherine Simpson	10	50.00
17574	George H. White (dis.)	125	400.00
17575	George Potter	181	200.00
17576	Michael Andes	514	200.00
17577	Mrs. Elvira T. Funder	1140	50.00
17578	Herman Dreier	1146	200.00
17579	Bernard Potthoff	12	200.00
17580	Frederick Werren	26	50.00
17581	Albert Anderson (dis.)	80	100.00
17582	Mrs. Martha J. Burton	83	50.00
17583	John Watson	87	200.00
17584	Joseph Bonner	94	200.00
17585	Patrick Donnelly	94	200.00
17586	W. D. Tapp	106	200.00
17587	Mrs. Juliet E. Munday	132	50.00
17588	Wm. J. Houpt	202	200.00
17589	Mrs. Johanna Schaefer	309	50.00
17590	Mrs. Ida A. Cowan	936	50.00
17591	S. L. Rosson	1066	200.00
17592	Mrs. Amanda Ruck	1360	50.00
17593	Chas. E. Delong	226	50.00
17594	Henry J. Eddy	323	200.00
17595	Chas. J. Silance	20	200.00
17596	Martin Mallach	25	200.00
17597	Mrs. Rosalie Laforest	96	50.00
17598	Mrs. Minnie Paynter	138	50.00
17599	Cheri Bernard (dis.)	134	400.00
17600	Philip H. Cull	157	200.00
17601	Ole Hansen	181	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17602	Mrs. Sarah Clifford	453	50.00
17603	Benjamin Bennett	985	200.00
17604	Mrs. Ella L. Long	1186	50.00
17605	Moses W. Peasley	1271	50.00
17606	Otto A. Rausenbach	13	200.00
17607	John C. Egley	61	200.00
17608	Mrs. Bessie Kalson	142	50.00
17609	Mrs. Anna Fergstad	7	50.00
17610	Mrs. Annie Jackson	7	50.00
17611	Chas. W. Gashorn	146	200.00
17612	John H. Steele	878	100.00
17613	John A. Lardie	1369	200.00
17614	Henry Suchrstaedt	1784	50.00
17615	Mrs. Ellen C. Kopmann	91	50.00
17616	Mrs. Regina S. Gervais	108	50.00
17617	Anton Wlasak	148	200.00
17618	Richard F. Brandt	269	200.00
17619	Mrs. Millie Reich	414	50.00
17620	Mrs. Fannie L. Cunin	1023	50.00
17621	Mrs. Martha Blakely	1096	50.00
17622	Martin Quirk	1	50.00
17623	Mrs. Annie B. Southwell	27	50.00
17624	Albert Bunting	31	200.00
17625	Mrs. Anna Boeckesch	45	50.00
17626	Wm. A. Baker	72	50.00
17627	Chas. Firla	77	200.00
17628	C. E. Garrett	245	200.00
17629	Mrs. Sarah L. Stitt	320	50.00
17630	Mrs. Beulah Pettit	334	50.00
17631	Charles Schappi	375	200.00
17632	Herbert J. Call	386	200.00
17633	Chas. B. Osborne	389	200.00
17634	Chas. A. Kinsman	427	200.00
17635	Mrs. Isabella S. McDonald	441	50.00
17636	Isaac D. DeTurk	492	200.00
17637	Mrs. Ella Bostwick	586	50.00
17638	Edward Dulien	859	200.00
17639	Mrs. Adeline Schnieder	692	50.00
17640	John Smith	713	50.00
17641	Henry J. Smith	779	100.00
17642	Ira Houseknecht	804	200.00
17643	Joe Barza	1229	200.00
17644	Mrs. Melina Miller	1704	50.00
17645	Peter J. Dierken	1747	200.00
17646	E. C. Bross	1912	200.00
17647	August Kargas	3	50.00
17648	Mrs. Helen Klayda	13	50.00
17649	John R. Vreedenburgh	235	50.00
17650	Mrs. Agda M. Johnson	1328	50.00
17651	B. Godaway	727	200.00
17652	Philip Hackett	15	200.00
17653	Robert Krouse	132	200.00
17654	John Gustafson	958	200.00
17655	Mrs. Edwidge Caron Pilon	1584	50.00
17656	C. W. Paterson	66	50.00
17657	Mrs. Monica Rahn	72	50.00
17658	John J. Smith	122	200.00
17659	Mrs. Maud H. Williamson.	213	25.00
17660	Mrs. Lillian Wallace	345	50.00
17661	Daniel Augstadt	492	50.00
17662	Gideon Wentzel	492	200.00
17663	Ogden F. Sickels	594	50.00
17664	Elsworth W. Cunningham.	888	100.00
17665	A. S. Baker	1198	200.00
17666	Mrs. Katie Chaplin	1514	50.00
17667	Mrs. Elizabeth V. Young	103	50.00
17668	Wm. S. Hill	326	50.00
17669	Hugh McManus	736	400.00
17670	Domenico Guzzardi	1096	200.00
17671	Jehne Williams	759	50.00
17672	Charles Grenier	1239	200.00
17673	Mrs. Anna G. Waldron	389	50.00
17674	J. F. Wright	427	50.00
17675	Mrs. Mary W. Vreeland	457	50.00
17676	Jacob Saunders	628	50.00
17677	Fred A. Richardson	82	200.00
17678	J. P. Haskins	360	200.00
17679	Mrs. Mary J. Prell	6	25.00
17680	Alex. Olson	43	200.00
17681	Mrs. Annie F. North	211	50.00
17682	Mrs. Paulina Schultz	237	50.00
17683	Andrew Jankowski	242	200.00
17684	Anton Kreutzer	355	200.00
17685	Andrew Jackson	493	200.00
17686	Andrew Hendrickson	521	50.00
17687	Nels Ringstrom	521	200.00

Total.....$27,110.00

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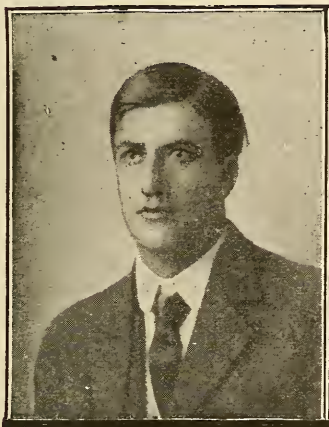
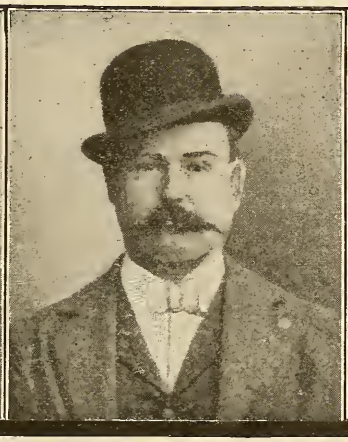
Lewiston, Me.—The textile strikes at Lawrence and Lowell have forced an advance of 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. throughout the whole textile industry in the State of Maine.

Three Salary Increases Amount to Over $12,000 a Year





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Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.
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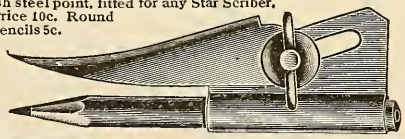

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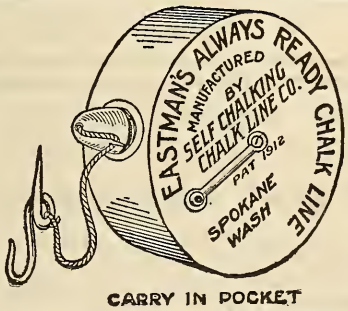

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ONE OF OUR CROWN MITER BOXES

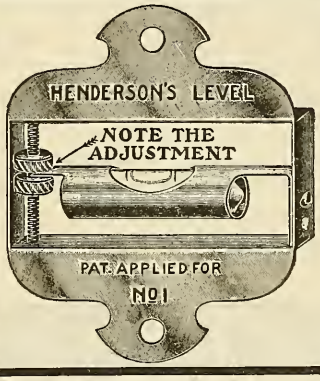
These boxes formerly sold for $12.50 by the Nicholls Mfg. Company, but we are now the manufacturers and we sell direct to the carpenters for $8.95—saving him the middleman's profit.

It has a high and low stop. You can raise saw 1½ inches above bed and at the same time swing saw to any desired angle with one hand, and hold stock you are cutting with the other. It has a positive, center, octagon and forty-five stop.

Send us a number and on October 1st we will place all numbers received in a basket, thoroughly shake them up and have a blindfolded person pick out one number—the person sending in this first number picked out will get one of our CROWN MITER BOXES, FREE. It costs you nothing to guess. Make number up in the thousand so as there will be no two alike.

SEND NUMBER IN TODAY

CROWN TOOL MFG. CO. **Ottumwa, Iowa**



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We are at this time making a much better tool than ever before, the Henderson Straight-edge Level is the only adjustable and satisfactory level on the market. For more definite particulars, address.

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208 N. 10th Street **EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**

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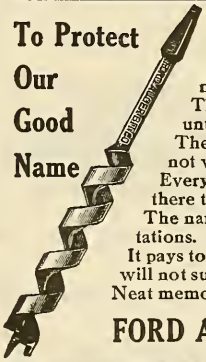

and as a warning to FORD users, we wish to caution every mechanic and user of Bits against the many imitations of the FORD Single Lip Bit.

These imitations are similar in appearance, but lack that quality that has made the FORD famous for Quality Excellence.

These imitations are claimed to be exactly the same as the genuine. This is untrue.

They are the same in appearance only. They will not do the work—and will not wear as long as the genuine, as mechanics who have tried them will vouch.

Every genuine Ford Bit has the name FORD stamped on the stem. Unless it is there the Bit is positively an imitation.

The name Ford is your guarantee of quality—your protection against inferior imitations.

It pays to insist on the genuine—as thousands of mechanics know, and if your dealer will not supply you write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

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New Scotch Building Material

The great heaps of refuse to be seen adjoining coal and iron pits throughout Scotland, which have always been looked upon as useless waste product, says Consul J. N. McCunn of Glasgow, in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, are now found to be valuable in the manufacture of bricks. A new industry has recently been started in Glasgow for the utilization of "coke breeze." This "breeze," mixed with Portland cement, produces a "fireproof partition," made in the form of slabs varying in size from two feet to three feet six inches in length and one foot in breadth, and in thickness from one to four inches. These dimensions can be increased if specially desired.

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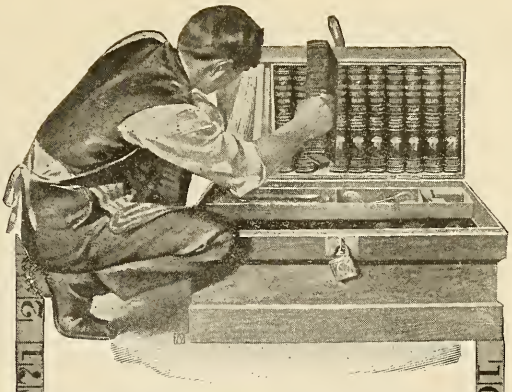
Oh, you men who have to labor,
 'Tis for us a serious case—
Let us congratulate each other,
 "Poverty is no disgrace!"
If we must work, let us do it
 Cheerfully with all our might,
Earning all the satisfaction
 That belongs to work done right.

When trembling, weak-kneed and fearful
 Of terrors that may befall,
Just march straight up to the giants
 So threatening, grim and tall,
And they'll fade away before us
 Into realms where they belong—
They will vanish with the shadows
 If we shout at them a song.

Like cowards hemmed up in corners
 Who always make a brave fight,
You fellows, if we must labor,
 Let's labor with all our might!
And while we are delving at it
 You know it's a truth we tell,
There's pleasure as well as profit
 In doing the world's work well.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



Expert Knowledge is the Best Tool

The most expert carpenter can't do a good job with poor tools, yet the most completely equipped tool-chest won't make a good workman of a man who has neither ability or skill. Ability and skill are the results of a complete knowledge of your work—knowledge that can be gained only by hard study and practical experience—the very foundation of your success. The American School's great new

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can give you that knowledge without which your tools are practically valueless. Natural ability may be yours, but unless you prepare yourself for more difficult work—work requiring expert knowledge and training—you can't hope to get ahead. This great ten volume Cyclopedia contains 4,760, 7x10 inch pages; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, diagrams, etc., and is just what you need to put you on the road to a better job and better pay. It will teach you how to read blue prints accurately, will tell you how to handle men as well as tools, and it covers every detail of building construction—every angle of architecture and carpentry. The books are big and attractive, and are bound in half red morocco, titles stamped in 18k gold.

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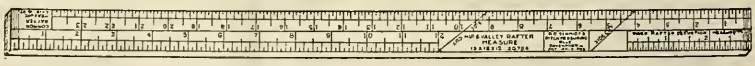

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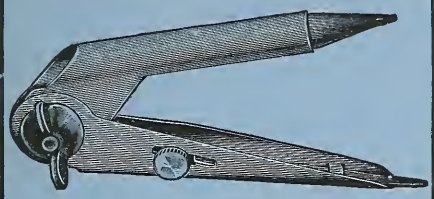

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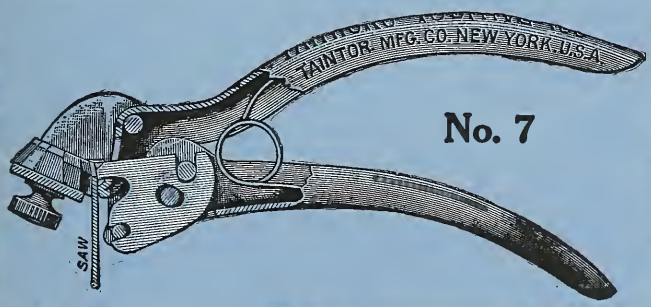

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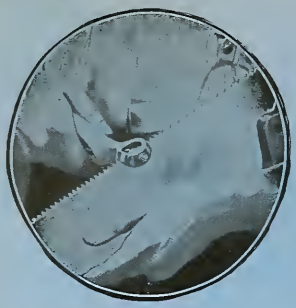

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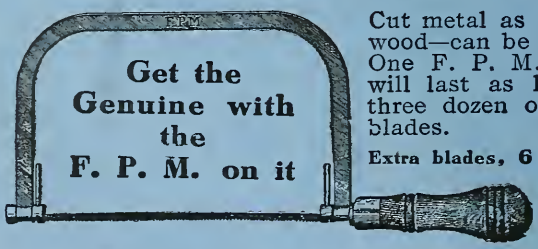

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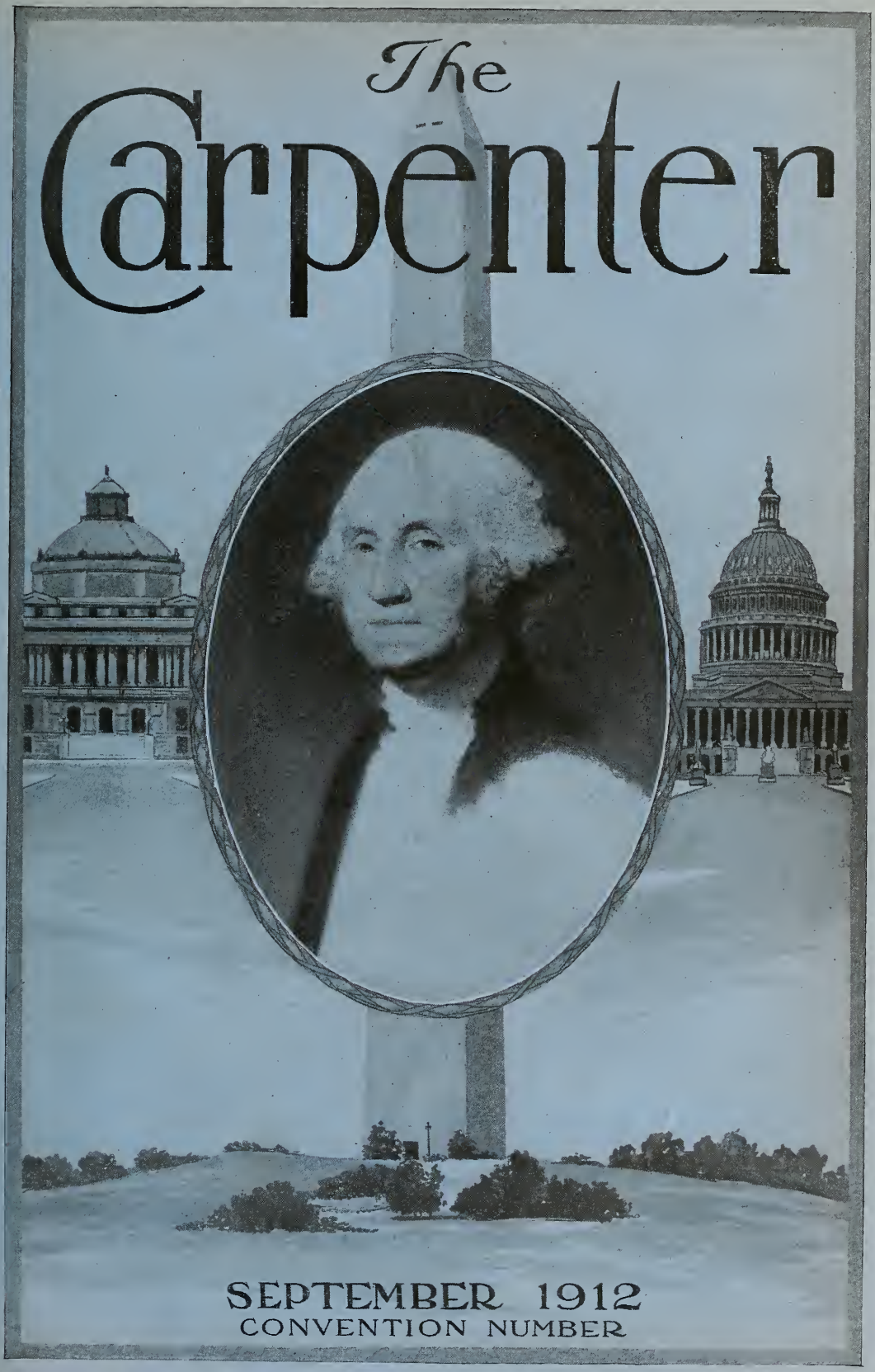

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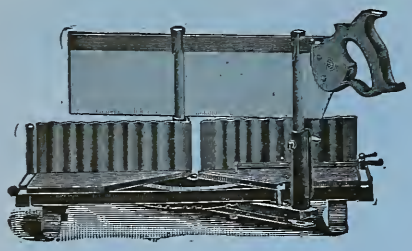

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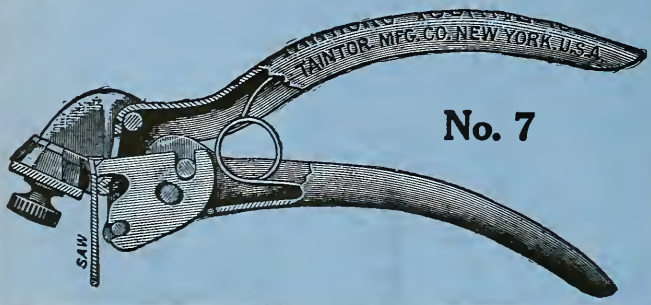

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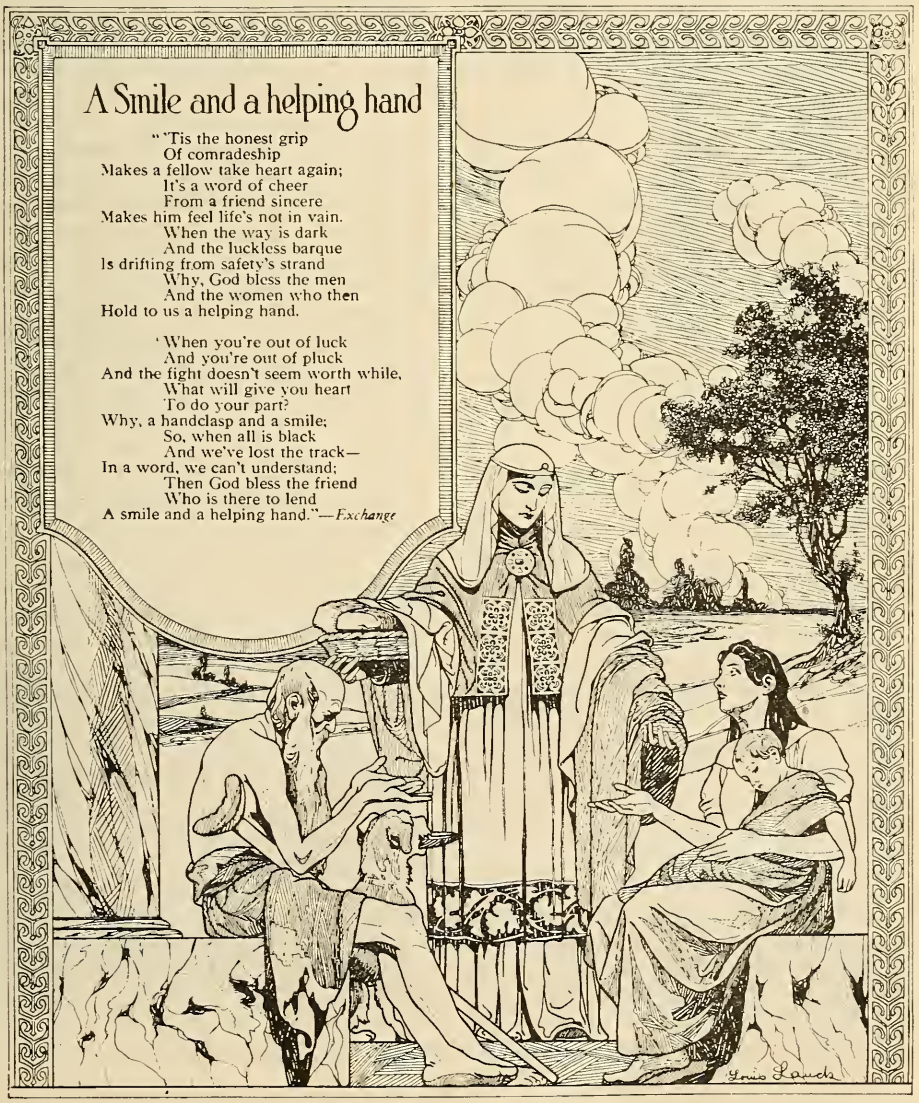


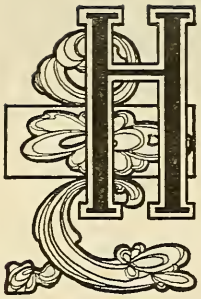
A Smile and a helping hand

"'Tis the honest grip
Of comradeship
Makes a fellow take heart again;
It's a word of cheer
From a friend sincere
Makes him feel life's not in vain.
When the way is dark
And the luckless barque
Is drifting from safety's strand
Why, God bless the men
And the women who then
Hold to us a helping hand.

'When you're out of luck
And you're out of pluck
And the fight doesn't seem worth while,
What will give you heart
To do your part?
Why, a handclasp and a smile;
So, when all is black
And we've lost the track—
In a word, we can't understand;
Then God bless the friend
Who is there to lend
A smile and a helping hand."—*Exchange*

ON TO WASHINGTON

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)



OW insignificant was the first general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America? Who attended it? Who that did attend it are enrolled as members today? And who have gone to their long, last homes? How important an object was before that convention? What necessity existed for that convention?

All these are queries over which old members will ponder and about which new will inquire, but all will say that at that convention matters were presented not very insignificant, but vastly important to carpenters and joiners and their kindred craftsmen, since they really formed the groundwork, the foundation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The printed proceedings—the Journal—of our Brotherhood from then to the copy last issued, constitute a history from that day to this. Every page has more or less an increasing and unfailing interest. Pardonable is it to point to the work of General Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers and official boards, and the many organizers who have served you well and furnished pages of importance and interest. How great the work they did—a continuous record of excellence and worth possibly fell to the favor of some, to others a briefer existence, and yet to all went a high mead of honor.

What a grand retrospective! What changes have come and gone!

How fast the years have gone by!

No faster, according to the world's fixed standard, than others have gone or others will go. All we mortals know of things certain is that only life has an end, though none knows when it may come. This we do know—that to all other things some change will come at some time and in some manner. In our time have come changes strange and peculiar, many of great interest, others absolutely lifeless, or at least listless. Still we are not unmindful of the fact that others may come after life's tattoo has been sounded that may be fraught with far more import.

As we travel through the years we recall persons and places our eyes have looked upon, and often comes the hope and the wish to look upon them again. Especially is this so where the pleasures of the past have firmly fixed themselves in our minds and hearts. Indeed, like everything to which we let memory run, we are almost invariably certain to be stirred by either pleasure or pain, perhaps both. Some faces we were wont to see, we recall, while others we once saw and greeted never pass from memory, though sometimes fateful circumstances step in, or have stepped in, to rule against another meeting. How glad we are when no such circumstances appear, and we are permitted to look happily upon the past and upon old friends. So it is always that added joy springs up when we meet new friends as well as old.

"It is but a brief period," says the Hon. J. Worth Carnahan, compiler of that very excellent portfolio, "Washington Views, and the History of the U. S. Capital," that "the city of Washington has grown from an uninhabited landscape to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world," and very truly he remarks, "we all have a common interest in it."

Our general conventions have been severally held in

Chicago, Ill., in 1881.
Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882.
Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884.
Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886.
Detroit, Mich., in 1888.
Chicago, Ill., in 1890.
St. Louis, Mo., 1892.

Indianapolis, Ind., 1894.
Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896.
New York City, N. Y., 1898.
Scranton, Pa., in 1900.
Atlanta, Ga., 1902.
Milwaukee, Wis., in 1904.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1906.
Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1908.
Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910.

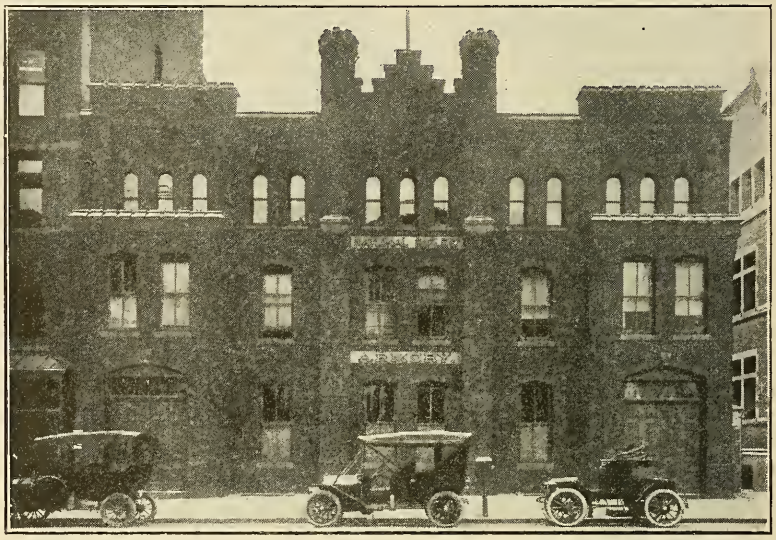
Thus we have enjoyed the warmth of the South, the cool breezes of the North, the scenery of the West, and the wonderful magnificence and substantiality of the East. Now we are to meet where our nation has its permanent seat of government, and undoubtedly the hope will be general that there will be many to gather around the old boys who may be present while they take us back over miles of memory and roads of recollection to places where they have been and many have not. Nevertheless, we and they will find some of the capital city's INWARD AND ENVIRONING MAGNETS so electrifying that many of us will be guilty of stealing time to visit them while the official guardians of business will be closeted from recreation.

It may be said just here that your present General Officers sensibly feel and gratefully appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon them in the long, continuous service you have called them to perform. Each one will, however, think it strange if you do not emulate their example on extending the general glad hand of welcome. Business will, of course, be uppermost in the minds of all, but every one is going to Washington to greet each and everybody belonging to us as brothers, and to review the incidental work of years and especially that of the biennial term in detail, and, in brief, what is to be done, and what is contemplated.

In our recent visit to Washington we gathered some choice views, principally those taken by the Leet brothers, of national and municipal beauty which the city offers. Very naturally it came to us—doubtless it will come to you—that, generally, every traveler hastens away upon arrival to the hostelry he has decided, or others have indicated for him, shall be his temporary home. The home that, in our judgment, is acceptable and is accepted, is the

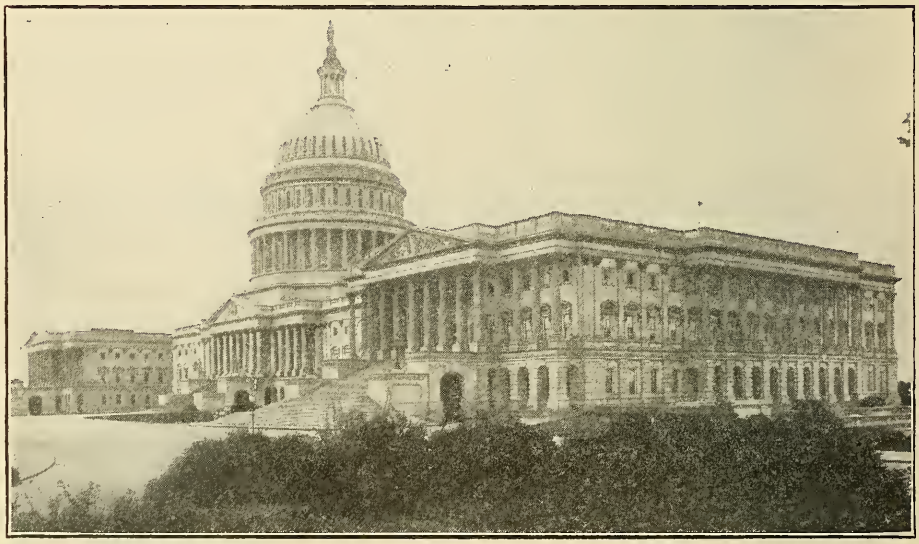
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, SIXTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

In this splendid structure, thousands and thousands of transient travelers from all over the world have found all the care and comfort of clean, modern hotel life, and for this reason this hotel was selected to be Headquarters. Home is the place to rest, but wherever business is to be done, there is the place to do it. Where the convention will transact all its official business will be in the



NATIONAL RIFLES ARMORY.

Now it will be quite natural that among the first desires to be realized in leisure hours, will be to look upon, inside and out, the



UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

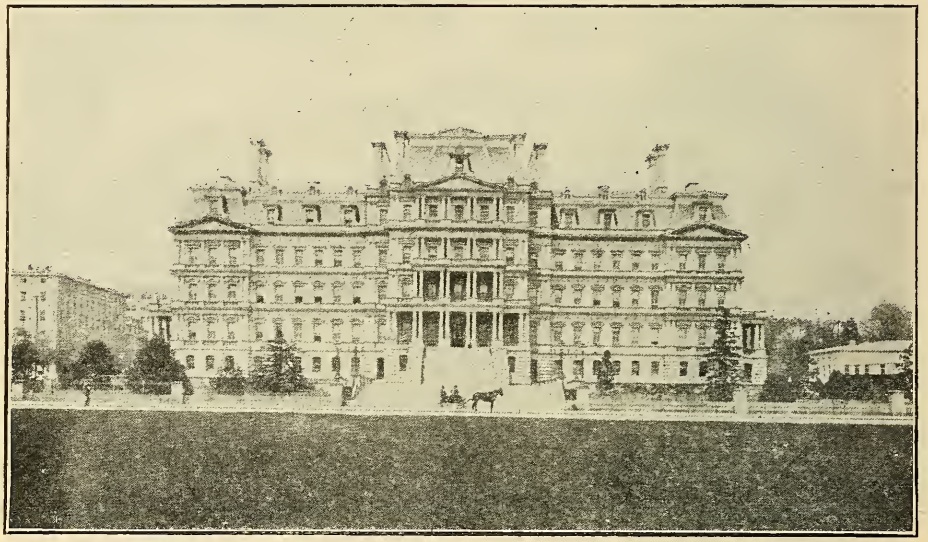
And it may be yours—it was ours—to let the President of the United States of America personally know that you are simply one of this great country's population and of that class who are known as Working people. However, it may sharply occur to some that there are senators and congressmen, who, regardless of party affiliations, will gladly be courteous escorts to

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Our members with natural pride, and justly, are all builders, and know that without their craft no habitable or industrial building is ever erected, and therefore every one is interested in every splendid structure where plane, and saw, and hammer and trim have been used in constructing one. Now among the really great buildings in Washington is

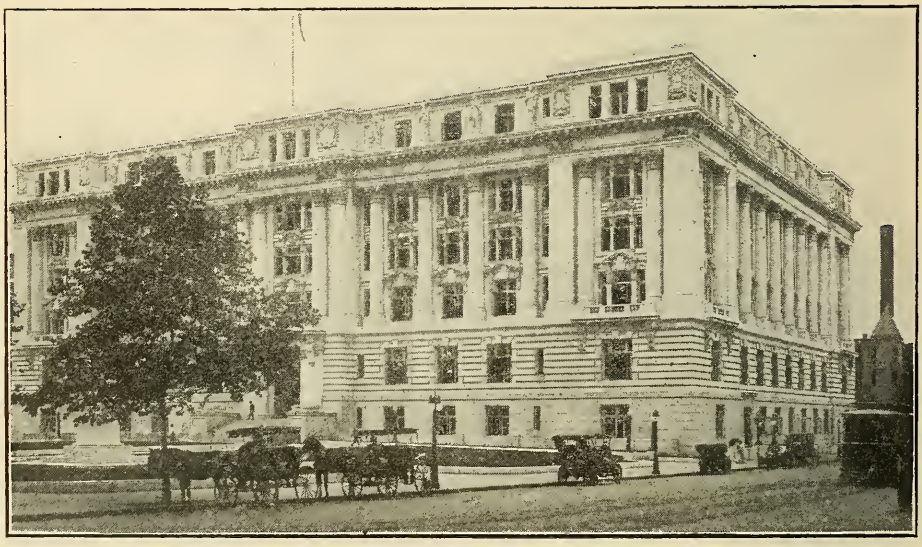
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

So far as human warfare is concerned, we have none of it in our land, for these are "the piping times of peace" (omitting industrial and political contests). Nevertheless, the building wherein the method, means, conduct, campaign, causes and possibilities of real stern war, whether it be on land or sea, at home or abroad, are never out of mind, is



THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

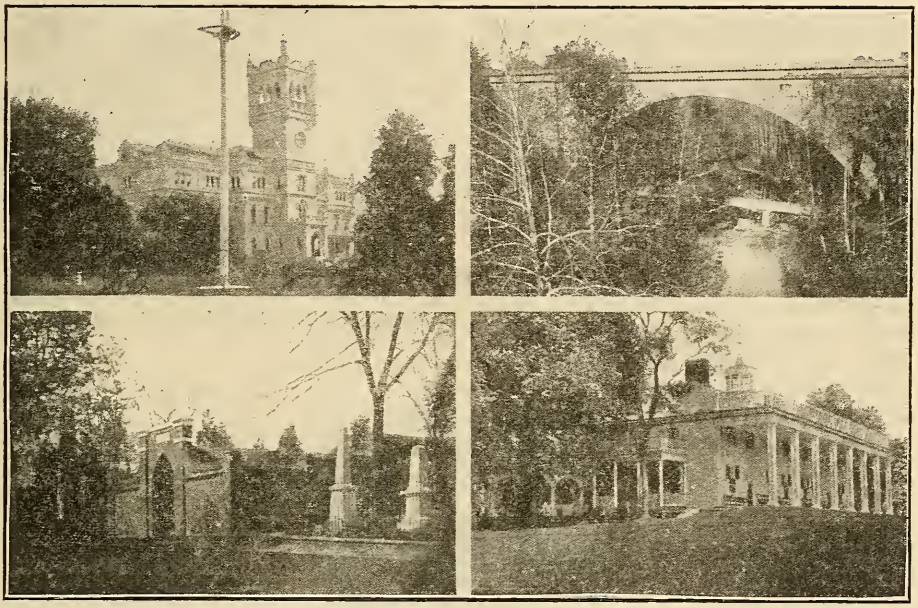
Many of us will hail from cities which also have inspiring structures. What citizen does not proudly and often lead visitors to them? It is local pride. Washingtonians have it; their



MUNICIPAL BUILDING

is, indeed, worthy of leisure observation.

However, we are not visiting Washington simply to see the Capitol City, or the nation's Capitol, nor the many noble structures which adorn our singular city wherein national fame, honor, history and tradition are supremely clustered, though hardly can it be otherwise that, if leisure moments are found, visits will be made to some of



WASHINGTON'S ENVIRONMENTS.

Let it be remembered that we shall be in Washington with interests nearer and dearer to our trade hearts secondary to individual pleasures. We are not to forget we are unionists in principle and practice, and that wherever we find those principles in practice, there should go our money and our time. Now the following prices will be found:

Haircut, 50 cents.
Shampoo, 50 cents.
Facial massage, 50 cents.
Shave, 25 cents.
Hair singe, 25 cents.
Trim beard, 25 cents.
Bath, 75 cents.
Manicure, 75 cents.

But there are other places not so gorgeously appointed which are, nevertheless, clean, ample and completely in touch with modern service and satisfaction, many operated by unionists and under union principles, the charges measuring up to, but not above, unionists' pocket books.

General President William D. Huber will, it is believed, present you a remarkable report in that it will be that of the General President who has given you the longest consecutive official service, covering, as it will, a period of fourteen successive years of faithful work of inestimable value to our Brotherhood. Nothing preventing, you will once more look on his big, manly form and still see in him the good, strong, competent officer whose labors for you and your cause—organized labor—stands out unblemished, with none of his mental ability, none of his physical vigor, none of his fidelity, none of his ambition to secure the betterment of our Brotherhood weakened in the least.

General Secretary Frank Duffy as-

sumed the office he still holds but one biennial term following Brother Huber's first presidential preferment, and he did this with the determination to win the high encomium, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Like Brother Huber he, too, is ever ready to serve you, no matter what your call may be.

General Treasurer Thomas Neale has also had a long tenure that has enabled him to bring to his responsible assignment, splendid ability, unquestioned honesty and clear, clean integrity, thus eliciting recognition almost without limit or boundary as one of the ablest of financial officers.

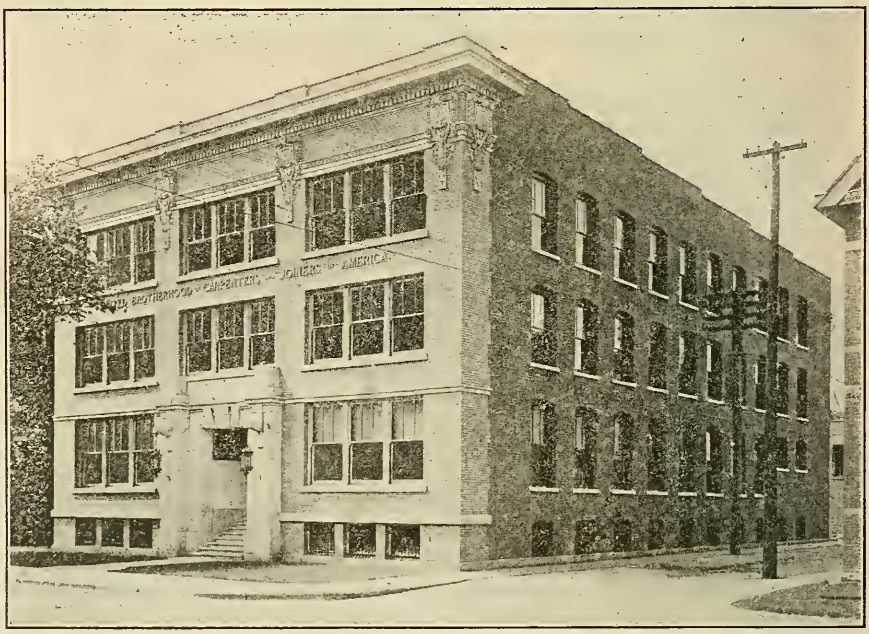
The General Executive Boards have been composed of men in whose personnel wise, conscientious officers are in evidence, and though changes have been often and many, none have seen the standard lowered.

Thus it is, indeed, a source of pride that under these several official regimes, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has risen from an original membership at its formation of two thousand, to nearly two hundred and forty thousand, which will be reported in Washington.

"On to Washington!" Well, we should say so. "On to Washington!" It is an old, old slogan first heard in the war of 1812, later in the war of '61-65, and in many a political march, but it is left to our Brotherhood to shout it all over this land and enter Washington under it, and one of the proudest banners that ever human hands carried for human welfare—the banner of Organized Labor.

Well, my lads, "On to Washington!"

"For we know not every morrow can be sad,
So, forgetting all the sorrows we have had,
Let us fold away our fears, and put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years, just be glad."



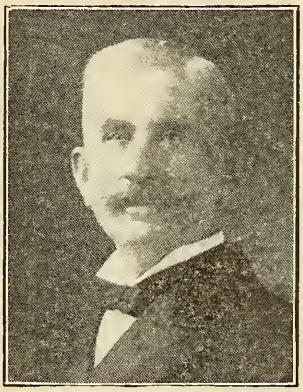
CARPENTERS' BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

"AULD LANG SYNE"

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

SOME of the younger generations of carpenters may be interested to know how the old ones got their education, especially when their attention has been attracted by some fine specimens of our handicraft which confront them in alterations or repairs. In the age prior to the introduction of wood-working machinery, skill, not speed, fixed the standard. The same caliber that made the finished journeyman carpenter would have ornamented any of the professions, law, medicine, or the forum.

Few persons stop to consider what a thing of beauty can be wrought out of an unsightly pile of lumber by educated head and hands. The artistic temperament crops out in all trades; but in none is the individual opportunity greater than in carpentry. Poor workmanship on good material, apart from the economic waste, is a sin. Some of the old carpenters whose heads are frosted with the snows of many winters can recall the trials and troubles of their indentured apprenticeship when they essayed to execute the details of their trade in a manner creditable to their boss and themselves. They were unfortunate if bound to a boss who took but little or no interest in them or their work apart from quantity. On the contrary, many old journeymen remembered with almost filial love and respect their old bosses.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

I was one of the most fortunate boys and can recall only pleasant memories of my apprenticeship in spite of being once threatened with a whipping. But it was all I could do to look scared and keep from laughing when I knew he could not have delivered the goods. He was a grand old man, just and honorable, serious and fanatical in religion, but withal an artist in his line. He always took an interest in instructing me and was not slow in his praises when I deserved them. He was also quite liberal in the way of holidays, especially when Sunday-school picnics or excursions down the river were on the program, and I found it desirable to join the Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian Sunday-schools. On Saturdays in summer my day's work ended at 4 o'clock. This gave me opportunity to go to the Marine Band concerts in the white house grounds, where all the pretty girls usually paraded.

But the boy who had a boss of the opposite kind had to attach himself to some kindly disposed journeyman to get the information he needed, and to this source rather than to his master was he indebted for his skill in after years. An indentured apprentice as a rule lived with the boss and was treated as one of his family. It was profitable to the boy to help the missus with the house work after he had left the shop.

The apprentice's first introduction to the trade was the handle of a grindstone, and it was hades in a big shop on a hot day. A dull broad-ax or hatchet would take all of the trade enthusiasm out of him in an hour or two. Of all the tools of our craft I used to think that the grindstone was the devil's own invention to punish boys who got tired of school days.

Sixty-five years ago there was no wood-working machinery except the mortice machine invented by William Wood

of this city, which was worked by foot-power and is still in use, but run by a power belt. Nearly all the lumber used for fine work was air seasoned, or supposed to be, and came in the rough, and as a consequence its availability for special use had to be gauged by its weight. Sash, doors, blinds, moldings and flooring were made by hand from the rough. Some of the wider molding planes required two to work them, one to push and the other to pull. Usually the 'prentice did the pull end with a backward step.

The old system had many trials and hardships, but it produced some splendid mechanics. It took four years to make a journeyman out of a fairly apt boy. A bound apprentice was, in fact, for the time his master's slave. If he ran away he was usually advertised and the reward offered was an indication of the owner's valuation of the lad. One cent reward for the return of the runaway was a black eye to his character and barred his future employment at the trade. The following advertisement was copied from the Daily National Intelligence of Saturday, June 22, 1850. I have omitted the boy's name as unnecessary.

"SIX CENTS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, J—— E——, an indented apprentice to the coach painting. The above reward will be given if returned to the subscriber, living on Pennsylvania avenue, near Third street. All persons are hereby forewarned against harboring or employing said apprentice. M. McD."

The cost of living was in many cases much higher than now, especially groceries. Meats, vegetables, butter and eggs were plentiful and very cheap—pork 4 to 6 cents, beef 6 to 8 cents, butter from 12 to 15 cents, and other things in proportion. Good board could be had for $2 or $3 per week, including room. A city lot could be bought for $20 and up. Lumber was cheap and any thrifty man could own his home if he wanted one. Much of the lumber was pit or whip sawed. The log would be rolled over a pit on skids and one man on top would saw to the line, while the lower man in the pit only pulled down the double end and double-handed saw. The top sawyer was the mechanic and the pit man merely a cipher. Most of the logs would be raft logs and the boards would often have the augur holes in them where they were pinned to form the raft.

The women of those times were real helpmates and contributed largely by their thrift and economy to the man's ultimate success. Fashions had not spoiled them. One bonnet lasted nearly a life time without change of style. The pretty faces that peeped from the Shaker bonnets were never improved by the silly hats now worn on the shoulders. There were no divorces, no separations, no elopements. In fact, there was very little crime of any kind. Wages were $1.25 per day of ten hours and more.

The workman of today enjoys in his every-day occupation and life more ease and pleasure than his predecessor ever hoped for in his younger days. Now, the story has been but half told and I leave it to abler hands to fill in the details, which will show that labor-saving machinery has not put the carpenter out of business, but it has taken much of the drudgery which pertained to our trade out of his task.

Song of the Freeman

The trumpet bids you on the armor gird,
  Reap in fields that have been by others sown;
At command, divine, forth is sent the note,
  Like call to arms in ages past was blown.

The ones who sowed where now you reap,
  Lie deep entoomb'd, in murky past—
They, too, battled forth, did noble act,
  At some duty call and trumpet blast.

Brothers, all: time is and ever was,
  The acorn, but in miniature, the oak,
We know swords been bought at life's expense,
  At last, from secrecy, is shorn the cloak.

Weighty seals that bound both ear and eye,
  From ages resting place away are thrown,
Man grants justice now to long gone dead
  Let each one rise and make for self his own

REFRAIN.

In freedom's cause unfurl our flag,
  'Tis flaming torch and lamp of peace;
Justice for all is blazoned there,
  Beneath its folds all strife shall cease.

H. S. LEVALLEY.

A BRIEF ON THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

THE success of the trade union movement from its inception to the present time has demonstrated the wisdom of the founders. That the principles on which the labor movement was started were right to begin with, and are still profitable in their operation, has been proved right down through the time from the beginning. To the veteran corps too much praise cannot be given for their foresight in planning a movement that is destined to readjust society, and place back of the producing wing a larger share of the things produced, besides furnishing a larger leisure and a more promising opportunity. The plan of the labor structure was carefully and well drawn, and placed in the hands of the membership to execute. If we, who are entrusted with this mission, are to fully succeed, we must face the situation fairly and practically and inspire confidence by our earnestness, sincerity and loyalty for the great trade union system of which we are exponents.

WM. J SHIELDS

The modern laborer has been evolved out of a former condition by influences and forces of which he himself has been a prominent part. So if we would understand fully either his present condition or his future prospects we must investigate carefully the cause of development by which he has become what he is and the means which are open to him to become what he should be. How great the difference between the conditions of labor today and what it represented when our present movement was started, we can fully comprehend only by a careful study of the vastly different social and economic conditions now and then.

Just as an illustration of what the changes represent in the condition of the toilers, that have come through the instrumentality of the trade union within the span of life of some who live today, let me refer you to the historian of the earlier days who tells of the mannerisms of life of the laborer back in the later thirties. The working hours in that age represented on the part of the laborer the going to work two hours before sunrise in the morning, and laboring down through the day, finishing two hours after sunset in the evening. The mechanic labored from sunrise to sunset, a condition described as from bed to work and from work to bed. They housed the toilers in what were known as shacks, they dressed in the coarsest of home-spun garments, and the wage allowed was just sufficient to support this kind of an existence. The social standing of the worker was represented as unworthy of mention.

Contrast, if you please, the above condition with the present-day condition of our building crafts and many of the other branches of labor which are enjoying the forty-four-hour week with the wages now paid, the homes of the workers, their mannerisms of dress, the social standing of the labor wing, and you get an understanding of what we owe to the trade union movement. One of the notable changes in the social standing of the toiler is, that until very recently the historian has given almost no attention to the social and economic condition as affecting the toiling mass. If such information was collected it was

presented at all times from the standpoint of the master so styled. In the present age we find the labor question the concern of society as a whole, and we get our best definition of what the movement represents from the late Carroll D. Wright, who describes the labor question as not only underlying all other questions, but preceding them. He describes the movement as being in the interest of humanity, and charges that they who oppose the same are humanity's foes and that they who sympathize in a rational way are humanity's friends. In this broad definition we are able to understand not only the tremendous scope of the movement, but also the reason why all branches of society are showing a concern in its operation.

In the recent primary election of the great political parties it was shown conspicuously by the interest of the party managers in showing up the records of their respective candidates pertaining to labor legislation. The church of late has awakened to the necessity of a larger sympathy and concern with the society of them who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow and is at this time co-operating to good effect. The boards of trade of many of our cities are in this age inviting representation from the delegate bodies of the labor movement, and on many important commissions appointed to serve general interests we find the representatives of the labor society. These matters demonstrate the social standing of the laborer in this age, in contrast with what it has represented in the ages past. Sociological and economical conditions are better today than they were seventy years ago, and they are growing better every day, but they are infinitely removed still from the ideal standard. The spirit of the brotherhood of humanity exists among millions of affiliated laborers as it never before existed in the history of the human race, and in the many conflicts between labor and capital, necessary to the added dignity of the laborers, they have shown a greater sacrifice and greater devotion to principle than was ever manifested by the armies of nations contending one with the other.

The co-operation of the toilers in their organization has established certain facts on which all should stand. They are: (1) Thou shalt not take thy brother's job; (2) thou shalt help thy brother in adversity. These represent to many workmen the greatest of all labor commandments. Then, again, the history of the laborer and his condition in every trade and calling, whether in the present movement or in movements of former days, proves indisputably the result of two facts: (1) That the labor class owe nearly the whole improvement of their condition to their own effort, and (2) that they have ordinarily been able to protect their own interests only through combination.

The present-day organization represents in membership a standard never before reached. But the need of improving its quality is apparent to the membership as a whole. There are gaps to be filled in, and in this work of filling in we are encountering opposition and contention. There are some who commend and enjoy the progress of industrial condition and still fail to understand the need of modernizing the machinery necessary to future needs. The obstacles met with in the movement of today mean in their removal, if they are to be removed, a closer unity of action and a more harmonious operation.

It appears to the writer a serious condition, in visiting different localities and getting in touch with the business agents and listening to their descriptions of the conditions as affecting their section, to find that the complaint of one tallies almost exactly with that of the other; a deficiency of organization, an obnoxious employer here and there that is playing the game and making good with the aid of the fellow on the outside, or using one of the trades to keep the other in line, and at the same time making of himself a good fellow with the customer for assuming the position of the labor antagonist. This condition, which is to be found in about all places where the labor move-

ment exists, works not only to the detriment of the union man, but also to the employer of union labor. United we stand, divided we fall, is as true today as ever in the lifetime of the race. So this movement going on at this time to amalgamate the interests, in consolidating the national organizations, putting all men of a distinct calling under the national head where they belong, giving full recognition to the autonomy of trades, is a movement that will add strength and respect for the structure as a whole.

Then, again, there is none among us who will gainsay the fact of the consistency of the Building Trades Council. If one organization, through its individuality, can promote changed conditions, how much better the chances of promoting a larger progress through the consolidation of all the trades. We understand that the principle is sound, and that our chief weakness rests in the fact of the divisions within the ranks and also realize that the strongest move of the antagonistic employer is a play on this weakness. Realizing that we have not as yet made the best use of this defense, and that the strength of the opposition is based on a unit of operation, we should use the experience of the past in the building anew a Building Trade Department, eliminating friction through the establishing of jurisdictional lines and demanding of trades a percentage organization before admittance. This, with a proper respect for the interests one for all, would furnish us with an added power. And in this age power is the one thing that compels respect. We must aim at a wise control and development of the trade union structure as a whole, and we should also understand that each part is dependent on the other parts. In the business of caring for the interest we must produce ideas, produce efficiency and up-to-date methods. It is the mistakes we make that cause the setbacks, and this is as true of the labor society as in any other form of business.

Another and equally disastrous position for labor men to pursue is to get contending among themselves and wreak their feelings one on the other, one side against the other side, one union against another union, or one international against the other international. These contentions could be avoided in the general sense by abiding by the decision of the authoritative source. Persisted in, they bring failure to opportunity and misery and want to the toiler. What we need most is that the evils of division be eradicated and the advantages of harmonious operation be preserved. Unless my judgment is at fault and my faith unfounded, the labor organization will soon have passed through this period of trial and tribulation and will emerge on the bright and sunny plain where true worth and character will illustrate the good of their organization. I am encouraged in this position by the get-together spirit of the trade unionist, and by the growing tendency of the times, to consider grievances and demands, through tribunal of conciliation or arbitration and the maintenance of the self-respect of both parties to their plighted faith. This spirit holds good in our dealings with employers, and it should be even more sacred in our dealings one with the other.

Labor has received in the past no more consideration than it was in a position to demand and enforce. In this struggle they have furnished an exhibition of quality not expected in men of limited experience and training. They have stood together, borne patiently the injustices as operating against them and have done a creditable work for which they feel justly proud. With this record the trade unionist can afford to assume the position of malice toward none and charity for those whose lack of understanding blinds them to the possibilities of the age. There are new ways, better ways of doing old things, shorter paths to old goals, higher wages for lighter labor. Enthusiasm constantly finds wider range. Ideas swing in a broader scope and imagination's wings beat with a bolder stroke.

THE PRIVILEGE OF SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

THE convention season again approaches and labor's great overburdened throng gets busy to bid their delegates Godspeed to the Washington meet in September. Such an occasion is always something of a family affair where domestic economy is the important subject for mutual consideration. This Seventeenth Biennial Convention will be particularly interesting in the review of organized labor's ups and downs; its ever alternating successes and defeats, its hopes, fears, joys and disappointments. It will study and discuss business pertaining to ways and means for promoting the general welfare and the more harmonious relations of capital and labor.

The rugged and rocky road of organized labor is not lacking in topics of interest for those who would smooth the way for the world's wage earners. Only practical and peaceful measures of industrial reform will be considered.

Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon and all hell's tools;
These no man needs when human reason rules.

Not by dragging down its opponents to lower standards would organized labor attempt to make its own measurements appear higher by comparison. Let others employ the methods of slander and mud-slinging, organized labor cannot afford to stoop to such manner of warfare. Firm in the faith of its own clean motives, and building on the true foundation of business integrity, organized labor is safe. False witnesses fail to accomplish the destruction of its work for good, and though spite and vituperation may hinder, they cannot demolish labor's upbuilding.

Washington Irving tells us that "Each day we live a whole volume of refutation." Thus organized labor has perfect security from the attacks of its traducers. Labor bravely defends its own position in the industrial tangles that continually arise for dispute. It has the courage of its convictions, strong in the faith that right must prevail, and that in the struggle for supremacy, good shall overcome evil. Labor feels that our homes and our little ones have not been spared by the commercial element that would corrupt and sacrifice to the god of Mammon all that we hold dear and sacred, and for these reasons organization champions the cause of helpless and suffering humanity. It glories in the privileges of such service. In rescuing the trampled, uplifting the fallen, and helping mankind into the clearer atmosphere of higher ideals and ambitions, the labor union, though an humble instrument of good, is here to stay until its mission is fully accomplished. Daring and achieving, in the lines of the poet it bids us likewise to

Do noble things, not dream them all day long,
And thus make life, death, and that vast forever one grand, sweet song.

A world rich in infinite resources unfolds beautiful possibilities to the people of this generation. Unusual opportunities are the order of the day, but abnormal conditons block the way and place them beyond the reach of working people. This is the work of industrial enlightenment. If it is a crime to do battle in defense of weak women and helpless little children whom necessity forces into the arena of cruel commercial competition, then organized labor is a criminal combination. Where the dollar mark is the magic pass-word that turns loose the monsters of commercial systems to devour the souls and bodies of the poor, to devastate the humble homes of the toilers, prostitute innocent and ignorant girls, and by long hours and low wages deprive the youth of the poor of every opportunity for mental, moral and physical development, is it not time for united action?

For just such reasons we have organized labor, and in such interests are labor conventions called. So long as men are treated as tools and machines and denied the chance for possible development, the lower levels of life cannot fail to become bestial. So long as pampered profligacy, luxury and idleness continue from generation to generation, licentiousness and selfishness will increase, and life on the upper crust will become repulsively bestial in the same proportion. Between these two extremes of modern life the labor union's spirit of brotherhood arose with healing in its wings. For human good and happiness it struggles valiantly on with the burdens of the poor and the burdens of the rich—for what concerns one class must concern all. The nation is made up of all sorts and conditions. The man who "hogs the patch" and lets his neighbor go hungry is the natural enemy of the labor union—he is the one type that the gospel of love fails to reach. A disregard of human rights and the aggravated oppression of labor is just cause for industrial inharmonies. Peaceful adjustment of differences is more important to organized labor than to those who provoke the quarrel and persistently vilify and attack labor's acts and motives.

Strikes are a last resort in the workingman's demands for justice. Rights, not privileges, represent the desired results of organization. Then, long live the trades union, until unionism becomes a true synonym for efficiency.

May the labor convention nobly do conscientious work to solve the industrial problems over which the nation's best minds are puzzling, and may the Golden Rule ever be the motto of industrial fraternity.

This law remains, there is no other,
Love God supreme, and love thy brother.

LEADERS

(By John B. Powell.)

EVERY cause has its leaders.

Possibly it has often struck many that some who consider themselves as entitled to be so classed are not, in a high moral sense, worthy of such honorable distinction. It is not our purpose to give a thought to those whose lives have by themselves been blackened with the stain of horrible crimes from which considerate humanity recoils, but rather to draw attention to those who lead in a noble and ennobling cause as also to those who oppose and lead opposition to it.

Of the latter class are some so constituted that they have a law of their own and use their power over and command obedience from whom they lead. Once this power is, by gift or assumption, acquired, it is not long until there is shown a spirit of arrogance, usurpation and tyranny, which eventually becomes despotic over those who have granted, given or permitted it. It is then that the invested cease to be wise, trustworthy leaders and boldly make the cause a personal one instead of one for those who selected and trusted them to lead. In this application, candor will not and does not exempt some in labor's cause who have been placed in positions where leadership was expected; indeed, late events have made it clearly apparent that this has occurred and that the ones chosen lacked not only the ability but the essential honesty and wisdom to lead in a noble, upright cause. In the same candor it must also be said the feathered nest has been kept in the eye of effort and desire. None will more clearly and readily understand how true this is than those who trusted such men and later found themselves outrageously deceived, outrageously imposed upon and their

general and own immediate cause still more outrageously injured.

The laboring people are not, however, the only sufferers in this respect, for there are thousands of employers of labor and investors of capital who realize the leadership of such men—especially such as Kirby, Post and Parry. And such associations as the Erectors, the Anti-Boycott and the National Association of Manufacturers, have, instead of bringing about industrial peace and harmony, utterly destroyed hope of amity between capital and labor. They, and such as they, not only throw aside the olive branch of arbitration, but present, as their law, the harsh, the imperious, the domineering and overbearing.

To the American people in general such men and such leadership are as dangerous as they are disreputable in all spheres of commerce, manufacture and business life. Not an effort of theirs indicates the least pacific desire. Their war is against wage people and those who believe labor has rights which should be respected. The only terms they offer or will consider have not the honorable fame and none of the subsequent magnanimity of General Grant's "unconditional surrender" spirit, for that famous proposition was not followed by any other than a kindly disposition and as kindly a condition that there be no longer an enemy or foe but a glorious unity looking only to universal peace and prosperity.

To face such leaders is, for the champions and chiefs of labor, not only to face an enemy but a foe active and alert everywhere and at all times, backed, as it is, by the power of money and purchasable and purchased courts. While it is true that there is no mortal combat as in real war—war between nations and states—there is a contest wherein labor fights for the elevation of the working—the wage earning—masses and capital for the subjugation of the toilers.

There is but one slogan for labor to sound—"No surrender."

And let it be said here that the fact is as shameful as it is sad that capital's leaders are, in capitalistic eyes, lions, and legions, and all leaders of labor's forces are assassins, murderers and outlaws. How repugnant this is to fair, intelligent minds. But who of all leaders would not rather lead in the uplift rather than in the downfall of human rights and liberties?

As one views the labor movement, there appears the fact that, under its leaders, it has grown stronger and been more openly and dearly defined. The leaders have gained personal and collective strength, and though the heat of battle is still intense, it is a glorious realization that every one has proved himself wise, able and worthy. There will be laurels for Samuel Gompers, a diadem for John Mitchell, praise for Wm. D. Huber and burnished honors for all who have stood by and seen them constantly, faithfully and unflinchingly carrying the slogan, "No surrender." From vigorous youth, through the prime of life and on to gray years of age have they battled. They knew and they know that the cause they led was and is the cause of human freedom from human servility. Not that there may not come others who can and will fitly fill their places, but so long as they stand out along the battle line, there will, at least, there should not be a call for their retirement—no, not even a single one. Nor is it a time for a single one to lay aside labor's coat of arms for others to assume. So fierce has the fight been—especially in the last two years—that there is a time present for no swapping of horses. In neither rank nor file should retirement—barring physical age, bodily ill-health and mental weakening—be a thought, much less a decision. Let me ask you, ye men and ye women of toil, to say unto such men, "Lead on and still carry the slogan, 'No surrender,' and we will follow."

Try to keep cheerful. It helps a whole lot. And it helps us "get there" quicker, too.

THE CONVENTION CITY

(By H. B. Moyer.)

ALDRICH or Joe Cannon will tell you that there is only one town on the map, and that its name is Washington. Lorimer and others, including myself, will differ from that opinion—the only connection, be it explained, between the ex-Senator and myself in reference to Washington, or anything else, being that we were both railroaded into the town.

The man who has accumulated a tidy pile in Worlds End, Ariz., will root just as strongly for that place as a Morgan or a Gould will boost for Gotham. In formulating an opinion about a town you are influenced, not by what it has done or is doing for Tom, Dick or Harry, but by what it has or has not done for you. So it is that I—and at least one or two others—love Washington, not.

You carpenter delegates will like Washington. Those of you who have never been there before will love it at first glance, and most of you who have graced its streets before will adore it more.

Everything in connection with your visit will be to your and to Washington's advantage. You will have important business to transact and the business will not suffer if the town, as it undoubtedly will, sees fit to entertain you as befits a city honored by the presence of the representatives of one of the strongest and most cleanly conducted trades unions anywhere. You will have money in your pockets when you go, and Washingtonians will have most of it in their purses when you leave. The convention is bound to be a success and you will like Washington and Washington will like you. A brass band may or may not meet you at the station upon your arrival and Brother Taft may be too busy playing golf or politics to honor the gathering with his presence, but Sam Gompers will be on the job and that counts for something.

Just by way of contrast let me cite a few incidents which occurred in connection with a convention of building tradesmen I attended a few years ago when Teddy of the eye-glasses and grinning teeth occupied the presidential wigwam, and the big, or at least one of the big panics was on.

Money everywhere was as scarce as hen's teeth, and jobs harder to find than hair on aforesaid teeth. Consequently, when we, in smoky Pittsburg, heard that the building tradesmen were in great demand in Washington no time was lost in getting there. In fact, now that I recall it, I remember that owing to the aforesaid stringency in the financial world, my partner and I, in our haste, even neglected the formalities of purchasing railway tickets. Consequently after a varied trip in coal and onion cars we arrived one bright summer's morning in the Capitol. On us we had nothing but our clothes and several inches of soot; in us nothing but a vacant space where food should be, while our pockets were filled with nothing but lining. But we had hope, bundles of it. Weren't they just begging for men in Washington? Wasn't the new union station material on the site waiting for men to throw it together? Wasn't there other work requiring strong, willing men in all parts of the town? Certainly. We had heard it said in Pittsburg, therefore, it must be true.

A convenient pump served to remove several layers of the soot, and a dilapidated looking negro driving a dilapidated mule hitched to a dilapidated cart directed us in the way we should go. Accordingly, after a hearty breakfast of pump water we embarked up Pennsylvania avenue; passersby no doubt many times mistaking us for Senators or Congressmen.

The sun was shining brightly, our stomachs no longer felt empty, the shaded street was beautiful, and last but not least, we felt that we were going to land a job in a short while. Never had any town looked brighter than did Washington to us that morning, and when we ran full tilt into a former brother who had a government job and some uninvested money, our cup was filled to overflowing. All we needed then to make us the happiest mortals on earth was a restaurant wherein to squander about twenty of the fifty cents which had been thrust upon us—and a job.

Enforced idleness with its acompanying hard knocks had taught us the lesson of economy and when we found the hashery, or at least when it found us, for it saw us coming, we decided to be content with a sandwich and a cup of coffee each. Nothing on earth looked better, unless it was Washington, than did those sandwiches when the saffron-hued party behind the counter laid them before us. Angel food was no name for it. But suddenly the lights went out. Alongside of those sandwiches and the coffee that black rascal laid a check for fifty cents: "Yes, sah," he explained, "fifteen cents fo'h th' sandwiches an' ten fo' th' coffee." We were certain now that we had been mistaken for politicians. Swallowing our food and our chagrin we beat a retreat, and never since that moment have I liked Washington.

And the job? Honestly, one couldn't have even rented a job at building trades work in the Capitol at that time for a million dollars a minute. There they were—idle men, hundreds of them—yes more than that — thousands — sitting across, around, and even on the job itself, eagerly waiting for the miracle to happen which would create positions for 300 on a job already well taken care of by say twenty-five men. Delegates to the big convention of the unemployed! Our credentials were not even challenged. We found seats (on a lumber pile) and joined in the silent inward debate that was going on. "Why?" we asked, "Why should able-bodied men be denied the privilege of earning a livelihood?" And Washington replied not, for it had no answer ready except the threadworn excuse that it was not Politics but Wall Street that was responsible for it all. Everywhere we went in men's eyes we could see the all-prevailing question, "Why?" "Christ was a carpenter," one man remarked bitterly, "and they won't give a carpenter a job!"

And this was the Washington that we had, at the risk of life and limb, not to mention such trifles as having to work on some rural rock pile in stripes, jumped across a couple of more states to come to!

Brass bands! The key to the city! Sam Gompers to give us the glad hand! Nothing like that. The nearest we came to being guests of the city was when a policeman sleeping on his feet by a patrol box awoke long enough to favor us with a suspicious scowl as we shook the dust of Washington from our weary feet. The Baltimore blaze provided work for everybody soon afterward, but we still remember Washington.

Looking backward from the security of a snug, steady job, with the assurance of three square meals a day and perhaps a little chicken on Sunday if I want it, I must admit that perhaps Washington wasn't wholly to blame. Maybe there was a little Wall Street mixed into the thing. But listen: With all its splendid natural and artificial attractions, its beautiful wide streets, its magnificent parks, its river, its stately government buildings and all the rest of it, Washington will always be (to me) the town that charges a fellow fifteen cents for ham sandwiches and ten cents for coffee when he only has a two-bit piece in his pockets and no job in sight—besides it won't give him work.

At that I'd like to go back there some time—just to tip the coon that sold us the sandwiches and coffee.

Organization and union are the spirit of our age. Keep up with the times!

GIANT LUMBER TRUST GROWING UP IN WEST

Centralization of the control of the standing timber in a very few hands; vast speculative holdings; enormous increase in the value of "this diminishing natural resource," and "an equally sinister land monopoly" and a "closely connected railroad domination"—these are the findings reported to the president by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, in the first installment of his report on the lumber industry.

The commissioner's conclusion, in the nature of a forecase, partakes of the sensational.

"There are many great combinations in other industries," says Smith, whose formation is complete. In the lumber industry, the bureau find now in the making a combination caused, fundamentally, by a long standing public policy.

"In the last forty years concentration has so proceeded that 195 holders, many inter-related, now have practically one-half of the privately owned timber in the investigation area (which contains 80 per cent. of the whole).

"This formidable process of concentration, in timber and in land, certainly involves great future possibilities of impregnable monopolistic conditions."

The commissioner's letter submitting the report and comprising its salient features sets forth the following as the foremost facts:

"1 The concentration of a dominating control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, steadily tending toward a central control of the lumber industry.

"2 Vast speculative purchase and holding of timber land far in advance of any use thereof.

"3. An enormous increase in the value of this diminishing natural resource, with great profits to its owners. This value, by the very nature of standing timber, the holder neither created nor substantially enhances.

—New "Policy" Imperative—

"The past history and present states of our standing timber drive home upon us the imperative necessity of revising our public policy for the future management of all our remaining natural resources.

—Sweeping Scope of Control—

"Whatever power over the prices may arise from combinations in manufacture and distribution, such power is insignificant and transitory compared to the control of the standing timber itself or a dominating part thereof.

"There is now left in continental United States about 2,200,000,000,000 board feet privately owned standing timber, of which 1,747,000,000,000 is in the investigating area. In addition, there are about 539,000,000,000 feet in the national forests and about 90,000,000,000 feet on other non-private lands. Thus, the total amount of standing timber in continental United States is about 2,800,000,000,000 board feet.

"The present annual drain upon the support of saw timber is about 50,000,000,000 feet. At this rate the timber now standing would last only about fifty-five years.

"The present commercial value of the privately owned standing timber is estimated as at least $6,000,000,000. Ultimately the consuming public will have to pay such prices for lumber as will give this timber a far greater value."

Proceeding next to consider concentration of timber ownership, Mr. Smith says:

"Three vast holdings alone, the greatest in the country, those of the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhauser Timber Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company (including their subsidiary companies), together have 238,000,000,000 feet, or nearly 11 per cent. of all our privately owned timber.

"Finally, 48 per cent. of the private timber in the investigation area is held by only 195 great holders.

"Five-elevenths of the country's privately owned standing timber is in the Pacific Northwest (California, Oregon,

Washington, Idaho and Montana), 1,013,000,000,000 feet. One-half of this is now owned by thirty-seven holders.

"The Southern Pacific Company holding is the greatest in the United States —106,000,000,000 feet. It stretches practically 680 miles along that railroad between Portland and Sacramento, for 30 miles on each side.

"The second largest holder is the Weyerhauser Timber Company, with 96,000,000,000 feet.

"These two holdings would supply the 46,584 saw mills in the country for four and two-thirds years.

"The third largest, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has 36,000,000,000 feet.

—Could Build 16,000,000 Homes—

These three holdings have enough standing timber to build an ordinary five or six-room frame house for each of the 16,000,000 families in the United States in 1900. If sawed into lumber and placed in cars, their timber would load a train about 100,000 miles long.

"The holdings of the two railroads companies were government lands and 80 per cent. of the Weyerhauser Timber Company holding was bought from the Northern Pacific agent.

"In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, there are 100,000,000,000 feet of privately owned timber. Taking all three states, 215 holders have 65 per cent. of all the timber.

"Such concentration in standing timber, if permitted to continue and increase, makes probable a final central control of the whole lumber industry. A few strong interests, ultimately holding the bulk of the timber, can set the price of timber and its products."—Exchange.

Act Thyself

Whether in the throes of fashion
  Or the gamuts of the poor,
Be not cowardly in purpose—
  Pity those who must endure.
Let no tinge of lust come o'er thee,
  Keep thy faith serenely pure,
And no matter what the cause is,
  Act thyself and feel secure.

Knavish ones may thwart thy labors,
  Pass thee by with curdling sneer:
Do not wish to show resentment,
  Rather drop a silent tear.
Hinder not the open passage
  To the way to life's success,
And no matter, stranger weary,
  Act thyself and nothing less.

We are workers, homeward marching.
  Some in service grown gray,
Let us help each other, lending
  Time and care to cheer the way.
Oft the hills we climb are rugged.
  Cold and barren, too, besides,
Lift the heart above its burden—
  Act thyself whate'er betides.

Do thy part to make life smoother.
  Even countenance no fear,
Though thou meet reverses often,
  And find little here to cheer.
There are many poor—we know them—
  Help these on the best you can;
They'll appreciate thy friendship—
  Act thyself, and be a man.

JOHN H. FARRELL,
Local 514, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

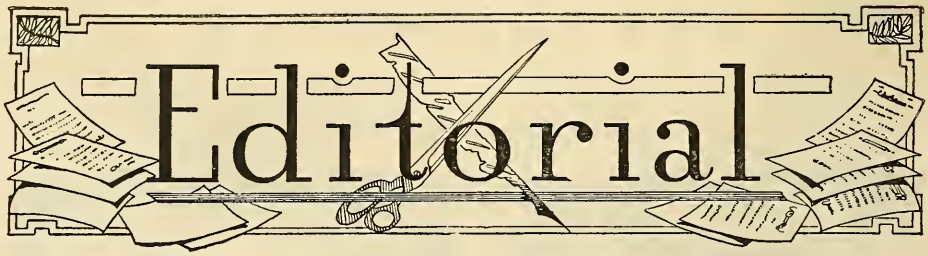
NOW I LAY ME

(With apologies to Hal Hoffman.)

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep"—
Run a thousand lisping pleas
At a thousand mothers' knees.

"Now I lay me down to sleep
Any place where I may creep"—
Well the mother can not see
The lad who whispered at her knee.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1912

At last it appears that we, as an organization, are coming into our own and that the judges are holding for what we have earnestly contented, i. e., that the internal affairs of a trade organization are no different from the internal affairs of any other organization and that the courts should recognize the parent organization when that organization is simply trying to discipline a recalcitrant branch thereof.

This case came up on the application of Local Union No. 727, New York City, for an injunction restraining our General President from suspending it from the Brotherhood caused by its absolute disobedience to the authority of the National Organization in various matters, which it was then doing contrary to and in violation of our laws. The court, after hearing the arguments advanced pro and con, refused to grant it any injunction or restraining order and rendered the following decision:

"Golant, as President, vs. Huber. By the injunction prayed for the plaintiff association, a subordinate branch of a labor union, seeks the benefit of a continued authority to represent for its members the main or parent organization, when in fact its authority has been terminated by official action taken within the rules of the organization under which it derived all of its representative powers. So far as plaintiff was to enjoy such advantages as attached to its recognition by the main organization those advantages depended upon the right reserved to the latter to withdraw its recogniation without the trial of charges. The matter has to do with the internal regulation of its own affairs by the organization, and upon the papers before me the prospect of the plaintiff's success in the action is not sufficiently clear to support an injunction pendente lite. Motion denied, with $10 costs."

This is indeed strong language and what could be more fitting than the wise and intelligent stand taken by the judge in the premises wherein he says: "A subordinate branch of a labor union, seeks the benefit of a continued authority to represent for its members the main or parent organization," and further he says, the authority to do this has already been terminated by the official action taken within the organization; in other words, the judge goes on the theory that the branch organization as a right can discipline a subordinate branch; and further on in the decision quoted above you will note he says, that the internal regulation of our own affairs should be settled by ourselves without the interference of the court.

This decision is truly laudable and will commend itself to every right-thinking trade unionist who realizes we have laws for the redress of such grievances —that any man or set of men should first exhaust those remedies before seeking the aid of a civil court.

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By the time this issue reaches you our Seventeenth Biennial Convention will be in session in the capital city of the Nation. There could have been a no more fitting place chosen for the convention of 1912. Two years ago we met in the beautiful city of Des Moines, Iowa, with its fine auditorium and magnificent State capitol, the "rival of the nation's white house." Now we are to view the latter and transact our business in the shadow of the Washington monument.

Year by year the organized wage-workers of our land are growing in the respect and sympathy of their fellow-countrymen. By their business-like ability, their self-respect, and their recognition of the rights of others while standing firmly for their own, they have merited the fullness of hospitality from any municipality which they might choose as the place of their assemblage. The welcome at Washington will beyond a doubt be a most cordial one, bringing to the delegates of two years ago pleasant memories of Des Moines.

There will be much work to do, many matters to be discussed, and quite a few problems to be solved. That these matters will be wisely handled, as they have been in the past, we may rest assured. We have been all in all singularly fortunate in our history. The Brotherhood during its existence has been the means for the accomplishment of great good to the journeyman, by raising his wages, by adding to the avenues of his employment, and by the shortening of his workday. Its officers have shown themselves men of worth and proved ability, alive to the needs of their organization and eager to meet its demands. They have above all ever maintained a true bond of friendship with the men at work following the trade.

"Labor Omnia Vincit!" May success attend the work of the assemblage at Washington!

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In a clear-cut decision, the Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that the "Coercion Act" of 1909 is constitutional. This act prohibits any employer, agent, etc., from influencing "any person or persons to enter into any agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment of such employer." The violation of the act is made by the act itself a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of "not less than $50" or by imprisonment in the country jail for "not less than thirty days."

The constitutionality of the act was tested by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers when several of their members were discharged by the Ackenhausen Saddlery Company because of their connection with the union, and in a second case by the Kansas State Federation of Labor against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for letting out three switchmen after their refusal to sign an agreement to withdraw from their union. In the former case the District Court held the law unconstitutional and the Brotherhood appealed. In the latter the superintendent of the railroad was fined $500 and the company took it to the Supreme Court. The two cases were decided at the one time.

The court, in handing down its decision, declared that "labor unions are lawful and not inimical to the rights of employers," that "the employer has no right to interfere with the liberty of his employe." "An individual employe cannot coerce his employer from remaining a member of his association, but the individual employer may so coerce his employes unless restrained by law. The individual employe is in such a case pitted, not only against his employer in contracting the conditions of employment, but also against the aggregation of asso-

ciated employers. Such a condition tends to reduce employes to serfdom."

These are strong and timely words, and the decision itself is likewise most timely. The State of Kansas is to be congratulated on it, for it bespeaks the progress which that commonwealth is making in its view of the labor problem. Words of praise and esteem must also be given to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and the Kansas State Federation of Labor for their valiant work in this respect. It might be well to add that other States would greatly profit by the passage of laws similar to the "Coercion Act" of Kansas.

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"Not guilty"—such was the verdict returned by the jurors after only thirty-five minutes' deliberation in the trial of Clarence Darrow, the attorney for the McNamaras, on the charge of attempting to bribe prospective jurors. The hearing of evidence in the case had extended over two months, every point throughout was hard fought by both defense and prosecution, every detail of the affair was threshed out most thoroughly. The result, on this account, must be most satisfactory to all fair-minded men. The unanimous decision of twelve impartial jurors is most convincing. It tends to show that while there may have been men on labor's side unworthy of the cause they represented, there were also unscrupulous practitioners on capital's side, who took advantage of a momentary wave of passion and indignation to go far beyond bounds.

Strange to say, although Darrow is famous as a labor lawyer, but little is known generally of his life's history. He was born in Kinsman, Ohio, April 8, 1857, and is therefore fifty-five years old. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he served as assistant city attorney of Chicago for several years, having made that city his home. He later was attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1892 he was elected to the Illinois legislature. In 1902 he acted as chief counsel for the striking coal miners on the arbitration committee appointed by President Roosevelt. He was chief counsel in the defense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and when the McNamaras were arrested acted in the same capacity for them. Every friend of organized labor should feel glad that the verdict in his case was as it was.

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The financial report of the McNamara defense fund has been made public in a pamphlet issued by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, under date of August 9. The report shows that $236,105.25 was received in all through contributions from individuals and organizations, moving picture films, and the like. The expenditures amounted to $227,911.85, leaving a balance of $8,193.40, which by redeposit on checks on which payment had been refused, is raised to $8,966.54, which becomes the final balance. Secretary Morrison announces that a further statement will be mailed to all contributors, advising them of the disposition of this balance of the fund.

How Do You Hoe?

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap?
Say, how do you hoe your row?
    Do you hoe it fair,
    Do you hoe it square,
Do you hoe it the best you know?
Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,
    And leave what's worth while there?
The harvest you'll garner depends on you;
    Are you working on the square?
Are you making it straight and clean young chap?
Are you making it straight and clean?
    Are you going straight,
    At a hustling gait,
Are you scattering all that's mean?
Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill,
    And dance a step or two,
As the row you hoe leads up the hill?
    The harvest is up to you.

—Exchange.

A life of honor and of worth,
Has no eternity on earth,
    'Tis but a name.
And yet its glory far exceeds
That base and sensual life which leads
    To want and shame.

—Longfellow.

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General Office,
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General President,
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1912, of the G. E. B.

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the April and July sessions:

May 3, 1912.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the Hamilton County D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of trade agreement, to go into effect May 1st for outside men. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

May 12, 1912.

Bakersfield, Cal. Requests from L. U. 743 for financial assistance in support of men locked out. In view of the small number of men involved and the L. U. well able financially to care for the men, the request is denied.

May 17, 1912.

Sioux City, Iowa. Request from L. U. 948 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 16 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The request is granted.

May 23, 1912.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $900.00 as relief.

May 24, 1912.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

May 27, 1912.

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

May 28, 1912.

The G. S. informed the Board that the Williams Printing Co., of Nashville, Tenn., had declined to print 2,000 F. S. receipt books and 1,000 Treasurers' receipt books at previous price of $225.00, or $75.00 per thousand. The Board requested the G. S. to secure bids from other printing concerns, which he did, and awarded the contract for this order to the Cheltenham-Aetna Press, lowest bidder, at $82.40 per thousand.

June 3, 1912.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of millment on strike. The Board appropriates $600 as relief.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $1,200.00 as relief.

June 5, 1912.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1145 for financial aid in support of men locked out. The Board appropriates $250.00 as relief.

June 7, 1912.

Cumberland, Md. Request from L. U. 1024 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $250.00 as relief.

June 8, 1912.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wage from 26 to 30 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 54 to 50 per week for millmen to take effect June 6th, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

June 11, 1912.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $400.00 as relief.

June 15, 1912.

New York City. Request from the Secretary of the G. E. B. and Committee of the J. D. C. that Attorney Maloney be engaged to assist Mr. Beattie in the appeal from decision in the Albro J. Newton vs. the U. B. injunction. Request granted

June 19, 1912.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for financial aid in support of men on strike The Board appropriates $250.00 as relief.

June 20, 1912.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $450.00 as relief.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of men involved in movement to establish Union conditions and for organizing purposes. Action was deferred till July meeting of the Board.

June 22, 1912.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $175.00 as relief.

June 25, 1912.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in legal defense of Meadows and Kline. The Board appropriates $500.00.

June 26, 1912.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for additional aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $80.00 as relief.

June 27, 1912.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $200.00 as relief.

July 1, 1912.

Sherbrooke, Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $75.00 as relief.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $400.00 as relief.

Winnipeg, Can. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday. Action deferred until July meeting of the G. E. B.

July 3, 1912.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of the millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $175.00 as relief.

July 6, 1912.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for additional aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $40.00 as relief.

July 10, 1912.

Sherbrooke, Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for additional aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $70.00 as relief.

July 11, 1912.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for additional aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $150.00 as relief.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15, 1912.

The third quarterly session of the G. E. B. convened at the G. O. on the above date with Chairman Connolly, Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist, Cole and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending June 30, 1912, was read and filed.

The Chairman of the Board apointed Brothers Cole, Martel and Bausher to take an inventory of stock supplies to Local Unions and

D. C.'s. The Committee reported the following stock on hand June 30, 1912:

Due books	26,327
Application blanks	13,500
English Constitutions	985
German Constitutions	3,169
French Constitutions	3,690
Treasurers' cash books	59
F. S. receipt books	0
Treasurers' receipt books	193
R. S. order books	1,172
L. U. note paper	95,500
Rituals, English	352
Rituals. French	250
Rituals, German	652
Day books, 100 pg	90
Day books, 200 pg	19
Ledgers, 100 pg	53
Ledgers, 200 pg	312
Ledgers, 300 pg	104
Ledgers, 400 pg	156
Ledgers, 500 pg	31
Daters	10
Rolled gold pins	629
Rolled gold buttons	617
Small transfer labels	92,264
Large transfer labels	135,926
Business Agents' badges	52
Solid gold charms	10
Rolled gold rings	64
Solid gold cuff buttons	19 pr
Solid gold pins	45
Solid gold buttous	35
Rolled gold charms	51
Solid gold rings	37

Cleveland, Ohio. Appeal of W. R. Yager of L. U. No. 1, Chicago, formerly a member in Cleveland, Ohio, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Cuyahoga County D. C. vs. Wm. R. Yager. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Ft. William, Can. Request from L. U. 1498 for financial aid in support of men involved in a trade dispute read as information. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and a reduction of hours. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

July 16, 1912.

All members present.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Request from L. U. 1779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade demand for an increase in wage. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

Clinton, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 788 (millmen) for sanction and financial aid in resisting the introduction of piece work and bonus system in Curtis Bros. & Co. mill. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

New Glasgow, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1232 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for a reduction of hours from ten to nine to take effect August 1, 1912. Official sanction granted; financial aid will not be considered, as L. U. No. 1232 has not been connected with the U. B. the length of time required as per Section 150 G. C. to entitle them to financial aid.

Burlington, Vt. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $225.00 as relief.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 16 for an appropriation as relief to men who had been on strike for two weeks to enforce trade demands for an increase in wage. Under date of May 17th the G. S. submitted to the Board the request of Union No. 16 for financial aid through correspondence. The vote of the G. E. B. showed as being in favor of an appropriation to Springfield, but before the G. S. received this vote he was notified by the officers of the Strike Committee that the trouble had been satisfactorily adjusted, and the G. S. withheld the appropriation. Inasmuch as L. U. No. 16 was successful in winning their demands and only a small per cent. of their members out for two weeks, the Board sustains the action of the G. S.

Ft. William, Ont., Can. Communications from L. U. 1498 in reference to an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes read. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

Chicago, Ill. Communications in reference to bill from attorney in the case of Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, formerly of the A. W. W., placed before the Board by the G. P. This matter is referred to the G. P. and the member of the Board from the Third District, they to endeavor to secure the payment of this bill from the funds over which this law arose, they to report their findings at the next meeting of the Board.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C for an appropriation to assist in the legal defense of Brothers Meadows and Kline. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

New York City. Appeal of George Slatter, formerly of L. U. 1717, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the New Haven, Conn., D. C. vs. Geo. Slatter. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

July 17.

All members present.

New York City. Appeal of Gus Kirckhoff and Paul Mishowker, members of L. U. 309, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Gus Kirckhoff and Paul Mishowker. As new evidence has been submitted the case is referred back to the G. P., he to reopen same. The G. P. will instruct the J. D. C. to file a copy of the charges

with the G. P. and to furnish the appellants with a copy of answer to their appeal as per Section 159 G. C.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of Henry Peters of L. U. 77 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Portchester D. C. vs. Henry Peters. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Waterbury, Conn. Appeal of L. U. 260 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Otto G. Stage vs. L. U. 260 for dispensing with his services as Business Agent. The decision of the G. P. is reversed on the ground that the local by-laws submitted as evidence do not provide for the election of a Business Agent for any specified time; therefore the appeal is sustained.

The G. S. reported to the Board that the supply of English Constitutions of the U. B. were exhausted. The G. S. was requested to secure bids from a number of responsible printing concerns on 25,000 English Constitutions, also bids on 100,000 due books, on 25,000 lock mailing envelopes, and on printing the reports of the General Officers to the General Convention; also bids on R. S. and F. S. directories and monthly financial statements.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of D. M. Comeau from the decision of the G. P. in the case of D. M. Comeau vs. L. U. 126 of Brooklyn, where the L. U. had illegally suspended Brother Comeau. After the L. U. had been ordered to reinstate this member, they exacted that he pay back dues, working cards, assessments, fines and for picnic or outing tickets. This case had been before the Board on April 10, 1912, and was referred back to the G. P. for a decision. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained in so far as compelling this member to pay for working cards, assessments, fines and picnic or outing tickets during the period of his suspension is concerned, and L. U. 126 is instructed to make restitution for money paid under protest outside of the dues amounting to $6.25.

July 18.

All members present.

Quincy, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 762 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the South Shore D. C. vs. L. U. 762 for withdrawing from the D. C. This controversy dates from March, 1911. After going through the mass of correspondence and considering the evidence in this case, the Board sustains the decision of the G. P. rendered May 7th, 1912, that L. U. 762 must reaffiliate with the D. C. The appeal is dismissed.

Janesville, Wis. Request from the Rock River D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Los Angeles, Cal. Communication from an organizer regarding trade conditions in that city and in reference to certain crafts not rendering the proper or necessary assistance in unionizing the city. The communication is referred to the G. P. and he is requested to take this matter up with the General Officers of the organizations complained of.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Appeal of L. U. 819 from the decision of the G. P. in the case where the G. P. disapproved several sections of proposed local by-laws. The decision of the G. P. in disapproving said sections is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Cape Breton, N. S., Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request for an appropriation is denied, as an organizer has already been ordered into this district by the G. P.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of men on strike. This matter had been before the Board on July 15th and action was deferred, awaiting additional information. The Board appropriates $325.00 as relief.

Quebec, Que., Can. Request from L. U. 730 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $180.00 as relief.

July 19.

All members present.

Toledo, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. 25 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation of Fred Weissinger, member of L. U. 25. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Roanoke, Va. Appeal of A. C. Leman, a former member of L. U. 319, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving an alleged claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of G. W. Pitman of L. U. 1784 (formerly of the A. W. W.) from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of deceased wife of Brother G. W. Pitman. This case is referred back to the G. T., he to reopen the same.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of L. U. 103 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of J. S. Winfield, late member of L. U. 103. This case has been pending since 1910. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal sustained and the claim ordered paid.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $188 as relief.

Sherbrooke, Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $35.00 as relief.

Cumberland, Md. Communication from L. U. 1024 stating progress made in trade movement in that city as information and filed.

July 20.

All members.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. 627 from the decision of the G. T. in declining to entertain the claim for wife funeral donation of J. W. Crow. The Board rules that because this member had a claim pending for disability donation pending at the time his wife died, that does not invalidate his claim for a wife funeral donation. The case is referred back to the G. T., he to pass on the merits of the claim.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Communication from L. U. 1779 in reference to progress of trade movement read as information.

Crawfordsville, Ind. Appeal of L. U. 1355 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of deceased wife of Frank Prewitt, member of L. U. 1355. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Sacramento, Cal. Appeal of Frank A. Longton, member of L. U. 586, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation of Brother Frank A. Longton. The G. T. based his decision on the ground that the accident occurred six or seven years ago, while this claim for disability was not filed at this office until March 15th, 1912, not in accord with Section 98 G. C. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 142 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of deceased Brother John W. Stephenson, late member of L. U. 142. The decision of the G. T. is sustained. The papers show the claim had not been filed as per Section 102, G. C. Therefore the appeal is dismissed.

July 22.

All members present.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the Fulton County D. C. for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage, and for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request for an appropriation is denied, and action on the contemplated trade movement is deferred awaiting additional information which the G. S. is requested to procure.

Communication from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Home Office, Baltimore, Md., submitting continuation certificate for bond of General Secretary Duffy. The Chairman of the Board is requested to have the bond renewed.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Statement from the D. C. of expenditure of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, with request for an additional aprpopriation. Action deferred awaiting signed receipts.

Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. This request was before the Board at the April session and action was deferred awaiting additional information. As this information has not been furnished the papers are filed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in April, 1912, for organizing purposes, with a request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. Accounting examined and filed. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to defray legal expenses incurred in an injunction brought against our organization. The Board appropriates $300.00.

Omaha, Nebr. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied; the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Sydney, C. B., Can. Request from L. U. 1588 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. A similar request was received and acted upon from the D. C. with which this L. U. is affiliated, on July 18th. The request is denied on the ground set forth in the action taken by the Board on the date mentioned above.

New York City. Request from A. W. Tallman, an expelled member of L. U. 774, to be restored to membership. The Board has no power to reinstate expelled members, therefore the papers are filed.

Du Page Co., Ill. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike; examined and filed.

Joliet, Ill. Complete accounting received from L. U. 174 for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike; examined and filed.

Atlanta, Ga. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, examined and filed.

Macon, Ga. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, laid over awaiting additional information.

Boston, Mass. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organization purposes in October, 1910. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to return to this office an unaccounted balance of $70.80 as per letter of G. S. dated June 4, 1912.

July 23.

All members present but Brother Potts, absent on business of the organization.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes.

Indianapolis, Ind. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in Meadows and Kline legal defense.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Communication from L. U. 1779 in reference to progress of trade movement received as information.

Burlington, Vt. Communication from the D. C. in reference to progress of trade movement of millmen and requesting additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $150.00 as relief to men on strike.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, examined and filed. The request for an additional appropriation that had been before the Board on July 22d was again considered, and the Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Tacoma, Wash. The G. S. submitted a statement to the Board showing that L. U. 470 had complied with request of the Board, April 11th, 1912, and returned the unexpended appropriation of $200.00 made for organizing purposes to the G. O.

Austin, Tex. Complete accounting received from L. U. 300 for an appropriation made to cover legal expenses incurred in the disapproved Blount case; examined and filed.

Dayton, Ohio. Complete accounting received from L. U. 104 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

St. Joseph, Mo. Complete accounting received from L. U. 110 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Pottsville, Pa. Complete accounting received from L. U. 228 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Beaumont, Texas. Complete accounting receive dfrom L. U. 392 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Tampa, Fla. Complete accounting received from L. U. 696 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

July 24.

All members with the exception of Potts present.

Melbourne, Vic., Australia. The G. S. submitted to the Board the request of the Australian Society of Progressive Carpenters and Joiners for an agreement with the U. B. for an interchange of membership. This matter was considered by the Board on April 12, 1912, when the G. S. was requested to secure copy of their rules and laws. After careful consideration and in accordance with previous actions, the Board instructed the G. S. to enter into an agreement with this organization along lines of the agreement made with the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of the British Isles on January 21st, 1910.

Newark, N. J. Communication from former L. U. 1787 (this Union was suspended from the U. B. in January, 1911) requesting that the G. E. B. order an investigation as to causes leading up to their suspension. During the consideration of this case a representative with credentials from this suspended Union appeared before the Board and made a lengthy statement in connection with the case, also leaving records to support the statements. After due deliberation the Board requested that the G. P. should go to Newark and personally make a thorough investigation dating back to the inception of this case and report his findings back to the Board at the next session.

Hyde Park, Mass. Communications from the D. C. of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford Railroad System in reference to progress being made by the Federated Trades. Read as information and filed for future reference.

Parsons, Kan. Communication from L. U. 1183 in reference to threatened trade dispute, or lockout, filed, awaiting additional information.

Marshall, Texas. Communication from L. U. 1429 regarding the Federation of Federations of railroad organizations filed, awaiting additional information.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of jurisdiction between L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., vs. the D. C. of Portchester and vicinity. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

July 25.

All present but Potts.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Communication from the D. C. extending an invitation to the members of the Board to attend an outing given by the D. C. on August 17th. The G. S. will convey to the D. C. the regrets of the Board in not being able to attend.

The Secretary of the Board made a detailed report on the status of the several injunctions and other cases pending in Federal and State courts in New York City against the U. B., also read statement of attorney on these cases, which was received as information and filed for future reference.

San Francisco, Cal. Complete accounting received from the Bay Counties D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Complete accounting received from L. U. 1145 for money appropriated by the Board as relief to men locked out examined and filed.

Buffalo, N. Y. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board as relief to men on strike. Examined and filed.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up at this time.

July 26.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued, also the preparation of the report of the G. E. B. to the Washington Convention was taken up.

The Board rules that where a Local Union or Unions from other organizations come into the U. B., this G. O. shall start no legal proceedings to get possession of their funds, nor shall this G. O. assume, or be held responsible for any legal expenses incurred in the endeavor to acquire possession of such funds unless approved by the G. E. B.

July 27.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Ft. William, Ont., Can. Communication from L. U. 1498 relative to conditions in that city due to a trade movement read as information.

Milwaukee, Wis. Communication from the D. C. requesting financial aid in support of men called off one job. The request is denied; also a request from the D. C. for strike benefits in support of a contemplated strike against some of the brewing companies. The request is denied.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of mill men on strike. The Board appropriates $168.

Sherbrooke, Can. Request from L. U. 1684 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $24.00. The G. S. will notify L. U. 1684 to make provisions to care for their members after this.

Beaumont, Tex. Request from L. U. 392 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for financial aid as relief to four men on strike for two weeks to enforce their trade demands. As this movement for better conditions was won and a complete success within two weeks, the request is denied.

July 29.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

July 30.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts, also the report of the G. E. B. to the Convention continued.

July 31.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Burlington, Vt. Additional information from the D. C. in regard to men on strike and a request for additional financial assistance in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $110.00 as relief.

Clinton, Iowa. Communication from L. U. 788 containing information in regard to a lockout of the members by Curtis & Co., was received as information and filed.

August 1.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

The Board instructed the G. T. to withdraw $25,000.00 from the active account in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and deposit the same in the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., at four per cent. interest, payable monthly. The Traders' National Bank to furnish a surety bond covering the deposit.

Denver, Col. Communication from the D. C. in regard to money paid by the D. C. to the attorney in the case of Poole vs. James, et al., in connection with the suit instituted by the A. S. of C. and requesting that the D. C. be reimbursed for the amount. Action is deferred awaiting additional information.

Waco, Texas. Appeal of L. U. 622 from a decision of the G. P. in disapproving a by-law providing for an assessment for the payment of a donation by the L. U. to the relatives of a deceased member. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes and a request for an additional appropriation. The partial accounting is received as information. The request for an additional appropriation is denied.

Central Mississippi Valley Conference Board. Complete accounting from the C. M. V. C. B. for an appropriation made for organizing purposes as per instructions of the Des Moines Convention was examined and filed.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Complete accounting from L. U. 617 for appropriations made by the Board for relief of members on strike was received and filed.

St. Paul, Minn. Complete accounting from L. U. 87 for appropriations made by the Board for relief of members on strike was received and filed.

Wheeling, W. Va. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can. Complete accounting from L. U. 285 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Complete accounting from L. U. 1588 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Washington, D. C. Complete accounting from L. U. 132 for an appropriation made by the Board for relief of members on strike was examined and filed.

Du Page Co., Ill. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Indianapolis, Ind. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Clinton, Iowa. Complete accounting from L. U. 772 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Long Branch, N. J. Complete accounting from L. U. 1306 for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men locked out was examined and filed.

Piqua, Ohio. Partial accounting from L. U. 1908 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The accounting is not satisfactory to the Board. The G. S. will notify L. U. 1908 to return to this office $34.35.

August 2.

All members present.

New Castle, Pa. Complete accounting received from L. U. 206 for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike, was examined and filed.

Ogden, Utah. Complete accounting from L. U. 450 for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to men on strike was examined and filed.

Oil City, Pa. Partial accounting from L. U. 830 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify L. U. 830 to return to this office the unexpended balance of $29.45.

Prince Albert, Sask., Can. Complete accounting received from L. U. 1606 for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to members on strike was examined and filed.

Tampa, Fla. Complete accounting from L. U. 696 for an appropriation made by the Board for relief of members on strike was examined and filed.

Saginaw, Mich. Partial accounting from the Tri-Counties D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The accounting shows an unexpended balance of $227.39. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to return to this office the unexpended balance.

Nashville, Tenn. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Waco, Texas. Complete accounting from L. U. 622 for an appropriation made by the Board for relief of members on strike was examined and filed.

Norristown, Pa. On June 14, 1912, the G. S. instructed the Montgomery County D. C. to forward to this office an accounting for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. As no reply has been received, the G. S. will notify the D. C. to send an accounting to this office or return the amount appropriated by the Board.

Toronto, Can. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. instructed the D. C. on June 13th to forward to this office an accounting of the balance on hand. As no accounting has been received, the G. S. will notify the D. C. to return to this office the unexpended balance.

The Dalles, Ore. On June 13th the G. S. notified L. U. 1617 to make an accounting to this office for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. No reply having been received, the G. S. will instruct L. U. 1617 to return the appropriation to this office.

San Francisco, Cal. Partial accounting from the Bay County D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for relief of members on strike was again placed before the Board. This partial accounting was before the Board on April 15th and the G. S. requested to notify the D. C. to return an unexpended balance. The G. S. is requested to again communicate with the D. C. and instruct them to forthwith return the unexpended balance as mentioned in minutes of the Board April 15th.

The G. E. B. adjourned to meet with the G. S. and G. T. as a Board of Trustees.

The business of the Board of Trustees having been completed, the G. E. B. resumed its session.

Yauco, Porto Rico. Partial accounting from L. U. 1474 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will instruct L. U. 1474 to return to this office an unexpended balance of $16.25.

August 3.

All members present.

Troy, N. Y. A partial accounting was received from L. U. 636 at the January session of the Board showing an unexpended balance of an appropriation previously made by the Board. On two different occasions since then the G. S. has requested the L. U. to forward an additional accounting, with information as to progress made in organizing. The L. U. has made no reply. The Board requests the G. S. to instruct L. U. 636 to return to this office the unexpended balance of $41.50.

Toronto, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Lowell, Mass. Information received from the D. C. in regard to members of L. U. 1468 being locked out by their employers and requesting financial assistance. Communication filed and request for aid denied, as the L. U. has not been organized for one year and entitled to financial aid as per Section 150 G. C.

Clinton, Iowa. Communication from L. U. 788 relative to lockout of millmen; received as information.

Quebec, Que., Can. Communication from the L. U. relative to progress of trade movement received as information.

Deferiet, N. Y. Communication from L. U. 1219 in regard to members being locked out by their employers and requesting financial assistance. Communication filed, request for aid denied, as the L. U. has not been organized for one year and not entitled to financial aid as per Section 150 G. C. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy into the town as soon as possible to assist our members.

August 5.

All members present.

The following bids for printing supplies were submitted to the Board by the G. S. from

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, 100,000 due books, $7,750.00; 3,000 G. S. Convention reports at $2.54 per page; 3,000 G. E. B. Convention reports at $2.18 per page; 3,000 G. P. Convention reports at $2.54 per page, and 3,000 G. T. Convention reports at $2.30 per page; 7,000 G. S. Monthly financial statements printed on union stock for $62.25 per month; 4,800 lists, F. S. and R. S., 88 pages and cover on union stock, at $191.00 per issue; 25,000 English Constitutions, $300.00.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press, Indianapolis: 3,000 G. S. Convention reports at $2.30 per page; 3,000 G. T. Convention reports at $1.86 per page; 3,000 G. P. Convention reports at $1.87 per page; 3,000 G. E. B. Convention reports at $1.85 per page; 4,800 R. S. and F. S. lists, 88 pages and cover, $191.75 each issue; 7,000 G. S. monthly financial statements at $59.25 per month; 100,000 due books, $7,490.00; 25,000 English Constitutions, $310.00.

Harrington & Folger, 7,000 G. S. monthly financial statements, $56.50 per issue; 4,800 R. S. and F. S. lists at $181.50 per issue; 3,000 G. S. Convention reports at $2.39 per page; 3,000 G. T. Convention reports at $1.98 per page; 3,000 G. P. Convention reports at $1.95 per page; 3,000 G. E. B. Convention reports at $1.97 per page; 100,000 due books, $7,750.00; 25,000 English Constitutions, $318.75.

Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, N. J.: 100,000 due books, $7,800.00.

Rosenthal & Co., Cincinnati, O.: 25,000 English Constitutions, $296.50; 100,000 due books, $8,900.00.

The Williams Printing Co., of Nashville, Tenn., notified the Board that prices submitted in 1909 by the firm they succeeded on 100 and 200 page day books and monthly Financial Secretary's blanks still maintained, and that monthly Treasurer's remittance blanks will be furnished at a cost of $52.00 for 50,000.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press being the lowest bidder on the following items was awarded contract for printing 100,000 due books as per sample and specifications for $7,490.00; 3,00 G. S. Convention reports at $2.30 per page; 3,000 G. E. B. Convention reports at $1.85 per page; 3,000 G. P. Convention reports at $1.87 per page; 3,000 G. T. Convention reports at $1.86 per page.

Harrington & Folger being the lowest bidder, were awarded contract for printing 7,000 G. S. monthly financial statements at a price of $56.50 per month; 4,800 quarterly lists of R. S. and F. S. at $181.50 per issue.

Rosenthal & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, being the lowest bidder on 25,000 English Constitutions at a price of $296.50 f. o. b. Indianapolis, were awarded the contract.

The G. S. is instructed to continue the purchase of supplies from the Williams Printing Company of Nashville as per their former prices, and to procure the Treasurer's monthly remittance blanks at the price of $52.00 for 50,000 copies from this firm.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from L. U. 253 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour to go into effect September 1st, 1912. The request for sanction is denied on the ground for lack of sufficient organization.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Communication from the D. C. containing information in regard to a trade movement was received and filed.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Communication from L. U. 1779 containing information in regard to a trade movement was received, and the Board appropriates $250.00 for relief of members involved.

Burlington, Vt. Communication from the D. C. containing information in regard to progress of strike and request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $110.00 as relief to men on strike.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Communication from the D. C. in regard to progress of trade movement and request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $176.00 as relief to men on strike.

Washington, D. C. Communication from the A. F. of L. stating that on August 2d, 1912, the charter of the Amalagamated Society of Carpenters had been revoked by the A. F. of L. was received and filed, and the G. S. requested to notify all Local Unions and District Councils.

The consideration of the report of the General Officers on Resolutions 1, 2 and 52, referred by the Des Moines Convention to the General Officers, was taken up by the G. E. B., G. P., G. S. and G. T. The report was adopted as read.

August 6.

All members present.

The report of the G. E. B. to the Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., was again taken up by the Board, read and adopted.

Hillsboro, Texas. Request from L. U. 397 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour to go into effect September 1st, 1912. Sanction granted;

financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received by the General Office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountants was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjournal to meet on September 16, 1912, at Washington, D. C.

C. H. BAUSHER, Secretaary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Akron, O.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Cleveland, O.
Dayton, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Omaha, Neb.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Tulsa, Okla.
Wichita Falls, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Owen Sound, Ont., Can.
Spencerport, N. Y.
Madera, Cal.
Martins Ferry, O.
Hawkinsville, Ga.
Holland, Mich.
Dayton, Ohio.
Maryville, Tenn.
Lemoore, Cal.
Detroit, Mich. (1036)
Jacksonville, Fla.
Washington, Ill.
Buckner, Ill.
Deming, N. M.
Lakeworth, Fla.
Homestead, Fla.
Detroit, Mich. (1233).
Stratford, Ont., Can.

Total, 18 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate

Tell Winkler applied for admission in L. U. 722, DePue, Ill., and was rejected three times.

The Girls of the Cities

There is evidence in plenty that the cause of women in many phases is occupying attention. One phase, the moral status of girls in cities like New York, is very pressing, if we may believe Miss Trenholm, who is head worker, really the founder, of the East Side Settlement house. Girls, Miss Trenholm declares, are New York's greatest problem, and the greatest problem of the country. There is, she says, a subtle poison harming all of our feminity, working downward, from prosperity to poverty. The society girl indulges in questionable dress and manners. These are imitated by the working girls and exaggerated in the process. The two things now that Miss Trenholm attacks without qualification are dress and dancing. She declares that the present styles of dress are indecent and that unless a reform come we shall in a few years become distinctly conscious of a degradation that will mean lasting harm. Dancing also partakes of impropriety and as copied by working girls becomes decidedly so. A harmful adjunct is modern conditions in city life. The trend of society is to drive girls to work for a living. In large cities they must live under conditions that prevent the formation of the spirit of home life. They live in flats or else, not so well off, lodge in rooms.

So the problem of the health, morality and education of the working girls of the country, Miss Trenholm thinks, is the greatest that confronts us amid all others that we think are great. It is a national question and must be attacked at the point of its greatest inroad, namely, where our manner of life is destroying our homes and consequently allowing a generation to grow up that has no taste for home. With this comes a lack of training for motherhood. Schools in mothercraft, one of which has been started in New York, are needed. At the bottom, education, only a different education from that of the past, is the crying need.—Indianapolis News.

Will the Delegates to the Washington, D. C., Convention Really Represent Their Local Unions?

Editor The Carpenter:

In one of the recent issues of our official journal I read the General Secretary's call for the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of our U. B., to be held in Washington, D. C., the third Monday in September, 1912. At the election for delegates to the Des Moines convention my Local Union conferred upon me the honor of being one of its representatives to that assembly, and to say that it gave me great pleasure to meet and shake hands with so many bright and intelligent men of the trade is but putting it mildly. I was pleased to meet the general officers, with their up-to-date reports, encouraging addresses and necessary recommendations. I say necessary because when carefully considered they were necessary. After having heard the presiding officer name the various committees, and seeing with my own eyes the manner in which every matter was handled and conducted, I began to take on a second pride that I was a member of such a great organization as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And again I thought that the years of my affiliation with the union were something that any man might feel proud of, for as I looked on that body of men elected from locals all over the country, I thought in my own mind that these men had been sent there to strictly attend to the business of their union and fulfill their obligation by acquiescing in the will of the majority for the good and welfare of the Brotherhood.

But what was my surprise when we came to that time of the convention when general officers should be nominated. I found then that the "mud rake" was brought into use, and, though much as I regret to tell it, it seems the majority of the bright, intelligent delegates dived into the "raked-up mud" and began to sling it. Is it not possible that this could be stopped in the future? Must men's characters be lowered and trampled in the dust for the sake of office? A man may have done wrong, but if he has righted that wrong to the best of his ability, should he not be forgiven and should we not, in our hearts, forgive his shortcomings so long as they were not of a nature that caused him to be fined, suspended or expelled from our organization? Must this "mud slinging" and defaming of men's characters go unchecked? It is not safe for any man to run for office in the U. B. except his life is so blameless that it has not a stain. Remember the old saying: "Let those without guile cast the first stone."

Let us trust that the delegates to the Washington, D. C., convention will be earnest, honest and steadfast workers for the U. B. and the union they represent. It would be well for the locals sending delegates to instruct them to protest strenuously and vigorously against the sending out of slanderous circulars at the forthcoming election. Such methods should be prohibited under penalty of expulsion from the organization. Show good example; leave your footprints on the sands of time:

Foot prints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

If we would only do this we would be leaving a heritage for those who come after us.

RALPH OSBORN,
Member L. U. 183.

Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To All Organized Labor of America:

Due to the rivalry and consequent antagonism existing in the carpenters' trade, by reason of the fact that two organizations of the trade, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, each claiming jurisdiction over the same class of work, the situation was brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, which, for years, through its officers and representatives has endeavored to bring about unity, co-operation or amalgamation of the two organizations, but without success.

Finally, at the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, the committee to which this matter was referred, recommended, and the convention approved, that a conference between the representatives of the two organizations should be held within ninety days from the adjournment of the convention for the purpose of arranging a basis of amalgamation. That in case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation, the differences should be submitted to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, the decision to be rendered not later than June 1, 1912. That should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, either by mutual agreement, or upon terms as decided by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council on or before July 1, 1912, that the charter of the Amalgamated Society should be revoked. This decision was adopted by a vote of 15,491 to 425.

For the purpose of having the organizations themselves agree upon the terms upon which amalgamation should be had, a conference was called of their respective representatives and held at the city of Washington, January 15-19, 1912.

At the outset the representatives of the Amalgamated Society declined to enter into any conference to formulate terms of amalgamation, and it required the rendering of a decision by the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Chairman of the Adjustment Committee of the Atlanta convention, which made report upon the subject to the convention, stating definitely and emphatically that a conference must be held prior to any further action on the part of the Executive Council.

Instead of holding a conference as contemplated by the action of the Atlanta convention, propositions were submitted in writing, resulting in failure to reach any definite plan, since each rejected the proposition of the other.

The Executive Council, at its meeting in May, 1912, still believing that a conference should be held for the purpose of endeavoring to reach a conclusion upon the terms for amalgamation, invited the representatives of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society to meet in such conference, and directed that three officers of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor participate in that conference to be helpful in reaching terms of amalgamation.

The representatives of the United Brotherhood appeared at the time and place for the conference. The representatives of the Amalgamated Society refused to send representatives. Hence, the conference was not held.

The Secretary of the Amalgamated Society in an official communication under date of May 29, 1912, declared that it was the duty of the President and the Executive Council to render a decision "without any further joint conferences of the representatives of the two organizations."

Thereupon, the Executive Council, in conformity with the directions of the Atlanta convention, decided the conditions under which the two organizations should become amalgamated. It should be said that these terms of amalgamation were broad and generous, and, in order that no effort might be left untried to bring about the desired amalgamation, the

time limit for compliance was extended from July 1 to August 1, 1912.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners accepted the plan of amalgamation as decided by the Executive Council. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners declined to accept the plan of amalgamation.

Therefore, in accordance with the direct instruction of the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the action of the Executive Council in compliance therewith, the charter held by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is revoked.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

"Do you Likewise Unto Others as You Would Have Them do to You"

Editor The Carpenter:

Does the U. B. employ any help and do they set the example by paying their local and general officers in accordance with the hours and the overtime they work for our union?

Never seeing anything published in The Carpenter from our prairie district of sands, hickory and burr oaks, a district once famous for a clean, bituminous coal, and a district still famous as the birthplace of the Mitchells, Walkers and Ryans, chiefs and leaders of the United Mine Workers, I desire to submit the following:

Local Union No. 1544 is located between two large union districts, Joliet, twenty-two miles to the east, and Streator, about thirty miles to the west, the former with their scale of 55 cents per hour and the latter's scale 50 cents; our poor little local union is satisfied with a wage of 35 to 40 cents per hour, and we have a hard fight on hand to hold that much.

Our official journal is a welcome visitor with us, as it gives us the news of the doings of the surrounding districts. And as we are readers of many other union publications, we can be thankful to ourselves for our own encouragement, as no one from our two big sister local unions knows anything about us; they are getting along well themselves and they care nothing for others. That may be the case with other trades unionists, but it does not look as if the other trades are as cold to their members and officers, either local or general, especially when we read of wage scales being raised in surrounding districts 15 and 20 cents per hour. We don't begrudge the boys to get it, but we feel disappointed because we cannot secure the same scale ourselves.

We have read of the salaries that other trades unions pay their local and general officers, most of them pay much more than our organization. Some few organizations pay their general officers one-half more. Should we not, as trades unionists, do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Many of us are familiar with the words in our routine of business, "Anybody Wanting Help." How would we feel if our employers were to pay us the one scale of wages for the last ten years and not give us an increase, as our big U. B. has done with their general officers. We should feel ashamed of our action to our general officers, we who are demanding the highest wages we can get from our employers.

Brothers, let us, as union men, pay our officers like other trades. If nothing more, let our delegates to the next convention take this work of raising the salaries of the general officers upon themselves, let us hold up our heads and be men broad minded, fair and impartial in all our dealings. If you want an increase in wages and got it—then do likewise to others.

Fraternally yours,
WM. PHALE, Pres. L. U. No. 1544,
Coal City, Ill.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Boston "L" Employes Win

The striking elevated railroad workers were completely victorious in their fight. The State Board of Arbitration, which had been created through the intervention of Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, decided that not only were the companies to take back the men discharged for joining the union, but they were also compelled to pay ten days' back wages to all the men. One hundred and forty-eight men were reinstated under this ruling. Five thousand men had been out on the strike. The decision is the climax of years of opposition to trade unionism on the part of the owners of the local elevated railroad system.

Eight-Hour Law Sustained.

The War Department has been instructed by the Attorney General that it must observe the eight-hour provision included in the fortifications appropriation act of June 6, 1912, in so far as it applies to the manufacture of ordinance and ammunition, the Attorney General saying: "The underlying purpose of this legislation is to confer upon workmen the physical and moral benefits which flow from a reduction of their labor to eight hours a day. The sole purpose of this provision was the betterment of the conditions of our laboring class."

Building Trade Increases

Saskatoon, Canada. — Plumbers increased wages from 60 cents to 65 cents per hour without strike. The Painters changed their wage rate from a 40-cent per hour maximum to a 40-cent per hour minimum. Carpenters increased minimum rate five cents per hour. No strikes.

Building Trades' Success

Worcester, Mass.—Forty-four hour week established for all building trades. Painters, Plumbers and Bricklayers won an increased wage scale. Granite Cutters won strike for increased wages, negotiating a five-year contract with a scale beginning at 42 cents and increasing 2 cents per hour each May until 1917. Police officials organized and increased their pay from $2.75 to $3 per day, the unions assisting them.

Women Workers' Bill Passed

Trenton, N. J.—The Edge bill, limiting the hours of work for women to ten a day in factories, stores, laundries, bakeries and restaurants, has passed the legislature. It was actively supported by the Consumers' Club, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the labor unions.

In Canada

Ottawa, Canada.—The Labor Department of Canada reports it has obtained data showing there are 133,132 organized workers in the dominion. Eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-two are members of 1,139 local unions belonging to the international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; 32,873 are members of 393 local unions of internationals not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and 13,717 are members of 191 local unions chartered directly by the Canadian Trades and Labor Council and the Canadian Federation of Labor.

Hawaiian Strike Won

Honolulu.—The strike of the masters and mates of the Interisland Steamship Company has been satisfactorily settled, after being in progress for several weeks. All the demands of the officers have been granted and their pay has been increased 15 per cent. The steamships of the company immediately resumed their runs on schedule.

Stevedores Win Their Sirike

Duluth.—The striking stevedores here have won their contention and have been granted 35 cents an hour for handling

cement and 32 1-2 cents for handling merchandise. The strikers were a unit and the Northern Pacific was forced to recognize their demands.

Laborers Get Increase

Joplin, Mo.—The Building Laborers and Hod Carriers of Joplin will get a minimum of $2 per day of eight hours for the coming year. Their maximum wages previous to organization were $1.25 per day of ten hours.

Washington, Aug. 3.—It is well occasionally to ask the question in an honest and inquiring manner: "What are the labor organizations of America doing?" Cynics, carping critics, hostile pessimists and political partizans frequently ask this question sarcastically and viciously. Then they hasten to answer it themselves with a sneer and a snarl and say "nothing." It is well, therefore, that a birdseye view should be taken of the real actual progress being made throughout the country by the organizations of labor through their local efforts and by means of their local machinery. The following items are gleaned from correspondence and reports which have reached the offices of the American Federation of Labor within the last four weeks. From here, there and everywhere or wherever local trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor exist, there genuine progress is a result.

Argenta, Ark.—Carpenters increased their wages 50 cents per hour without strike. The scale is now 50 cents per hour.

San Francisco, Cal.—Bakers secured eight-hour day and use of the bakers' label through a short strike. Master Bakers have been fined by the courts for violating the State bakeshop law.

Stockton, Cal.—Cooks and Waiters' unionized 18 of the very best establishments in the city. Butchers and Bakers have nearly a 100 per cent. organization. Plumbers secured $1 per week increase after eight days' strike. Painters obtained 50 cents per day increase without strike.

Macon, Ga.—Plumbers recently obtained an increase, their rate now being 50 cents per hour. Carpenters obtained the nine-hour day at $3.15 without strike.

Carlinville, Ill.—Teamsters increased their wage scale from $4.50 to $5 per day.

Kankakee, Ill.—Carpenters and Painters increased wages 5 cents per hour without strike.

Bicknell, Ind.—Printers secured advance of $2 per week without any trouble.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Painters and Carpenters gained an increase of 10 per cent. in wages without strike.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sheet Metal Workers increased their wage rate to 45 cents per hour without strike. Carpenters secured increase of 5 cents per hour and doubled their membership. Plumbers received increased wage scale as result of short strike.

Coffeyville, Kan. — Carpenters and painters secured increase in wages without strike.

Lawrence, Kan.—The eight-hour day has been secured in most trades without reduction in the wage scale.

E. Millinocket, Me.—Union shop agreements, with a wage increase of 5 per cent. to run for two years, secured without strike.

Milford, Mass.—Carpenters obtained Saturday half holiday for four months in 1912 and all year around for 1913, and increased wages 4 cents per hour without strike.

Quincy, Mass.—Carpenters, Plumbers and Masons secured advance in wages without strike.

Worcester, Mass.—Forty-four hour week established for all building trades. Painters, Plumbers and Bricklayers won an increased wage scale. Granite cutters won strike for increased wages negotiating a five-year contract with a scale beginning at 42 cents and increasing 2 cents per hour each May until 1917. Police officials organized and increased their pay from $2.75 to $3 per day, the unions assisting them.

Lansing, Mich.—Printers obtained in-

crease of $1 per week for the next two years and an additional dollar per week for the following two years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Electric linemen obtained $2 per month increase in wages and double time for all overtime from the St. Paul Gas Light Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—Hoisting Engineers received an increase of 10 cents per hour without strike.

Omaha, Neb.—All employes in breweries obtained increase of $2 per week.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Carpenters secured increase of 5 cents per hour after a strike of a half day.

Auburn, N. Y.—Meat Cutters reduced working hours from an unlimited number, which formerly prevailed, to a 10-hour day on five days in the week and 12 hours on Saturdays.

Binghampton, N. Y.—Plumbers obtained increase of 25 cents per day. Brewery Workers gained increase of $2 per week. Hod Carriers obtained increase of 25 cents per day.

Rochester, N. Y.—Boilermakers and Painters increased wages 50 cents per day without strike.

Fargo, N. D.—Painters increased wages 7½ cents and Carpenters 12 per cent. without strike.

Cincinnati, O.—Signwriters secured Saturday half holiday and increased wages averaging from 75 cents to $2 per day after a short strike. Moving picture machine operators gained substantial increase in wages without strike.

Cleveland, O.—Asbestos Workers obtained a substantial increase in wages and full recognition of union, because of a 100 per cent. organization in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O.—Plumbers increased wages from $4.50 to $5 per day and won the Saturday half holiday after a strike of one week.

E. Liverpool, O.—Street Carmen obtained increase in wages and improved their working conditions without strike.

Marietta, O.—Leather Workers on Horse Goods succeeded in getting the employers to adopt the union label on horse goods manufactured there.

Pomeroy, O.—Carpenters won the eight-hour day and increased wages from $2.75 to $3 without strike.

Springfield, O.—Brewery Workers established the eight-hour day. This is the tenth trade in Springfield working eight hours.

Steubenville, O.—Bricklayers and Teamsters secured a substantial increase in wages. Street Car Employers obtained an increase through arbitration.

Haileyville, Okla.—City Laborers increased wages and decreased hours, rate now being $2 per day of eight hours instead of $1.50 for 10 hours.

Lancaster, Pa.—Plumbers won an increase of 3½ cents per hour after a short strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Painters established the 44-hour week and increased wages 20 cents per day, making their scale 52½ cents per hour. This is an increase of 80 cents per day over the scale for 1911 and the scale for 1913 provides for 20 cents per day more. Sheet Metal Workers negotiated new agreements for two years with improved working conditions and 2½ cents per hour increase in wages. Electrical Workers increased wages 2½ cents per hour up to January, 1913, when they will get another increase of 5 cents per hour. Agreement lasts for two years. Street Railway Employes obtained from ½ to 3 cents per hour, agreement running for two years.

Elma, Wash.—Obtained an eight-hour ordinance from City Council for all public employes.

Olympia, Wash.—Shingle Weavers won a ½ cent per thousand increase without strike and organized a new local at Middleboro. They also won increased wages in Sauk.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Teamsters increased wages for drivers to $65 per month and helpers to $60. Cement Workers made a new contract at 40 cents per hour for finishers and 25 cents an hour for helpers.

Quebec, Canada.—Carpenters and Painters increased wages 5 cents per hour, without strike.

News Notes from Local Unions

Tulsa, Oklahoma.—Trade conditions here are worse than at any time since the organization of this local in 1904. Half of our members have been out of work all of this year. Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to pay no attention to the advertisements of so-called "town builders." Communicate with Local 943 before coming here and further information will be gladly given.

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Carpenters are requested to look out for W. T. Dixon and son, W. W. Dixon, general contractors, formerly of Greenville, Texas. The two left that place for parts unknown, defrauding their men of their wages, the former on Aug. 2 and the latter a few days later. W. T. Dixon's description is as follows: Age, between 45 and 50; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 155 pounds. W. W. Dixon's age is 24 years; height, 5 feet 4 inches; weight, 145 pounds.

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Regina, Sask., Can.—For some time past and more so since on June 3d a cyclone struck our city, carpenters from all quarters are coming here by the hundreds. This is partly attributable to the fact that some of our employers are advertising for men in the daily papers of various cities promising big pay and inviting them to come and help build up Regina, Sask. Needless to say that wages actually paid here are considerably at variance with the rates stated in these ads and we fear it is the design of the bosses to have the town flooded with idle men and take advantage of the situation by cutting down wages. In view of these circumstances we would earnestly request all brother carpenters to keep away from Regina, Sask., and thereby help us to at least maintain reasonable working conditions.

Wallingford, Conn.—We are still engaged in a fight against the open shop system and the two leading contracting firms of C. F. Wooding and Loucks & Clark, who locked out their men over a year ago, are still fighting the union most bitterly. These two firms are advertising in the leading papers of the New England States, New York and New Jersey, for carpenters and transient brothers should bear in mind that any response to these ads will have a tendency of frustrating our efforts and keep us from winning out. Work is not very brisk here anyway and some of our home men are walking the streets. A further over-supply would have a disastrous effect on trade conditions. Stay away and help our cause.

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Rochester, N. Y.—While we won a splendid victory, gaining many bosses who formerly fought us, we are threatened with an invasion of carpenters who want to take advantage of the situation. This, coupled with the bosses being more discriminatory in the employment of men, the ax usually falls on the local men, with the result that we are not in a position to fill the desire of migrating carpenters coming this way. The great value of the U. B. is demonstrated by the fact that in 1902, carpenters in this city were paid 25 cents per hour and worked fifty-four hours per week. Since then we have gradually changed conditions until now the scale of wages is 50 cents per hour and the hours per week forty-four. This, valued from the viewpoint of increased wages and the reduction of the hours of labor, is an improvement of more than double what existed prior to the introduction of an active United Brotherhood in this city.

Ottawa, Can.—Although our Local Union 93 of this city, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, was organized 8 years ago we have had but little chance to improve conditions until last spring after we had put an organizer or business agent in the field. We then made a demand upon the employers for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and the closed shop and at this writing 63 of the contractors have signed an agreement to that effect. But we are still fighting the Builders' Exchange, those few that want to control the world with a fence around it. However, if our boys keep together these people will be taught a lesson they will not soon forget. In the meantime we would warn all traveling brothers to keep away from Ottawa until further notice. In order to keep idle men from the streets and gain a point on the bosses, we have shipped some of our home men to other localities. We are determined to win out all along the line and we will fight for our just cause to the last ditch.

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Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.—Local Union 619 of this city held a very successful smoker in Trades and Labor Hall recently. The purport of the meeting was to endeavor to better organize the carpenters of Moose Jaw. President Laing acted as chairman of the evening in quite a pleasing manner. In his introductory remarks he spoke of the work of the local union and its hopes and prospects for the future.

Brother Thomas Wright spoke at some length on the situation of labor here and elsewhere. W. R. Trotter, organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, delivered a stirring address on the achievements of organized labor which was keenly appreciated by his audience. Organizer A. T. Wells of the Amalgamated and Associated Carpenters and Joiners pointed out in his talk the many legislative measures making for the betterment of the worker that organized labor had brought about in Canada.

At the close of the last address the president invited all nonunion men to come forward and assist in maintaining the integrity of the craft by joining the Brotherhood. A large number did so and as a result we initiated 14 new members at our next meeting. Bro. Anderson, our business agent, also announced that as many more applications were in for membership, which applications were read. As a result of this new stimulus we hope to better in the near future the condition of the local at Moose Jaw.

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A Defaulter

R. W. Wilkinson, former treasurer of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, has absconded with money belonging to that local. He came to L. U. 1582 about five years ago on a clearance card from Savannah, Ga., presumably his home town.

R. W. WILKINSON.

The above picture is a good likeness of him. Any one who can locate him or furnish information concerning his whereabouts will please communicate with S. E. Norton, R. S., L. U. 1582,
236 Piedmont Ave.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Information Wanted

F. H. Kinney, former Financial Secretary of Georgetown Union No. 530,

Seattle, Wash., has been missing for a year, with some of the funds of the local. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, of rather large frame but not fleshy. He is light complected. When last heard of he was at Duncans, B. C. Any information as to his whereabouts should be forwarded to F. M. Sharp, R. S. L. U. 530, Seattle, Wash.

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Look Out For Him!

R. T. Guthrie, Treasurer of Local Union 292, of Shawnee, Okla., has misappropriated funds of the local and has left for parts unknown. He is forty years old height 5 feet 7½ inches, weight 135 lbs., has black hair, grey eyes, and is of a dark complexion, generally smooth shaven. The second and third fingers of his left hand are off and one lower front tooth gone. He is being looked for by the trustees of the local and any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly apreciated.

Trade Notes

Rochester, N. Y.—Our movement for better conditions has been a grand success; but of a membership of from thirteen to fourteen hundred, we had less than one hundred and fifty men out on strike during the first week of June. We got all we asked for, viz.: Fifty cents per hour for eight hours' work per day, forty-four hours per week. This is a raise from $3.60 per day to 50 cents per hour. The strike was declared off June 8, practically all brothers going back to work.

* * *

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 1232, New Glasgow, N. S., Canada—As we are still working ten hours per day and our members feel they are entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have made a demand upon the employers for a nine-hour day. The time for this schedule to become operative has been extended to August 1. The condition of the trade in this vicinity is good, about the same as last year. We have fair prospects of gaining our demands, though the contractors have been somewhat slow in heeding them and up to the present we have come to no agreement with them. They express themselves as in favor of a nine-hour day, though reluctant to grant it just at this time.

What the Label Stands For

The union label stands for home industry, the protection of the interests of labor, the protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals, fair wages for the toiler and better trade conditions generally for both employer and employe. It guarantees the worker a better living, shorter hours, better conditions and more money for the necessaries of life—the true foundations of general lasting prosperity. It is the trade mark of industrial prosperity and the symbol of living wages and humane conditions. Its presence is the death certificate of slavery and starvation, and it should be sought and encouraged in every possible way. If the organized toilers themselves do not support and uplift it, who in the name of heaven can be looked to to support and uplift it?

It is the sacred duty of every union man, woman and sympathizer of either sex to buy nothing but what bears that sterling mark of honest workmanship and living wages. It is the only protection of the toiler and the foundation of the entire category of benefits he is deriving from being in the union ranks. Don't forget this when you are again buying, no matter what.—The Steam Fitter.

Electrical Workers Secretary

Washington.—International President F. J. McNulty of the Electrical Workers has announced that Charles F. Ford of Local Union 247, Schenectady, N. Y., has been chosen International Secretary to fill the unexpired term of Peter W. Collins, who recently resigned to take up lecture work.

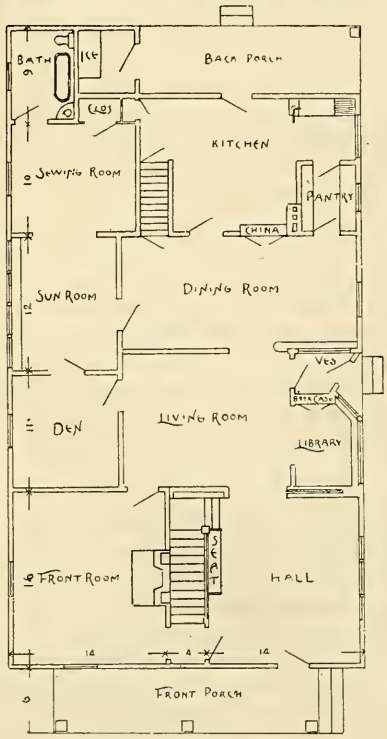
Craft Problems

Home Building

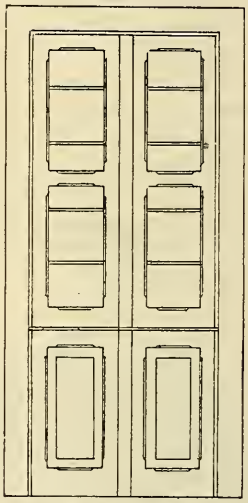
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

ELEGANT homes are made by giving special attention to all the different features, yet very comfortable and cozy homes can be built by any common carpenter the same as I have built mine. I have built homes all my life for other people, and a nice home can be built in a few weeks, but not having money or nerve either, my home went along very slowly, and I was years in getting it completed by working at it at odd times.

Now, I am not going to try to bother the reader by telling him all about the struggle all along the line, but I am just going to illustrate and mention a very few of the special features that are in some ways just a bit different than the ordinary. Bear in mind that all of my work was worked out with my own hands at odd times, therefore none of these features were expensive.



First Floor Plan.



Book Case.

The initial letter shows my home as it is about as near as I was able to make it with my pen.

The first floor plan gives a good idea of the general arrangement. The front hall is finished in plain oak, all except every other board in the seat is white maple and also the frame around the big mirror that is on the wall by the stair landing.

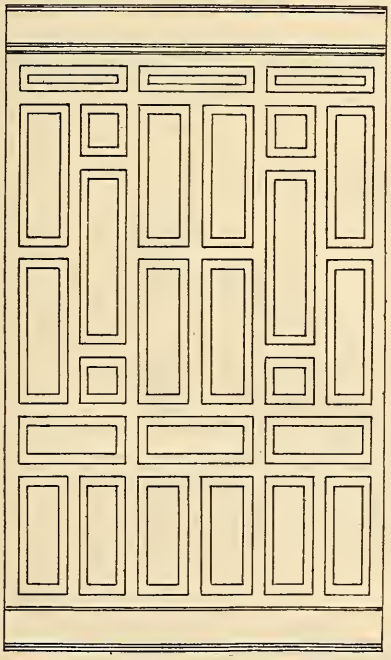
The front room is finished in quartered oak and the mantel I made all in harmony with the rest of the trim, and by picking out each piece for its particular place, it is indeed a very neatly finished room. Note the squares in the fire place; they open out into the front hall, and in the lower one is my grandfather's clock, which he bought before he was married,

and as the wheels were made of apple wood, when the cogs get broke off I glue on others, so in that way I always keep it in running order. The upper one is a case where I keep my badges. As I have been in the labor movement considerably over twenty years, I have several little silk ribbons.

The front porch is just a good substantial one, the kind that we build many of.

The living room is finished with black walnut—note the cute little library and the bookcase that is filled with books particularly of interest to carpenters.

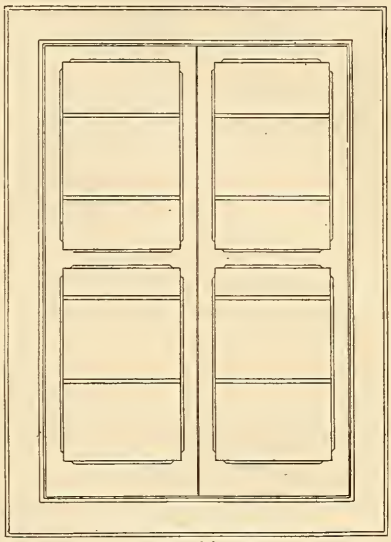
The octagon window is just a common two-light window, but the big front one is a special thirteen-light window. The big glass is such a perfect plate that



Panel in Library.

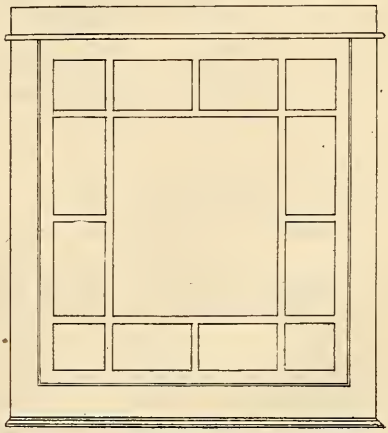
I can look through it with my sixty-five power glass and see the stars or other objects just as plain as if there was no window there at all. Most readers may not know that one cannot well look through common glass with a telescope.

The panel work in my little library I think is a very neat design, and while I executed the work, I did not make the design. My little boy, or rather he was little at the time he designed it, originated that to suit the place, and I believe the readers will agree with me that it is a good design.



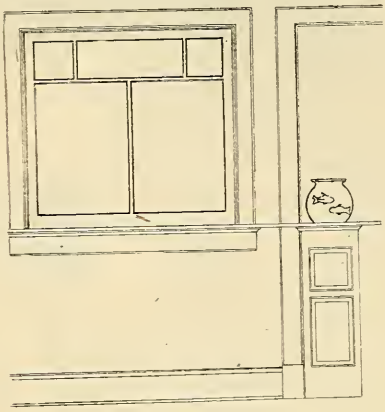
China Closet.

The dining room window, that gets its light from the side entrance, I think of pleasing design. The wide shelf that takes the place of the stool I extended out into the opening that goes from the dining room to the living room, and there I expected some time to put a nice plant,



Library Window.

but the fish globe got there first, and there it has remained. The top of my front hall newel was arranged for a



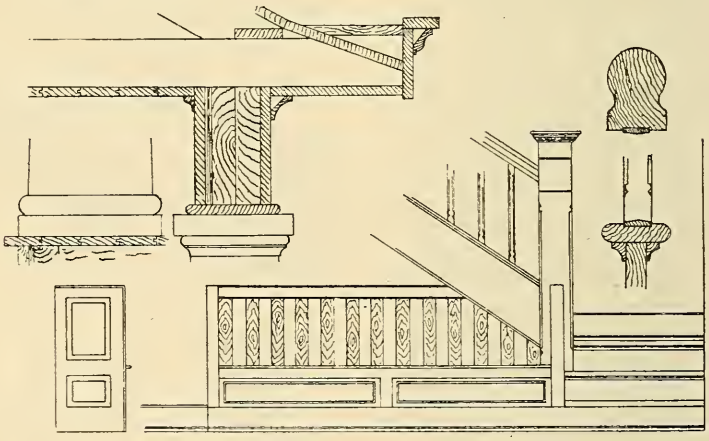
Dining Room Window.

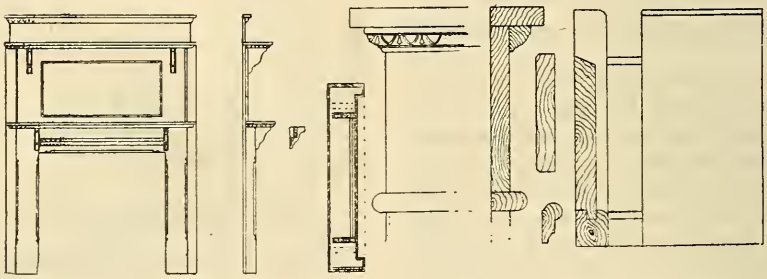
plant, too, but like the other, it seldom has one sitting there. Of course I am free to admit they are hardly suited for such purposes either, for they are back too far from direct light; therefore my wife keeps the plants up in the windows.

The china closet is very simple and yet filled with novel little inexpensive dishes. It shows off nicely and can be seen clear from the front door. As that is up from the floor, there is no floor space taken up with it at all, and you will note by the plan that it practically takes up no room anyway.

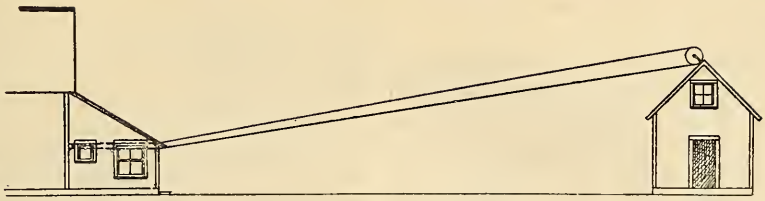
There are many other little features too numerous to illustrate, and I will only mention a very few of them. I have some doors not shown in the plan hung and cased up just like any doors that do not particularly go anywhere. Yet in one of them, right in the four-inch space, there is plenty of room for an ironing board and broom, and by another narrow door extending out onto the back porch just a bit, we have room for a five-gallon can of coal oil on the top shelf

Porch Cornice.





Mantel. Trim.



Convenient Clothes Line.

and two two-gallon cans on the bottom shelf, and on the other shelves there is lots of room for a stove and shoe blacking, etc.

Another similar arrangement holds pots, skillets, kettles and other cooking utensils.

From time to time I have installed many novel little features, some of them of secret arrangements, as drawers in the stairway. Pull the riser of the back stairs out and there you find good, nice drawers that one can use to put away much bed or other clothing, or any articles one might wish.

The idea of washing in the summer kitchen with a motor washing machine that runs by city water power and then hanging the clothes on the line right there in the kitchen and running them out seems quite novel to some of the women that have visited here and seen the arrangement. I assure you it is quite convenient, for it does not make a bit of difference whether there is snow on the ground or not, and if a rain happens to come up no one has to get wet to get the clothes in—simply pull the line which runs over a pulley in the summer kitchen and over an old bicycle wheel on the top of the barn, and the clothes will surely come your way.

Stock Sizes vs. Odd Sizes

(By. John Upton.)

We are advised to use stock sizes of doors and windows and I think a great amount of common work is being done without any blue prints or specifications, the carpenter and owner doing the planning right on the job.

The man who knows is appealed to and whether his knowledge comes from long experience or from study, he has an advantage over the man who does not know. For instance, stock sizes of doors and windows, in fact all mill work, are such sizes as are made in quantities and kept on hand ready for delivery when ordered. Having these on hand ready your order can be quickly filled and at the lowest price too. If you order odd sizes it must be made up. True, odd sizes must sometimes be had to fit openings already made but is there any need of using odd sizes on new work?

In the matter of doors more different sizes can be had in the cheaper grades than in the higher priced ones. Sizes run in even number of inches, two inches larger on each size for door and windows. The smallest size is 2 feet wide by 6 feet, 6½ feet, or 6 feet, 8 inches high. The narrow doors are closet size.

Next, 2 feet, 4 inches wide; 6 feet, 4 inches; 6 feet, 6 inches, and 6 feet, 8 inches high. Next, 2 feet, 6 inches wide; 6 feet, 6 inches; 6 feet, 8 inches and 7 feet long. Expensive ones are not made less than 2 feet, 8 inches. Doors of this latter width are made 6 feet, 8 inches, 6 feet, ten inches and 7 feet high. Most grades of panel and sash doors are 2 feet, 10 inches wide; 6 feet, 10 inches, and 7 feet long. Largest doors are 3 feet wide and 7 feet, or 7 feet, 6 inches long.

In modern windows you can get two or four lights. Two-light windows give a glass 12 inches wide, running in even inches up to 44 inches.

Lengths run in even inches for the 12, 14, 16 and 18 inch width, from 20 to 32.

The 20, 22 and 24 inch widths can be had from 20 to 36 inches long. Twenty-six inch glass runs 24 to 36 inches in length. 28, 30, 32 and 36 inch glass are 40 to 44 inches in length. Glass can

be obtained 40 inches wide and 24 and 36 inches high.

In figuring on the size of an opening add four and one-eighth inches in width and four inches in length on each sash. The two sash will lap by one inch, therefore add six inches to the length of the two glass. Two lights, 24x24, will take an opening two feet four and one-eighth inches wide by four feet six inches high.

In four-light windows add five inches to the width of the two lights.

Four-light window glass can be had with glass 10, 12, 14 and 15 inches wide.

The 10-inch glass runs 16 to 32 inches long. Twelve inch runs 16 to 36. Fourteen-inch glass runs 20 to 40 and the 15-inch glass runs from 20 to 32 inches long. The latter will require an opening of two feet eleven inches wide, by five feet ten inches long.

Allow for the frame in additon to this when you set the studs or cut the hole in the wall.

To sum it all up—to determine the size of a sash—allow four to four and one-hald inches on length and width, besides the area of the glass. Deduct two inches from each window for the lap of the sash.

In ordering sash and doors, give the width first, then the length, then thickness, and for windows the number of lights for the entire window, whether it be one sash or two.

Now, let us suppose we are about to purchase flooring for a room 12 by 15 feet. How much should we order? It will depend on the width of the material, somewhat on its length, whether it is end matched so that little need be wasted, and if it is to be cut to fit the joists.

Width: A board 8 inches wide in the rough, after being planed and matched will cover 7¼ inches. There would be the same amount of loss on each board in the narrow stuff. For 4-inch material we need to make twice as much allowance as for the 8-inch size. To cover 100 square feet with lumber of various stock width would require:

For 8-inch stuff .....110 feet
For 7-inch stuff.....112 feet
For 6-inch stuff .....115 feet
For 5-inch stuff .....118 feet
For 4-inch stuff .....126 feet

This would answer when there was no waste beside the matching. Five per cent would probably be sufficient to allow for end-match material. If it needed to be cut on joists there would be a few inches wasted on about half the pieces. I would allow 10 per cent.

Siding: Clapboards. Here, there is less apparent but more actual waste. While the difference between the trade sizes, or the amount paid for, and the actual width is only one-half inch. There must be a further allowance made for the lap in laying so that a board figured as 6 inches wide will cover only 5 inches and the same for narrow ones. The waste by sawing for use may be considerable as they are generally cut to bring joints over the studs and cut between casings.

It will generally be safe to allow for covering one square—

Width six inches.....130 feet
Width five inches.....140 feet
Width four inches.....150 feet

Ceiling, barn, siding and coping, figure same as flooring. Finishing lumber will be seven-eighths to three-fourths inches thick instead of a full inch, because it has been planed and shrunk. There will be a slight shrinkage in width.

The corner boards, water table, outside base, outside window and door casings are all one and one-eighth inch lumber.

The frieze board for the gables may be one and one-eigth inch thick, or may have a strip put under it to set it out, but that which goes under the eaves is only seven-eighths inch thick.

My Method of Mitering Sticks of Any Size and Pitch

Fig. 1 represents exact size and form of stick when ready to be placed in position.

Fig. 2 shows a stick 6x8, set to 8″

pitch. First square end of stick to be mitered A B C. Now take distance 1 to 2, Fig. 2, and set off on back of stick, B to D and D to A, which gives you correct bevel on top if timber. Sketch shows all of this and any mechanic will have no difficulty in the following.

Cut to E A D, also cut opposite side of stick to F E and F D.

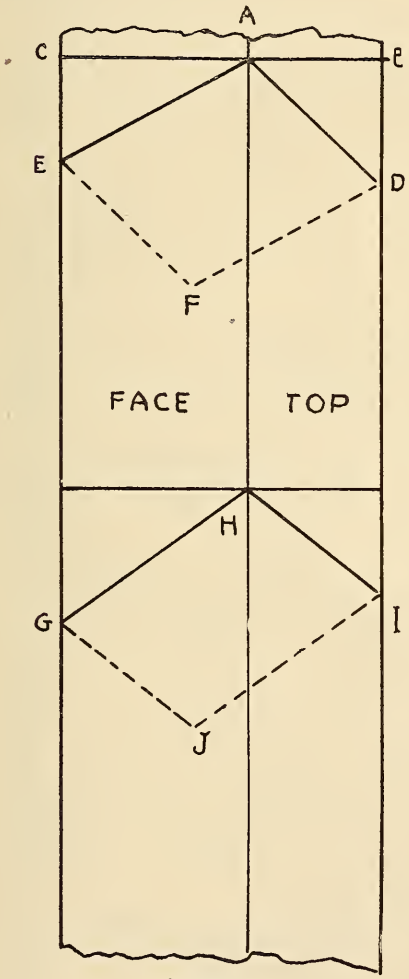


FIG. 1

Fig. 3 shows same stick as in Fig. 2, but 12″ pitch. Cut to marks G H I and J.

If stick to be mitered is not square, lay out as shown in Fig. 3.

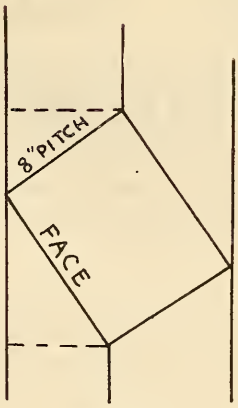


FIG. 2

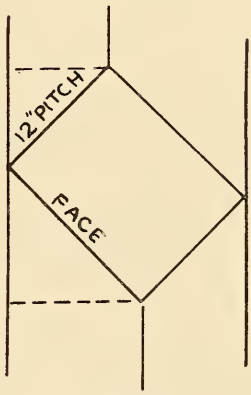


FIG. 3

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARRY.

Organized labor can make mistakes—every human organization can, and its greatest friends are those who realize this and strive to guard against them, but its mistakes are small in comparison to those of its opponents, and are as a tiny drop of water in a mighty sea when compared with its many great and good accomplishments.

Talking favorably helps a great deal, but putting your shoulder to the wheel helps a great deal more.

Example is the great preceptor; it means more than words.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1912, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Nacherwähnte Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und den G. S. erledigt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der Hamilton County D. C., Cincinnati, O., wurde genehmigt.

Gesuch der L. U. 43, Bakersfield, Cal., um finanzielle Unterstützung arbeitsloser Leute, verweigert.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa, wurde genehmigt.

Nachfrage der L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., um finanzielle Unterstützung für streikende Arbeiter. Genehmigt.

Der Board bewilligte $900.00 für streikende Mülenarbeiter, Burlington, Vt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can., wurde genehmigt, ebenso, Montreal, Can., D. C.

Der G. S. wurde von dem Board benachrichtigt, Preise für F. S. und Schatzmeister-Rezept-Bücher zu erlangen. Der Kontrakt wurde der Cheltenham-Aetna Preß verliehen für $82.40 per Tausend.

Der Board erlaubte dem D. C. weitere $500.00 für Mühlenarbeiter.

$1200 wurden von dem Board für streikende Arbeiter in Buffalo, N. Y., bewilligt.

Der Board bewilligte $250.00 für arbeitslose Leute in Port Jervis, N. Y., L. U. 1145, und $250.00 für streikende Männer in Cumberland, Md., L. U. 1024.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Cincinnati D. C. für Mühlenarbeiter wurde genehmigt.

Nachfrage des Sekretärs des G. E. B. und Committee des J. D. C., New York City, das Anwalt Maloney, Herrn Beattie zum Gehilfe angestellt werde in der Einhaltsbefehlsklage Albro J. Newton gegen die U. B. Genehmigt.

Der Board bewilligte folgende Summen den folgenden D. C.'s und L. U.'en für streikende Arbeiter:

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. 93, $250.00, $80.00, und $40.00; Burlington, Vt., D. C. $400.00, $450.00, und $100.00; Cincinnati, O., D. C. $175.00, $200..00, $175.00, und $150.00; Sherbrooke, Can., L. U. 1684, $75.00 und $70.00. Und $500.00 zur Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. zur Verteidigung Meadows und Kline.

Nachfrage von Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. und Winnipeg, Can., D. C. für finanzielle Unterstützung und Beistand in der Gewerksforderung bis zur Juli-Sitzung verlegt.

15. Juli.

Der Board tritt an diesem Datum unter N. R. Connellys Vorsitz in Sitzung. Außer Donnelly sind Baufher, Potts, Post, Walquist, Cole und Martel anwesend.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des G. P. wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Der Vorsitzer ernannte Cale, Martel und Baufher um eine Liste des vorhandenen Stocks aufzunehmen. Das Committee berichtete folgende Waaren an Hand am 30. Juni 1912:

Vereinsgeldbücher	26,327
Applikations Blankett	13,500
Englische Konstitutionen	985
Deutsche Konstitutionen	3,169
Französische Konstitutionen	3,690
Schatzmeisters Baargeldbücher	59
F. S. Quittungsbücher	0
Schatzmeisters Quittungsbücher	193
R. S. Anweisungsbücher	1,172
L. U. Notizpapier	95,500
Ritualia, englisch	352
Ritualia, französisch	250
Ritualia, deutsch	652
Tagesbücher (100 Seiten)	90
Tagesbücher (200 Seiten)	19
Geschäftsbücher (100 Seiten)	53
Geschäftsbücher (200 Seiten)	312
Geschäftsbücher (300 Seiten)	104
Geschäftsbücher (400 Seiten)	156
Geschäftsbücher (500 Seiten)	31
Datums Stempfel	10
Gerollte goldene Stecknadeln	629
Gerollte Goldknöpfe	617
Kleine Uebertragungszettel	92,264
Große Uebertragungszettel	135,926
Geschäftsagenten Abzeichen	52
Goldenes Verlake	10
Gerollte Gold Ringe	64
Echte goldene Manschettenknöpfe, Pr.	19
Echt goldene Stecknadeln	45
Echt goldene Knöpfe	35
Gerolltes Gold Vorlocke	51
Echt goldene Ringe	37

Cleveland, O. Appellierung des W. R. Yager, der L. U. 1 Chicago, früher ein Mitglied aus Cleveland, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Fall Cuyahoga County D. C. gegen Wm. R. Yager. Die Ent-

scheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten worden, und somit der Fall erlegt.

Nachfrage der L. U. 1498, Ft. William, Can., für finanzielle Stütze in einer Geschäftsangelegenheit, und von der D. C. Winnipeg, Man., Can., um Sanktion und finanzieller Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Entscheidung vorbehalten bis auf weitere Auskunft.

16. Juli 1912.

Folgende Nachfragen um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung:

L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta., Can.

L. U. 778 Clinton, Iowa, Sanktion genehmigt, finanzielle Unterstützung vorbehalten.

L. U. 1232 New Glasgow, N. S., Can. Sanktion genehmigt, finanzielle Unterstützung aber nicht gewährt, da L. U. 1232 nicht mit der U. B. lang genug in Verbindung steht.

Springfield, Ill. Nachfrage der L. U. 16 um Unterstützung für Leute welche zwei Wochen streikten um höheren Lohn zu erlangen. Am 17 Mai unterbreitete der G. S. dem Board die Nachfrage der Nr. 16. Die Stimmen des G. E. B. zeigte das es eine Bewilligung befürwortete, aber bevor der G. S. davon benachrichtet wurde, wurde er von dem Streikkomite benachrichtet, daß der Streik entschieden war, und enthielt die Bewilligung. Der Board sanktionirte die Handlung des G. S.

Ft. William, Ont., Can. Mitteilung der L. U. 1498 in Bezug auf eine Bewilligung für Stiftungszwecke wurde verlesen. Entscheidung vorbehalten.

Chicago, Ill. Mitteilung in Bezug auf eine Rechnung des Anwaltes in dem Falle Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, früher mit der A. W. W., wurde von dem G. P. der Board vorgelegt. Diese Angelegenheit wurde dem G. P. und dem Mitglied des dritten Distrikts überlassen.

New York City. Georg Slatter, früher mit L. U. 1717, appellirte wegen der Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle New Haven, Conn., vs. G. Slatter. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Indianapolis, Ind. Nachfrage des D. C. für Gelder zur Verteidigung der Brüder Meadows und Kline. Der Board bewilligte $1,000.00.

17. Juli.

New York City. Appellirung Gus Kirckhoff und Paul Mishowker, Mitglieder des L. U. 309, über die Entscheidung in dem Falle J. D. C. vs. Gus Kirckhoff und Paul Mishowker. Da neue Beweise vorhanden sind, wird der Fall wieder vor dem G. P. zur Verhörung kommen.

Portchester, N. Y. Die Appellirung des Henry Peters von der L. U. 77 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle Portchester D. C. vs. Henry Peters. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist vorbehalten und somit der Fall erledigt.

Waterbury, Conn. Appellirung der L. U. 260 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle Otto G. Stage vs. L. U. 260 wegen seiner Absetzung als Geschäftsagent. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde vorbehalten da die lokalen Nebengesetze nicht die Erwählung eines Agenten auf eine bestimmte Zeit vorschreibt.

Der G. S. benachrichtete dem Board, daß der Vorrat der englischen Konstitutionen erschöpft sei. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, Preise für 25,000 derselben zu sammeln, ebenso Preise für 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, 25,000 schließende Converte, wie für das Drucken der Berichte der Generalbeamten zur General-Konvention, auch Preise für die R. S. und F. S. Adreßbücher und monatliche Finanzbericht.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Die Appellirung des D. M. Comeau über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle D. M. Comeau vs. L. U. 126, welche Comeau ungerechter Weise suspendirte. Nachdem die L. U. demselben wieder aufnahm, erwartete dieselbe, daß er alle Steuern zahle. Der G. P. entschied, daß L. U. 126 alle Gelder zurückbezahle außer rückständige Vereinsgelder.

18. Juli.

Quincy, Mass. Appellirung der L. U. 762 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle South Shore D. C. vs. L. U. 762, weil sich dieselbe vom D. C. zurückzog. Der G. P. entschied, daß dieselbe wieder in dem D. C. einverleiben müsse.

Janesville, Wis. Nachfrage des Rock River D. C. um Gelder zum organisiren. Die Nachfrage wurde abgelehnt und die Organisirung an den G. P. gewiesen.

Los Angeles, Cal. Nachricht, daß nicht genug Hilfe ist um die Union zu verbreiten. Wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Appellirung des L. U. 819 über die Entscheidung des G. P., in welchem derselbe mehrere Nebengesetze verwirft. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Cape Breton, N. S., Can. Anfrage an der D. C. um Unterstützung zum Organisiren. Das Geld wurde verweigert da ein Organisirer vom G. P. in diesen Distrikt geschickt wurde.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Anfrage von dem D. C. um finanzielle Stütze zum Streik. $325.00 wurde bewilligt, ebenso $180.00 für Streiker der L. U. 730 Quebec, Que., Can.

19. Juli.

Toledo, O. Appellirung der L. U. 25 über die Entscheidung des G. T. Die Entscheidung des G. T. wurde bestätigt, ebenso die des A. C. Lemon, Roanoche, Va., L. U. 319.

Chicago, Ill. Appellirung des G. W.

Pitman, der L. U. 1784 über die Entscheidung des G. T. Dieser Fall wurde an den G. T. verwiesen.

Birmingham, Ala. Appellirung der L. U. 103 über die Entscheidung des G. S. der L. U. 103. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Der Board bewilligte weitere $188.00 für streikende Mühlmänner Cincinnati, O., D. C. Ebenso weitere $35.00 für Streiker der L. U. 1684 Sherbrooche, Can.

Cumberland, Md. Mitteilung der L. U. 1024 über den Fortschritt im dortigen Gewerbe wurde als Auskunft gelesen.

20. Juli.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appellirung der L. U. 627 über die Entscheidung des G. T. Dieser Fall wurde dem G. T. überlassen.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Mitteilung der L. U. 1779 in Bezug auf die Gewerksforderung wurde Auskunft gelesen.

Crawfordsville, Ind. Appellirung der L. U. 1355 über die Entscheidung des G. F. Diese Entscheidung wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Sacramento, Cal. Appellirung der L. U. 586 über die Entscheidung des G. T. Die Entscheidung des G. T. wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Appellirung der L. U. 142 über die Entscheidung des G. T. Derselbe entschied, daß der Verstorbene J. W. Stephenson nicht zum Sterbegeld berechtigt sei.

22. Juli.

Atlanta, Ga. Anfrage der Fulton County D. C. um Sanktion um eine Gewerksforderung um höheren Lohn zu erlangen, und um Gelder zum organisiren. Die Anfrage für eine Bewilligung wurde verneint und die Gewerksforderung bis auf später verschoben bis bessere Auskunft vorhanden ist.

Nachricht von der United State Fidelity and Guarantee Co. Home Office, Baltimore, Md., besagt, daß der Bond des General-Sekretärs Duffys ausläuft. Der Vorsitzer des Board wurde beauftragt dasselbe zu erneuern.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Bericht des D. C. über Ausgaben für Stiftungszwecke wurde eingereicht mit der Bitte um mehr Unterstützung. Diese wurde vorläufig verweigert bis die gezeichneten Quittungen eintreffen.

Kenton und Campbell Counties, Ky. Anfrage der D. C. für Gelder für Stiftungszwecke. Dieser Fall war in der April-Sitzung vor dem Board, wurde aber damals fallen gelassen weil nicht genügende Auskunft vorhanden war. Da diese noch nicht geliefert wurde, ist der Fall noch nicht entschieden.

Los Angeles, Cal. Eine vollständige Liste der Ausgaben des im letzten April von dem Board bewilligten Geldes mit der Forderung einer waiteren Bewilligung, wurde von dem D. C. erhalten. Der Board vermagte $200.00 mit der Forderung, daß dem G. O. eine vollständige Liste über die Ausgaben zugeschickt werde.

Montreal, Can. Forderung des D. C. für finanzielle Unterstützung um Kosten zu bestreiten in einer Einhaltsbefehlsklage welche gegen diesen Verein erwirkt wurde. Der Board bewilligte $300.00.

Omaha, Neb. Forderung des D. C. für Gelder für Stiftungszwecke. Diese Forderung wurde verworfen; die Stiftung wurde an den G. P. verwiesen.

Sydney, C. B., Can. L. U. 1588 ersucht um Gelder für Stiftungszwecke. Eine ähnliche Forderung wurde am 18. Juli von dem D. C. mit welcher L. U. einverleibt ist, erhalten und bestimmt. Die Forderung wurde deshalb nicht genehmigt.

New York City. Nachfrage des A. W. Tallman, einem entlassenem Mitglied der L. U. 774, um wieder in dieselbe aufgenommen zu werden. Der Board besitzt jedoch nicht das Recht entlassene Mitglieder wieder aufzunehmen.

Vollständige Berichte der D. C. Du Page County, Ill., um L. U. 174 Joliet, Ill., über bewilligte Gelder für streikende Arbeiter genehmigt.

Atlanta, Ga. Vollständiger Bericht über bewilligte Gelder für Stiftungszwecke genehmigt.

Macon, Ga. Teilweiser Bericht von der D. C. über Stiftungsgelder wurde zur Seite gelegt bis auf weitere Auskunft.

Boston, Mass. Teilweiser Bericht vom D. C. für Stiftungsgelder welche vom Board im Oktober 1910 bewilligt wurde. Der G. S. wird den D. C. benachrichten, daß er die umgebrauchten $70.80 dem G. S. zurückschicke.

23. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend außer Bruder Potts, welcher auf Geschäfte des Vereins abwesend.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Teilweiser Bericht über die Auslagen für Stiftungszwecke verlesen.

Indianapolis, Ind. Teilweiser Bericht des vom Board bewilligten Geldes zur Verteidigung Meadows und Kline.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Mitteilung der L. U. 1778 in Bezug auf den Fortschritt der Gewerksforderung wurde verlesen.

Burlington, Vt. Weitere $150.00 wurden den Streikern in Burlington, Vt., bewilligt.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Vollständige Liste der Ausgaben für Stiftungszwecke angenommen und weiter $200.00 wurden bewilligt.

Tacoma, Wash. Der G. S. berichtet, daß die ungebrauchte $200.00, welche für Stiftungszwecke bewilligt waren, von L. U. 470 zurück erlangt wurde.

Austin, Tex. Vollständiger Bericht der Ausgaben in dem Blount Falle angenommen,

ebenso vollständiger Berichte der L. U. 104 Dayton, O., und der L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo., für Stiftungszwecke; wie L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., und L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla.

24. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder außer Potts anwesend.

Melbourne, Vic., Australia. Der G. S. unterbreitet dem Board ein Schreiben von dem Australian Society of Progressive Carpenters and Joiners, in welchem um ein Uebereinkommen mit dem U. B. in Bezug auf Wechselung der Mitglieder gefragt wird. Dieser Gegenstand war schon am 12. April vor dem Board; der G. S. wurde damals den Auftrag gegeben eine Konstitution des Vereins zu erlangen. Nach reiflicher Ueberlegung wurde der G. S. instruirt, daß er ein ähnliches Uebereinkommen treffe wie mit dem Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of the British Isles am 21. Januar 1910 getroffen wurde.

Newark, N. J. Mitteilung der L. U. 1787 (welche im Januar 1911 von der V. B. verstoßen wurde) befragt, daß der G. E. B. eine Untersuchung einleite. Während dieser Fall in Erwägung gebracht wurde, erschien ein Vertreter des L. U. 1787 und machte einen langen Bericht. Nach reifer Ueberlegung wurde der G. P. beauftragt nach Newark zu reisen und eine persönliche Untersuchung anzustellen, und diese bei der nächsten Sitzung zu berichten.

Hyde Park, Mass. Nachrigt von dem D. C. der N. Y., N. H. und Hartford Eisenbahn in Bezug Fäderirten Gewerke wurde verlesen.

Parsons, Kan. Mitteilung der L. U. 1183, in Bezug auf Gewerksforderung, ebenfalls verlesen.

Marshall, Tex. Nachricht der L. U. 142, in Bezug der Förderung der Eisenbahn Arbeiter, erwartet mehr Auskunft.

Portchester, N. Y. Appellirung des D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle L. U. 196 Greenwich, Conn., vs. dem D. C. Porchester und Umgegend. Die Entscheidung wurde aufrecht erhalten.

25. Juli.

Alle anwesend außer Potts.

Cincinnati, O. Die Mitteilung des D. C. bezüglich einer Einladung an die Mitglieder der Behörde zu einem Ausfluge des D. C. am 17. August. Der G. S. wird dem D. C. das Bedauern der Behörde mitteilen, diese Einladung ablehnen zu müssen.

Der Sekretär der Behörde machte einen vollständigen Bericht über den Zustand der verschiedenen Einhaltbefehle und andere Fälle, welche im Bundes- und Staatsgerichten in der Stadt New York gegen den U. B. liegen. Zugleich wurde der Bericht des Anwaltes in diesen Fällen vorgelesen, welcher für weitere Auskunft beibehalten wurde.

Vollständiger Bericht von der Bay County D. C. über eine Bewilligung für Stiftungszwecke untersucht und angenommen.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 1145 über Ausgaben bewilligter Gelder für Arbeitslose Männer angenommen; ebenso Bericht des D. C. Buffalo, N. Y., für streikende Leute.

Die Bücher Untersuchung des G. O. wurde jetzt aufgenommen.

26. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Bücher-Untersuchung wurde in dieser Versammlung fortgesetzt, auch Vorbereitungen für den Bericht des G. E. B. an die Washington Konvention getroffen.

Der Board beschloß, wo ein Lokal-Union oder Unionen anderer Organisationen sich mit der U. B. einverleibt, soll der G. O. keine gerichtlichen Verfahren einleiten um die Finanzen in ihrem Besitz zu erlangen, auch soll der G. O. nicht verantwortlich sein für gerichtliche Kosten zur Erlangung derselben außer von dem G. E. B. bestätigt.

27. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Untersuchung der Bücher wurde fortgesetzt.

Ft. William, Ont., Can. Nachricht der L. U. 1498 bezüglich des Verhältnisse in dieser Stadt in dem Gewerksforderung, wurde als Auskunft verlesen.

Milwaukee, Wis. Nachricht von dem D. C. in Bezug einer Forderung für finanzielle Unterstützung zur Unterhaltung arbeitsloser Leute. Diese Forderung wurde verneint. Auch wurde eine Forderung zur Unterstützung in einem geplanten Streik gegen die dortigen Brauereien verneint.

Der Board bewilligte weitere $168.00 den streikenden Mühlenarbeitern der D. C. Cincinnati, O.

Sherbrooke, Can. Anfrage der L. U. 1684 um weitere Unterstützung für Streiker. Der Board bewilligte $24.00. Der G. S. wird L. U. 1684 benachrichten besser für ihre Mitglieder zu sorgen.

Beaumont, Tex. Forderung der L. U. 393 um Unterstützung für Stiftungszwecke. Forderung verweigert. Stiftung dem G. P. überwiesen.

Montreal, Can. Anfrage der D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung für vier Leute, welche seit zwei Wochen streiken. Da dieser Streik gewonnen wurde, wurde die Forderung verweigert.

29. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Bücher-Revision fortgesetzt.

30. Juli.

Alle anwesend. Untersuchung weitergeführt, wie der Bericht des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Departement Francais

Le Congres International des Ouvriers du Bois

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Un congrès international des ouvriers du bois se tiendra certainement l'année prochaine à Vienne, Autriche. Suivant l'usage, le grand nombre de délégués au congrès international socialiste, appartenant à notre corporation, et représentant les travailleurs du bois de tout les pays d'Europe, profitera de cette occasion pour tenir également un congrès qui leur permettra de discuter nos intérêt cooperative. Le secrétaire général de l'organisation internationale des ouvriers du bois n'a jamais manqué d'inviter notre Fraternité Unie à se faire représenter dans ce congrès et je suis certain, que la même invitation sera adressé l'année prochaine à nos officiers généraux. Je ne doute pas que ces derniers favoriseraient l'envoi d'une délégation à Vienne, si cet envoi rentrerai strictement dans leurs attributions; mais comme la question doit être résolue par notre convention prochaine, qui seule pourra décider si la F. U. sera représentée au dit congrès, je m'empresse de fournir quelques arguments en fevaur de notre participation au congrès de Vienne.

D'abord, je dirai de suite, que la participation au mouvement ouvrier d'Europe a été, sinon auguré, du moins souvant suivi par la Fédération du travail (A. F. of L.). Depuis bon nombre d'années les conventions de celle-ci recevaient des délégués fraternels d'Angleterre et du Canada, de même que ces deux pays nous envoient régulièrement leurs délégués apportant les veux et salutations des camarades anglais et Canadiens.

Il y a deux ans à peine, le président de la A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, en visitant l'Europe, a promis formellement aux camarades d'outre-mere, un rapprochement de la part des organisations américaines au movement européen, et en ce moment même où j'écris ces lignes, le secrtaire général des Fédérations du travail europeenne, le camarade Legien, va finir sa tournée chez nos camarades américains.

En ouvrant mon journal, ce matin, je vois les portraits des trois délégués des ouvriers mineurs, que leurs camarades des Etats-Unis viennent d'envoyer au congrès international des mineurs, qui a eu lieu à Amsterdam, et dont l'un représentera la A. F. of L. à la convention des organisations ouvrières d'Angleterre.

Si mesinformations sont exactes, l'organisation des ouvriers métallurgistes des Etats-Unis a été également représente au dernier congrès des ouvriers de la métalurgie d'Allemagne, de même que la A. F. of L. a été représentée officiellement à la conférence internationale des organisations ouvrières à Buda-Pest.

Comme on peut voir, ce ne sont pas les précédents qui manquent, et d'autres organisations suivront certainement l'exemple donné; mais, je me demande, est-ce qu'une grande organisation comme la U. B. a besoin d'être stimulé par des exemples? Si je suis resté, malgré mon absence d'Amerique depuis bientôt quatre ans, membre de la U. B., c'est parceque je suis fière d'appartenir à une organisation qui présente tant d'intelligence, tant de forces et d'éléments progressifs, et qui marche depuis nombre d'années, je n'hésite pas à le dire, à la tète du mouvement syndical des Etats-Unis.

La U. B. est parfaitement capable de prendre l'initiative dans toute mesure progressiste, sans se demander si d'autres l'ont précédés, ou si d'autres

organisations vont suivre son exemple.

Si j'ai cité les exemple plus haut, je l'ai fait pour mieux appuier sur la nécessité qui incombe à tout les mouvement ouvrier américain, à s'occuper de ce qui se passe dans tout le monde industriel. Le celèbre mot de la A. F. of L., "L'intérêt lésée, de l'un doit concerner tous les autres," ne serait être applicable qu'aux Etats-Unis seulement; les lois contre l'immigration ne forment nullement une espèce de mur chinois autour du continent américain, et l'on peut être persuadé que l'immigration des peuples arrièrés croitera avec la somme de bien-être que les organisations ouvrières auront arrachée au capitalisme américain.

Les entrepreneurs auront dont un intérêt constant à se procurer une armée de réserve de travailleurs, prête au besoin d'accepter des conditions semblables à celles que cette armée aura quittée avec le pays natal. Le devoir le plus impérieux pour les organisations ouvrières américaines les obligera à faire entrer dans leurs rangs ces arrivants, afin de les empêcher de se laisser asservir par le capitalisme contre nous. On comprendra aisement, que cette assimilisation sera beaucoup plus facile si on a affaire à des ouvriers que l'organisation aura pu édiquer avant qu'ils n'abordent les côtes de l'Amerique, c'est à dire, qu'un ouvrier syndiqué ne se prètera aux exigences patronales, tandis que celui qui débarquera dans un pays, où la langue, les conditions de l'existence, les coutumes de la vie, etc., lui sont inconnues, deviendra facilement la proie du patron rappace, âpre au gain et toujours prêt à tomber dans le dos de l'organisation ouvrière qui lui a arraché des concessions, et qui ne fait que quetter le moment propice où il pourra prendre sa revanche; d'ailleurs, pour cela il ne manque pas les exemples, et ce dans tout les metiers.

Pour arriver à ce résultat, la U. B. a besoin de connaitre à son tour, les tristes conditions, prévalant dans le métier chez ces nations qui nous envoient le plus grand nombre d'immigrants; elle doit aider, de ses conseils et de ses deniers, ceux qui en Europe cherchent déjà à ameliorer le sort de leurs confrères, et les organiser un point de vue syndicale.

De même est-il nécessaire que la U. B. fasse bien savoir auv ouvriers de autres pays, que tout n'est pas or qui brille, que bien des déboirs attendent ceux qui croient qu'il suffit d'économiser le prix du passage, sans posséder ni argent, ni parents ou amis, sans savoir la langue du pays, et surtout sans avoir les moindres attaches avec le mouvement syndicale d'outre-mer.

Combien de malheureux quittent leur pays natal, séduits par les paroles mensongères d'un agent d'une compagnie de transatlantique, ou des vantardises d'un compatriote en visite dans son pays d'origine. Combien ont été amenés à venir aux Etats-Unis par les belles promesses d'un Padroni, qui souvent les fait jouer le rôle de scab, aussitôt que débarqué dans un port américaine? Combien encore le nombre est grand de ceux qui, étant payés d'1 à 2 dollars par jour, calculent la valeur du dollar américain d'après le lira ou le Mark de leur pays, et se trouvent très heureux du changement de leur situation, sans même savoir qu'ils ne touchent qu'à peine la moitié, ou le quart de ce qui est dû à un ouvrier de notre métier, ou qui, étant habitué à travailler de 12 à 14 heures par jour en Europe, se déclareront satisfait chez vous avec 10 heures par jour; toujours par ignorance des conditions du travail en Amerique.

Je pourrais ici citer des villes, où l'organisation du métier est impossible, d'autres, où le movement reste stationaire, s'il ne recule pas, et ce par faute du trop grand nombre de non-syndiqués, qui malheureusement sont presque toujours des nouveaux arrivés. Il n' y a pas qu'un danger de la race jaune, l'Europe du sud et l'Orient, l'Asie mineur, et une bonne part de la Russie peuvent fournir un élément qui pourrait devenir aussi nuisible à la classe ouvrière des Etats-Unis que la Chine et le Japan. Ce n'est pas que je voudrai prêcher ici une lutte

(Voir la suite a la page 63.)

Death Roll

HARRISON, ANDREW, of L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.

Claims Paid During August, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17688	Trueman H. McKay	29	$100.00
17689	Chas Lallow	232	100.00
17690	Mrs. Harriet E. Clark	526	50.00
17691	Wm. Winter	716	50.00
17692	Mrs. Mary A. Paprocka	1447	50.00
17693	Mrs. Mary D. Hunter	1602	50.00
17694	J. E. Lathrope (Dis.)	198	200.00
17695	Mrs. Pauline Hansen	364	50.00
17696	C. F. Jenkins	470	200.00
17697	John Miller, Jr.	879	200.00
17698	Mrs. Catherine Featherson.	33	50.00
17699	John H. Coston	160	200.00
17700	Mrs. Mary Fruin	476	50.00
17701	Frank E. Seymour	751	200.00
17702	John Sandberg	1367	200.00
17703	Elias de Gruchy	340	200.00
17704	Mrs. Catherine Rowland	136	50.00
17705	Darius Wager	193	200.00
17706	John H. Clancey	218	50.00
17707	Joseph Maison	674	200.00
17708	Peter Hagelberger	9	50.00
17709	Edward W. Hanley	24	200.00
17710	Mrs. Ella Miller	63	50.00
17711	Mrs. Minnie Meyer	63	50.00
17712	Robert A. Reed	202	50.00
17713	Mrs. Ada E. Riblet	206	50.00
17714	Mrs. Mary Schnellbacher	211	50.00
17715	Chas. Braun	419	50.00
17716	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chenoweth	425	50.00
17717	Mrs. Emma F. Gilmore	595	50.00
17718	Louis Siems	1938	200.00
17719	Pierre Provost	134	50.00
17720	J. A. Schieline	169	50.00
17721	Mrs. Louise Armstrom	877	50.00
17722	Mrs. Anna Ida Gurath	946	50.00
17723	Ed Blankenfeld	1887	200.00
17724	Bernard Wehkamp	189	50.00
17725	John W. Pitt	474	50.00
17726	Mrs. Barbara Jolly	515	50.00
17727	Nicolous A. L. Hansan	522	200.00
17728	John H. Davis	603	200.00
17729	Arthur R. Foster	639	200.00
17730	Mrs. Mamie M. Chesler	19	50.00
17731	Mrs. Matilda R. Hilkert	26	50.00
17732	John L. Meyer	29	200.00
17733	Mrs. Alice M. Bang	72	50.00
17734	J. S. Winfield	103	200.00
17735	Fred Joritz	242	200.00
17736	Mrs. Mollie A. Black	268	50.00
17737	Ira W. Littlefield	278	50.00
17738	Martin Antes	375	200.00
17739	Louis Dube	801	200.00
17740	Victor Carlson	521	200.00
17741	A. J. Crawford	627	200.00
17742	Leonard J. Walker	1105	200.00
17743	Mrs. Lilla Mae Cook	1469	50.00
17744	Wallace Miller	1721	100.00
17745	Mrs. Ellen Pittman	1784	50.00
17746	George L. Bias	158	200.00
17747	Mrs. Jessie Hoff	10	50.00
17748	Marvin R. Kilby	265	200.00
17749	Joseph M. Hochhaus	276	100.00
17750	Mrs. Annie E. Reeger	462	50.00
17751	Willard E. Morris	810	200.00
17752	J. E. Marshall	1319	200.00
17753	Andrew Hellmuth	12	200.00
17754	James Quaid	19	100.00
17755	Ernst Suesse	291	200.00
17756	Serafino Pagano	422	100.00
17757	Jacob Hoberman	486	50.00
17758	Prosper Gallant	867	50.00
17759	W. P. Bogan	1836	50.00
17760	Mrs. Hester Heller	501	50.00
17761	Rudolph Baarsch	774	200.00
17762	Joseph H. Fisher	15	200.00
17763	Mrs. Julia M. Ortlieb	564	50.00
17764	James F. Clearwater	743	200.00
17765	Joseph A. Balle	24	200.00
17766	Lewis M. Smith	122	200.00
17767	J. T. Cator	132	50.00
17768	W. H. Pickett	224	200.00
17769	Mrs. Kate L. Bohner	287	50.00
17770	Mrs. Jennie Buck	630	50.00
17771	Orville G. Sturgis	1652	200.00
17772	Mrs. Amanda L. Linsley	444	50.00
17773	J. D. Bell	453	50.00
17774	Thomas McManus	601	200.00
17775	Frank Dennis	683	200.00
17776	Andrew W. Cook	49	200.00
17777	Mrs. Amy W. Collier	62	50.00
17778	Adam C. Bodine	330	200.00
17779	Mrs. Anna R. Kittell	750	50.00
17780	Bolestaw Kocinski	1757	200.00
17781	Henry Euler	1	200.00
17782	Herman Rahn	1	50.00
17783	Henry Mueller	12	50.00
17784	Mrs. Sarah D. Allen	119	50.00
17785	Mrs. Joanna S. Graves	196	50.00
17786	Christopher Brumbach	1051	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17787	Ignatz Ptaszkiewicz	341	200.00
17788	Godfroid Tremblay	134	200.00
17789	Lawson S. Depoe	142	200.00
17790	David W. Leach	213	50.00
17791	Mrs. Pauline Krohberger	258	50.00
17792	Mrs. Anna C. Gilfry	568	50.00
17793	Ira F. Howey	713	200.00
17794	Joseph Pass	1319	200.00
17795	Theodore W. Currier	679	50.00
17796	Julius Gast	45	200.00
17797	Mrs. Maud D. McEachern	132	50.00
17798	John G. Fulk	169	200.00
17799	Frank H. Pellman	189	200.00
17800	Mrs. Mary Ross	200	50.00
17801	Adam Frey	375	200.00
17802	John Nagel	375	200.00
17803	B. Schelling	375	200.00
17804	Mrs. Elizabeth Kemnitzer	423	50.00
17805	George Goephert	433	200.00
17806	Chas. I. Hicks	437	200.00
17807	John Klewenhagen	554	200.00
17808	Joseph Perron	1105	50.00
17809	Andrew J. Tucker	1115	50.00
17810	Geo. W. Hancock	75	50.00
17811	Mrs. Rose G. Scott	343	50.00
17812	Mrs. Agnes Brower	349	50.00
17813	Wm. Weeks	35	50.00
17814	Mrs. Elizabeth McMillen	73	50.00
17815	J. L. Little	731	200.00
17816	Isaac S. Sabine	914	200.00
17817	Mrs. Madaline Ghezzi	35	50.00
			$15,650.00

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Much to be Done

From the facts presented by experts in the first number of the Child Labor Bulletin, published by the national child labor committee, it is evident that there is much work to be done by opponents of child labor in many states. Though much progress has been made since the committee began its existence in 1904, many states permit the employment of young children in various industries that give them few or no opportunities of becoming skilled workers at any trade in later life.

A million children under the age of sixteen are at work in factories or at other mechanical employment; another million are employed in agriculture, only a part of whom are assisting their parents. There are more than 6,000,000 illiterates at least ten years old in the United States. In eleven southern states not more than one in four of the native white children between the ages of ten and fourteen are in school at all. In twenty-nine states no educational attainment is required of the children who go to work.

But in 1911 many laws for the improvement of the condition of children were passed, and the current year doubtless will show similar progress. Workers for the abolition of child labor are coming more and more into agreement as to measures and are becoming more powerful through unity of action. Concentration of efforts in states where conditions are worst should do much to make a better showing soon for the nation as a whole.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close—then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourself.—Ruskin.

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*St. and No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

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Hartford, Conn.—T. J. Fagan, 13 Oak st.
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Le Congres International des Ouvriers du Bois

(Suite de la page 55.)

de race, mais je considère comme le devoir de tout honnête membre de la U. B. de mettre notre grande organisation à ses gardes, afin de ne pas se laisser surprendre par une affluence accrue, trop forte pour être digéré par l'estomac syndicale américain.

Eh bien, pour atteindre ce but, pour combattre avec chance de succès un ennemi aussi redoutable, il est d'abord nécessaire de le connaitre, ensuite de s'entendre avec les camarades des autres pays, qui seront nos alliés dans cette entreprise; ces deux voies devraient nous mener tout droit au congrès international des ouvriers du bois à Vienne.

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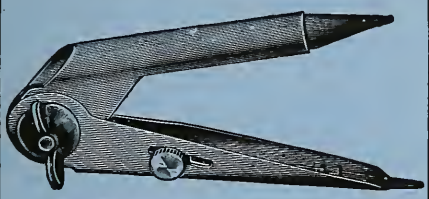

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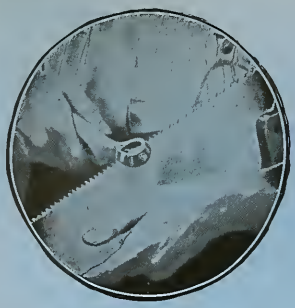

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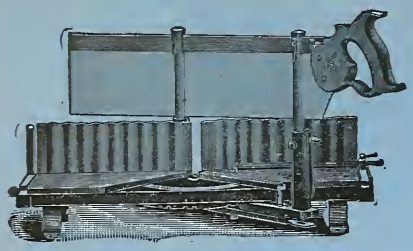

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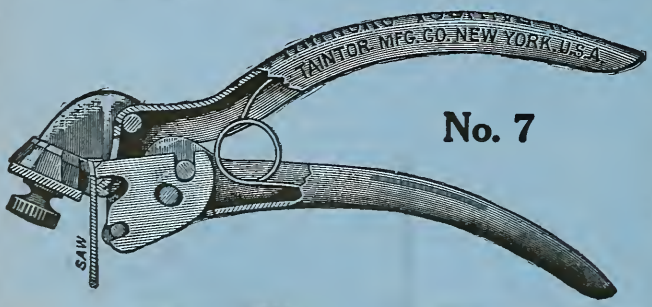

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95 Reade St., NEW YORK

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This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says

GAGE TOOL CO. Vineland, N. J.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Better Plan

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

What's the use to be a cynic?
Be a comforter instead,
Rather compliment the living
Than send flowers to the dead;
Everywhere is tribulation—
Comfort those who know distress,
Cultivate habitual kindness,
And indulge no bitterness.

Grouching never leads to glory,
Knocking ne'er a cause has won,
Stumbling blocks strew all life's journey—
Help the fallen up and on;
What's the use to be a cynic?
Give a smile where'er you can,
It is easier far than frowning
And it is a wiser plan.

What's the use to be a cynic
When it's pleasanter to grin?
In the path of least resistance
Hope and optimism win;
Happier for ourselves and others
Kindness is the better plan,
Love will overcome all evil,
With the brotherhood of man.

THE ADVANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

IT will not down nor sleep, and what is now an almost unfathomable mystery is its birth. The birth of what? you ask. The brief answer is, Industrial education. Oh, that's a threadbare, uninteresting subject, you reply. Perhaps it is to many, but that many is not so great in number that it may not be awakened to the fact that the subject is one growing in interest as the days pass on. At all events, this article may open drowsy eyes and increase interest in minds wont to watch with unfailing attention the drift and dress of the all-important concern.

Before me lies a rare old pamphlet. Many of the present generation have thought neither its title nor its subject was on the tongue or in the mind of a half century ago; indeed many grew enthusiastic over the belief that their oral and written expressions first brought forth the attempt to intellectually improve the industrial mind of today, really the first to found for higher attainment in industrial education not only for the present, but every future generation.

What a grand aspiration!

Grand as it is, others have had the same noble and ennobling aim and purpose hundreds of years ago, a time when no labor unions were thought to be in existence, a time when rude industrial minds plodded along without the aid of advanced science or improvement, but rather by only the assistance of instinctive promptings. Circumstances—not time—turn us now to the distant past. How distant is the mystery; enough, however, to make it all the deeper. At any rate, the pamphlet before us dates back not to a wonderful Athens, but unquestionably to a realm peculiarly surprising. And this little pamphlet has for its title an attraction for the modern eye that causes the sensitive orb to brighten up with a curious desire to observe whether there is a beautiful mirage or a mere apparition alluring its vision so intently and intensely that it questions whether imagination is simply playing one of its subtlest games of deceit and deception.

Doubt is dissipated by assurance that the title is itself peculiarly interesting because of its odd, queer and unique wording:

"Necessity of Instruction
For Old Men and Young,
Whose Circumstances Compel Them
to
Work at Skillful Trades
or
Hard Manual Toil.

A Treatise
Prepared for and by Authority of
The London Ship Carpenters' Society,
By
William Wilkerson, Esquire,
Master Ship Carpenter
and
Instructor and Educator
to
The Members Thereof.

Printed
A. D. 1736."

It must be presumed that it was not an intentional forethought, but in the preamble of the "Treatise" is seen a droll, critical reference to the noun that begins the title, for in the first paragraph of the little enchiridion we are told "We live in an age of discovery and exploitation, also of exploration and concentration of the mind's powers and capabilities," which certainly gives evidence of a "necessity" for instruction in the age referred to.

Further along it is stated that "it is the intention of the society to give instructions to all workers, laborers, toil-

ers, craftsmen, mechanics, navvies, lackies and drudgers, that they be scholars in society and learned people in all followings, professions and callings."

The "intention" was certainly extensive in its embracements, but it stirred curiosity to find the source and the depth of the erudition of the learned Wilkerson, "Master Ship Carpenter and Instructor and Educator." The search was a failure, unless reliance was to be placed on the clause in the society's "Working Rules" which evidenced the appointment of the great (?) "Instructor and Educator" as "superintendent over the training of scholars, because of his very excellent and extensive reading, information and knowledge of learned subjects, especially those which show a necessity for still higher attainments in industrial education."

Style is the mode of expression which we adopt in giving utterance to our thoughts. While it is true that it varies with the subject, with the writer and the occasion, it is still a rule of grammarians that grammatical proprieties are essential as the basis of a good style and that the basis should embrace simplicity, purity and precision of diction the better to clothe each thought or expression with words that clearly and perfectly represent meanings intended. Our British "instructor and educator" evidently was not aware of either the above rule or basis. That, however, is not the point to be here discussed, for all realize educational advancement and advantage has noticeably improved and increased in our present commercial and industrial world. The quiet shop of the old-time mechanic in the village or at the country crossroads is absorbed by the great factories of today. Back in the dim, distant centuries pupil and student and educator studied language and learning by the wee flame of the candle dip. Then, as the years went on in their uninterrupted march, the old lamp introduced a brighter illuminant. Candle and lamp are not yet obsolete, but they are low in their order, for the scientist long ago brought out gas as a greater relief, and today a push of the button or the turn of a knob flashes an electric light so beautiful and powerful that often our eyes are dazzled by its wonderful illuminancy.

So it is with the mind. It may not have been for our English benefactor to be the first to point out the necessity of acquiring an education, but what he saw in 1736 as a "necessity," we of 1912 are not too proud to see now—the essentiality of obtaining the highest benefits of the highest education. Neither our present mechanic nor laborer is in absolute need or want of a scholarly, or classical, education, for they already are blessed with a bright, high and serviceable intelligence. Genius, invention and industry of a high order mark their condition and career, but, high as it is, there is still a call for higher education the better to fit the wage earners to intellectually cope with powerful, subtle and educated capital, and thwart its aim and effort to place the laborer in the sad realm of slavish ignorance and illiteracy, well knowing the intelligent, educated workers cannot and will not suffer industrial thralldom.

Proposed Minimum Wage Bill

A minimum wage bill, which will permit no man over twenty years of age to work as a clerk, mechanic, railroad man, bookkeeper or factory hand for more than ten hours a day nor more than six days a week for less than $2.50, has been prepared by direction of the Oregon Federation of Labor and will be placed on the ballot in the coming November election. It is also proposed that women are not to be employed a greater period of time for a minimum wage of $1.65 per day. Children under sixteen are not to be permitted to labor for less than 15 cents per hour, for not more than six hours per day, and then only in harvest time. Farm work is placed in another class, with $1.65 minimum per day, with board not to be charged in excess of $4 per week.—Exchange.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE

(By Louis Francis Budenz.)

Every laborer is worthy of his hire.

THERE are some rights which all men no doubt do not possess—it is not my purpose to discuss that matter here—but there is one right which unquestionably every man originally has—the right to live. "Thou shalt not kill" is the first of the Commandments of the Decalogue dealing directly with man's relations with his neighbor. Civil society has rightly and naturally likewise adopted this, protecting in as far as is possible the weak man from the strong. Certain rules and regulations have been laid down for the prevention of the violation of this most sacred right. The murderer is punished in various ways according to the customs of his particular community, by capital punishment in some one of its forms, by imprisonment for life or for years. It is right that this should be so. Society must protect itself and above all it has a duty to protect its members, particularly its helpless ones. The wee infant, even before the time of its birth, when the first spark of creative life is given it, has acquired a status which no one can morally take from it; the old man, withered, dejected perhaps, palsied, or paralyzed, retains this right to the very moment that his last gasping breath naturally leaves his body.

And as no man can ordinarily violate this right directly, neither can he do it indirectly. The placing of laborers in unsanitary shops and factories, amid poisonous surroundings, which slowly but surely rob them of their existence, the knowingly forcing them to work with carelessly guarded machinery whereby they are often maimed or killed outright, and above all, the paying to them wages on which they cannot live as men, causing them to dwell in habitations not worthy of the name, robbing them and their children of proper food and shelter, certainly cannot morally be justified. The guarantee which the constitution of our country has given of the right "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" must be preserved.

It cannot but be recognized in this regard that in any system that may be established there will be flaws and partial injustice to some, if only a small number. Human nature is a thing that must always be reckoned with in all our calculations. We find the presence of those flaws in some way and to some degree in our own make-ups, and we must realize that mankind is but an aggregate of beings like ourselves, some a little better, some a little worse. But this certainly does not prevent us from seeking to remedy the evils that exist, particularly when they extend to great numbers. And the right to live is one principle which above all must be guarded. And in this is meant, too, not alone the bare existence, but the chance to see and know the higher things of life, and the opportunity to improve, as we may legitimately desire. For man, though made to labor, "to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," has in him a great dignity which deserves respect. He must be allowed to live and act and enjoy himself as becomes this dignity—a dignity which shines out the greater in one willing to do his share.

There is necessity in this country today for minimum wage laws. Rev. J. A. Ryan, a great authority on this subject, shows that 60 per cent. of our men do not get a living wage. Herein lies a fertile field for the activities of the trade unions. We must reduce in as far as is possible the number of homes in which the father feels discouragement, despair, and even revolt to think that in spite of his hard labor he gets such bare returns, in which the mother is worn and wearied and sickened with the effort to exist, in which the children have scarcely the op-

portunity, and often not the necessary strength to improve and develop latent talents, being forced to the shop and factory at an early age to assist in earning the daily bread. Among the crimes which cry to heaven for vengeance we find that of defrauding the laborer of his wage. This should not be allowed to go on. If the capitalist has no more regard for his employes than to treat them as the merchandise they are assisting to manufacture, he should be forced by our laws to show that proper respect which is due. As R. S. C. Ensor says, in writing on the minimum wage in "The Nineteenth Century and After," "it is just as cruel to underpay people as to overwork them, and every bit as wasteful from a national standpoint."

There is nothing revolutionary in this idea. There is in it no seed of unreasonable or feverish discontent. It is but the demand of justice—giving to the citizens of our nation the wherewith to make them even better citizens, if that can be, and to raise up future loyal and patriotic generations. It is not destructive of society. In truth, it is one of the great safeguards of society, and though the right to a living wage is in itself a personal and not a social right, it is also the carrying out of the duty which society owes itself and its members—to protect them in as far as is possible in its own particular field, in the preservation of life, of liberty, and the legitimate pursuit of happiness. To this question trade unionists should pay great attention. It is not a Utopian fantasy, but a practical reality with which they are face to face.

THE MESSAGE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Francis-Urban.)

ORGANIZED labor needs no apology. It has a reason for its existence—a mighty, cogent reason. It has a great role to play in the drama of the world. It has a message to deliver to mankind.

The shining forewords of this message are Charity and Justice. Look back throughout the history of the labor movement and see in the efforts of legitimately organized labor the carrying out of these two virtues. There has ever been exhibited tenderness toward the weak, a tenderness that came true and sincere from the pure, clean heart of the toiler, there has been written on the pages of that history deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice for fellow-men, there has been displayed a noble restraint of self in heeding the demands of prudence and of justice. There have been dark clouds, too, it is true—they are found in the history of every movement. Efforts have been made to mislead the laboring people, but the heart of the worker beats true and the soul of the worker is not desirous of hatred or destruction. Though some may go astray, the vast majority remain true to the precept of charity—true, in other words, to the mission of the movement.

The institution that can bring to the hearthstone of the poor a ray of sunshine, to the heart of the downcast laborer in the steel mills or in the mines a solid chance for hope, to the child wasting his or her young summers in sweatshops, cotton mills or factories an opportunity of relief from these unnatural burdens, to the woman slaving her twelve hours a day, away from thoughts of children or of home, decent hours and healthful places of work, should surely gain from mankind praise and benediction. The world should listen to the lesson that it teaches and not despise but follow. Would that but one-half of the men of civilized nations realized this import of the labor movement! Would that all the laboring class understood its true ideals and purposes.

When the wife of a toiler, the mother of his children, sitting in the cold gray light of some morning's dawn beside the coffin of that which once was her husband, taken from her by the crushing force of machinery, finds that through the powerful aid of labor provision has been made by the laws of the commonwealth for her future maintenance and the upbringing of her children, can we not but think that she must feel a touch of consolation in her great sorrow to know that this is so, that she must feel the bond of sympathy that exists between her and those who understand because they, too, have sorrowed or may be called to sorrow in like manner? Must she not mutter a blessing on their efforts?

Selfishness can have no place in such a movement. It is not alone to help myself to better hours and higher wages, it is not principally to do that, that I become a trade unionist; but, first of all, it is to help my fellow-toilers to these things. Herein lies the soul, the wealth of organized labor and it is incumbent upon all of us to strive to live near it. It is not the union man that should be heard to ask: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

A movement, like a man, is known and loved for the enemies it makes. No man can in this sphere of ours go forth with a message to do good without bringing forth curses from the forces of evil and corruption. So has it been with labor. Should we falter because of that? Should we cease our efforts? As long as our cause is right, why need we fear? 'Tis not because of the enemies from without that we should tremble, but because of the enemies from within. It is more difficult to detect them, more difficult to see beneath the mask, than to attack those who stand out in the full light of day against us.

The message of organized labor must be carried forward and onward. It speaks of better hours, sanitary workshops and factories, a living wage, protection in work, happier homes, a better citizenship, a moral people. To the employer it extends the hand of fellowship and asks that he do justice. If he will not, it must compel him in the proper way to do the right. To the laboring man it promises protection and asks fidelity, prudence, and willingness to join in concerted action. For all it purposes the common good. And it shall accomplish that which it purposes. May the ranks of organized labor stand firm and true through these days of the twentieth century that this message may be carried to the world. There is a duty here that every workingman should realize. Ever and always let the saying live, not in words alone but in fact as well: Labor omnia vincit! Labor overcomes all obstacles—and this along with it: May organized labor remain true to its principles.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, Architect and Engineer.)

THOSE of us who have been studying trade conditions during, say, the past twenty years, realize more and more the demand of the employer for carpenters with a thorough technical education, and the demand by our carpenter (and other trades) apprentices for an opportunity to get the theoretical training to meet this demand.

There are two serious difficulties in the way: First, practically all colleges and technical schools as they are now constituted necessarily have what are called entrance requirements, which are nothing more nor less than an educational standard or test of the applicant's knowledge of English, mathematics, languages, etc., which requirements are way beyond that of practically all mechanics. In fact many of our high schools do not teach

all that is required for entrance to certain colleges.

In certain instances credit is given for previous work at a trade. For example, the University of Pennsylvania has a special course for architects with having certain practical experience. I hope to see this idea extended until any man regardless of his previous educational qualifications may find a way to get the theory of his trade.

The second difficulty is quite serious. Few young carpenters have enough money to stop work and attend a technical school. There are a few isolated and exceptional cases where men have worked their way through some institution under extremely favorable conditions. But the difficulties are so great that many educational institutions are discouraging the effort as it in most cases ends in failure.

The above being the conditions as they actually do exist, what are we to do to give the ambitious carpenter's apprentice an opportunity of learning the theory of his trade? Frankly I believe it is the duty of the great United Brotherhood of Carpenters to provide the means. Eventually, I believe our technical schools will change their courses of study and their entrance requirements so that any intelligent, hard-working mechanic will be able to study the theory of his trade under a trained expert. At present in our larger cities an effort is being made to solve these problems by the so-called university extension lectures, vocational and manual training schools, night classes, etc. Unfortunately, in my opinion, practically all the above are controlled by men with no practical trade experience; they are men of academic training only, and naturally see only the academic side of this big problem and fail to grasp the problem in a practical manner. I do not want to be understood as decrying the work of these able men, for it must be confessed that considering the short while since an effort was made to teach both the mind and hand in our public schools wonderful progress has been made, and the end of improvement is not in sight.

But what shall we do, we who have no opportunity of attending a school and learning the theory of our trade? I believe we all agree that every carpenter should know how to do arithmetic to and including fractions, and cube root, especially as it may apply to counting lumber, framing, strength of materials, estimating, etc. He should know how to read blue prints, make pencil drawings of floor plans, and of details, etc.

Is it the duty, or would it benefit the U. B., to teach its apprentices these theoretical things pertaining to their craft? If so, how can it be done? There are two ways; first, it could conduct a correspondence school under the direction of a competent instructor who, in my opinion, should be a man of broad experience, preferably one who has worked with tools, has architectural experience, and has taught the theory of carpentry. Such a course would cost money, but I believe it could be conducted without cost to the U. B. by charging a minimum sum for each lesson. This could only be determined by trial.

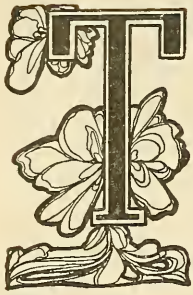
Another plan (and it is partly accomplished by the "Craft Problems" appearing each month in The Carpenter) would be to increase the amount of space given to "Craft Problems" in The Carpenter and give each month regular graded courses in practical carpentry, arithmetic, mechanical drawing, etc., all conducted as a correspondence course, and requiring each student to pay the actual cost of his lesson, say about 10 cents each lesson.

In conclusion I would recommend that you read the address, "Industrial Education and What the Labor Unions Are Doing to Promote It," delivered by Mr. Duffy at Columbia University. It is printed in Vocational Education, September issue.

The man who can smile in the midst of his own grief and pain has almost earned the title of "a man."

LIVE STEAM

(By H. S. LeValley.)



THE word enthusiasm comes from the Greek word Theos, meaning divine. It is spirit of word, act, or deed. The real dynamic of unity and brotherhood is enthusiasm. When that is left out of our efforts in any way we are shells devoid of meat, spent steam. To be in unity of spirit is to be the real creative, all as one.

A windmill may be a flight of "fans, see?" But don't you just turn on the air and try to blow a hole into space. Do something besides run off at the tongue.

A bulldog's natural gait is a side walk, but see that you do something besides "side stepping" to keep from getting walked on. Run the board. The real fellowship, true enthusiasm of some might be summed up in the following: Little Willie's grandpa had all the attenuated members attendant on old age.

One day Willie observed that he'd changed leather slips for grass sandals, and in reply to why? Grandpa said, "Change of pasture makes fat calves." It was then that the boy remarked with emphasis, after skinning his eye over the lower limbs, "Well, the feed is poor or else you haven't had 'em on very long, they look mighty peaked."

Some of us, too, have poor "feeds" or else we lack oil of gladness. We bleat like a calf but forget to give up the milk of human kindness through "ongwe." Enthuse, expand, express, go to it and catch the current off a live wire.

If your emotional waters foam, strain it for grit and keep live steam up. And remember at all times that—

'Tis not the one who preaches most,
In Sunday sermon terse,
Or thru medium of the daily press
Displays his lines of verse
That molds the mind to brotherhood
Of which men feel their need:
It is the constant, loyal one,
Who enthuses in the deed.

Don't grow peaked—expand with live steam.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM SULZER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JULY 10, 1912, ON THE CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

This bill provides for the creation of a department of labor, with a secretary of labor, who shall be a member of the President's cabinet; three assistant secretaries; a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the department of labor; a chief clerk; a disbursing clerk; and such other clerks, inspectors, and special agents as may be provided for by Congress. It transfers the Commissioner General of Immigration, the commissioners of immigration, the Bureau of Immigration, the Immigration Service at large, the Bureau of Labor, and the Commissioner of Labor from the Department of Commerce to the new department of labor. It changes the title of the Bureau of Labor to the bureau of labor statistics and the Commissioner of Labor to the commissioner of labor statistics, and transfers the duties of the Commissioner of Labor to the commissioner of labor statistics, including those imposed by the Erdman Act.

It further authorizes the collection and publication of statistics relative to the condition of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and directs the secretary of labor to call upon other departments of the government for such statistical data as they may have which would be valuable for that purpose. It authorizes the secretary of labor to act as mediator and to

appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes, thereby lending the influence of the government toward commercial concord and industrial peace. It directs the secretary of labor to investigate and report to Congress a plan of co-ordination of the activities of his office with the activities of the present bureaus, commissioners, and departments in order to harmonize and unify such activities, with a view to additional legislation to further define the duties and powers of the department of labor.

It is a matter of much congratulation to all concerned that this bill is now before the House of Representatives for its consideration. For a long time I have been advocating this measure. It has been pending in Congress for the past ten years, but never before were the advocates of the bill able to get a favorable report from the committee.

The measure, in my opinion, rises above party lines and superior to partisan considerations to the high plane of pure patriotism. This bill is constructive legislation essentially demanded by the country. Labor is entitled to justice, to consideration, and to recognition. It has recognition in the legislative and the judicial branches of the government, and it is entitled, in my opinion, to recognition in the executive branch of the government. I know of no measure before Congress today that will be more beneficial to the people and more far-reaching in its practical results, as the years come and go, than this bill of mine to create a department of labor.

This bill to create a department of labor is a meritorious measure, and it should meet with the favorable consideration of the membership of this House regardless of party affiliations or partisan considerations. It is the first attempt ever made to systematically classify labor in an intelligent way, and its enactment into law will evidence a disposition on the part of the government to see to it that labor gets full recognition, the dignity of having a voice in the councils of state, and the opportunity to have its claims dispassionately discussed. Give labor this boon and the labor question will be reduced to the minimum.

The expense of the maintenance of the department of labor will be practically but little more than that of the maintenance of the various bureaus at the present time. These bureaus will all be in the department of labor. I do not think anyone will take exception to the bill on the ground that it is going to increase the expenses of the government. A little additional expense in a matter of so much public moment as this will be of small consequence to the taxpayers of this country.

I believe that if this bill were on the statute books today it would be a long step toward better social, economic, and commercial conditions; a progressive advance along the avenues of industrial peace; that it will go far to allay jealousy, establish harmony, promote the general welfare, make the employer and the employe better friends; prevent strikes, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts and business paralysis; and every year save millions and millions of dollars of losses which necessarily result therefrom.

If you will look at the statistics you will be startled to realize the tremendous loss to the people of the country entailed by every strike, be the same big or little. Capital as well as labor favors this new department. During the entire time that the bill has been pending before Congress, a period of ten years, I have never known of a single agency that opposed this bill or sent an objection to Congress against its enactment.

I speak advisedly when I say that capital as well as labor favors this bill, because they both realize that it will go far to solve what is called "the labor problem" and bring about industrial peace; and any agency that will do that is a boon that should be welcomed by every intelligent citizen and every patriotic legislator.

For years this legislation has been advocated by the wage earners of the country. The bill meets with their approbation, and has the approval of the best thought in the land. It has been en-

dorsed by the ablest thinkers in America; by some of the wisest political economists; by professors in our universities; and by the leading newspapers of the country. The time is therefore ripe, it seems to me, for the creation of this department of labor, with a secretary having a seat in the cabinet, with all the rights and all the powers conferred by this bill.

Many of you remember that when the measure was before Congress to create the Department of Commerce, this bill, substantially as it is before the House now, was offered as a substitute, and was only lost by a very few votes, as the records of that day will show. There was a demand at that time for the creation of a department of labor in preference to the creation of a department of commerce. That demand has grown more insistent every year since. Looking back over the intervening time, I stand here and say that, in my judgment, the creation of the Department of Commerce was wise legislation, but we would have been wiser in that day if we had also created, as a companion department to the Department of Commerce this department of labor.

The department of labor was not then created. I am not here to find fault with what was then done, but from that day to this I have been voicing through this bill the demand of the industrial workers of America to give them the same recognition in the executive branch of the government that we then gave to commerce. They are entitled to it, they ought to have it, and no man who realizes that all that we are, and all that we hope to be, is the result of the creative force of labor, in my judgment will object to the enactment of this bill now; and I indulge the hope, and I speak for 20,000,000 honest toilers in America, when I say that this bill will be a law before this session of Congress adjourns.

It seems to me the time is now propitious for the creation of this department of labor. It will bring labor and capital closer together, and one is dependent on the other. They should be friends, not enemies, and walk hand in hand along the paths of mutual prosperity.

If this bill becomes a law it will go far to prevent serious labor troubles in the future. It will do much to solve existing labor problems, and every friend of industrial peace should aid in its enactment. The employers of labor, as well as the employes themselves, whether they belong to trade unions or not, are all, so far as I have been able to ascertain—and I am well advised—in accord with the principles of this progressive legislation and heartily approve of this constructive bill.

I am a friend of the toilers, and I shall continue to fight for their just rights and for the enactment of this bill until it becomes a law. It is just and right, and sooner or later it must be the law of this country.

I am not provincial. I stand for the rights of man. I believe in justice to all. I am opposed to special privilege. If I am anything, I am an individualist, and I believe in keeping open the door of opportunity for every individual in all this broad land.

I believe in fair play to all. I am opposed to anything that will estrange employer and employe, or cause a breach between capital and labor. I want to give all an equal chance. I want to do all I can while I live to make the world better and happier and more prosperous.

I believe in the dignity of the toiler, the greatness of labor, and I want to do everything I can in Congress and out of Congress to protect its inherent rights and promote its general welfare for the lasting benefit of all the people. I want labor to have as much standing as capital in the halls of Congress and at the seat of government. We have a department to represent finance; we have a department to represent war; we have a department to represent diplomacy; we have a department to represent our internal affairs; we have a department to represent commerce; we have a department to represent justice—all supported by the wage earners—and in the name of common sense why should we not have

a department to represent industrial peace as exemplified by labor, the most important in its last analysis of them all?

The creation of this department of labor will be a long step in the right direction in the commendable movement for industrial peace; and through its agency, in my judgment, the perplexing problems of labor and capital can be quickly solved in a way that will do substantial justice to all concerned.

In my opinion, all labor wants is a fair show, an equal chance, and a square deal —in Congress and out of Congress. Labor is indefatigable and unselfish, sympathetic and consistent. It does not ask for more than its just rights. We hear much about equality before the law. That is all labor wants. It seeks no special privileges and wants none.

Labor makes no war on vested rights. It does not rail at honestly acquired wealth. It is not antagonistic to legitimate capital. It would close no door to opportunity. It would darken no star of hope. It would not palsy initiation. It would strike no blow to paralyze ambition. Its motto is onward with hope; forward without fear. It stands for the rights of man; for the greatness of the individual; for equality before the law; for concord and peace; for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Capital and labor must be friends, not enemies. They should act in harmony, not antipathy. Their interests should be mutual, not antagonistic. In our complex civilization each is essential to the other, and they should walk hand in hand. To prosper they must be at peace, not at war. Each is necessary to the other. Both have their rights and both have their limitations. The inherent rights of labor, to say the least, are as sacred as the vested rights of capital.

Labor makes capital, creates all wealth, and should have equal opportunities and as much consideration, but the trouble seems to be that labor does not receive a fair share of what it produces. It is the duty of the just and sagacious legislator, in the interest of our civilization, to see to it that there is less centralization of wealth and a more equitable distribution of the fruits of toil.

Labor should be represented in every branch of the government. Labor is not of today, or of yesterday, or of tomorrow. It is eternal. Dynasties come and go, governments rise and fall, centuries succeed centuries, but labor creates and goes on forever. Labor is the law of life.

No man, in my opinion, can pay too high a tribute to "labor." It is the creative force of the world, the genius of the brawn of man; the spirit of all progress, and the milestones marking the forward movement of every age. Civilization owes everything to labor—to the constructive toiler of the world. Labor owes very little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From her forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of mankind.

Tear down your temples and labor will rebuild them; close every avenue of trade and labor will reopen them; destroy your towns and labor will replace them greater and grander than they were; but destroy labor, and famine will stalk the land, and pestilence will decimate the human race. If every laborer in the world should cease work for six months, it would cause the greatest catastrophe that ever befell humanity—a tragedy to the human race impossible to depict and too frightful to contemplate.

I stand for the rights of the toilers, for justice to the workingmen of our country, whose labor creates all wealth—and I will continue in the future, as I have in the past, to do all in my power to advance their prosperity and to promote their material welfare.

Capital must recognize the rights of labor. Capital should be just. Labor has as much right to organize as capital. The right of a man to labor is inalienable, and the right of a man to quit work is just as undeniable. Neither capital nor labor has the right to take the law in its own hands. If capital does wrong that is no reason why labor should do

wrong. Two wrongs never did and never will make a right. In a government such as ours the reign of law will not give way to the reign of force.

The best advice that the most ardent sympathizer can give labor, organized or otherwise, in its struggle for its just rights, for better conditions, for greater progress, and for a more equitable distribution of its fruits, is obey the law. Labor's only hope is here. The law is the shield of the toiler—the sheet anchor of the wage earner. This is a land of liberty, but it is now, ever was, and always will be, liberty under law.

THE CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS

(By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.)

The exciting cause of tuberculosis is the bacillus of tuberculosis, a short, rod-shaped body about .000001 of an inch long and .0000001 of an inch thick. It is so small that 50,000 of them can be held upon the point of a needle. It finds a natural habitation in man, in some animals and in birds. The germs differ somewhat in the three species, but the difference in all probability is due to their environment, for all three varieties are interchangeable.

The average consumptive throws off from one to three and one-half billion of these germs in twenty-four hours in expectoration. They are likewise scattered by the spray from the lips in sneezing and coughing. These small droplets may float in the air and be carried for some distance. The bacilli usually die if exposed to the sunlight for a few hours; while darkness and moisture preserves their vitality for some time. Unfortunately, in the dwelling house, office, shop or public conveyance, where they find lodgment upon the walls, furniture, carpets, bedding or clothing, they live for a variable time, sufficiently long to infect the occupants.

The predisposing causes of tuberculosis are:

Heredity—For many years tuberculosis was looked upon as an inherited disease carried from parent to offspring. This belief was an active factor in obscuring the understanding and preventing a systematic attempt toward its eradication.

There are only about twenty-five or thirty authentic cases upon record where the disease could be traced as directly transmitted from the mother to the unborn child. If tuberculosis was transmitted during gestation, we would expect it to develop more frequently during the early months of infancy; the fact is, it is comparatively rare during that time.

A large proportion of the inmates of orphan asylums are of tubercular parentage, yet these children are particularly free from the disease. It has been found that calves born of tubercular cows, if removed to non-infected barns and fed upon milk from healthy cows, seldom develop tuberculosis.

Authors agree that there is a possibility of the hereditary transmission of tuberculosis, but it is so rare that it is not to be considered as a mode of contagion. It has been demonstrated that the normal protective agents are deficient in the blood of many individuals who have tubercular parents, and such people are apparently possessed of an inherited weakness. Whether they have a specific lowered resistance to tuberculosis or whether this general lack of vitality is equally susceptible to any infection is a question.

Although experiments have not thrown much light upon the subject, it is more than probable that the offspring of tubercular parents, as would be the offspring of any person in ill health, is more vulnerable to disease generally, than is the individual whose parents are in perfect physical condition.

Previous diseases also predispose to tuberculosis by depleting the system and rendering the body susceptible to infec-

tion. How often we hear of tuberculosis following an attack of pleurisy, pneumonia, influenza, measles, scarlet fever or whooping cough. In a large proportion of such cases, tuberculosis probably existed in a latent form and the lowered vitality, from the acute disease, broke down the barrier and permitted the infection to roam at will. On the other hand these acute fevers at times so enfeeble the resistance of the strong, healthy individual that he is unable to throw off the infection should he by any chance become inoculated.

Climate as a cause is of little significance. Damp, humid atmospheres preserve the vitality of germs, and favor the conditions that predispose man to infection; while dry, high, arid regions offer conditions unfavorable to the vitality of infections. Tuberculosis prevails over the entire civilized world; at all altitudes, and in every clime from the bleak, frozen North to the scorching sands of the Sahara; providing the germs are there and the condition of the individual favorable for their development.

One of the most important predisposing causes is environment. Wherever man is brought into close contact with others a compulsory predisposition is produced. The child at home and in school, the workman in the shop, the clerk in the store, the traveler in the railroad coach is compelled to spend a certain number of hours daily in confinement with others. Someone may have gone before who had tuberculosis or someone in immediate association may have tuberculosis, both careless in coughing and disposing of their expectoration. A focus of infection is thus formed which endangers all those who come in contact with it.

A great number of those having tuberculosis give a clear, well-defined history of having associated with one who had the disease. It may have been a relative or it may have been—as was the case of two young men recently coming under my observation—the association in an office with an individual who coughed and who expectorated promiscuously into the waste paper baskets and other receptacles.

Not infrequently we find one person after another coming from the same infected house. The cheap lodging house furnishes a yearly crop of consumptives who find their way into the wards of the city hospital.

Environment alone, however, is not sufficient to produce tuberculosis, but in many surroundings, whether sanitary or unsanitary, in the palace of luxury or the peasant's hut, infection will only occur if a sufficient number of virulent germs are indiscriminately scattered for a sufficient length of time, the maximum danger being in the surroundings which by virtue of their filth, poor ventilation and darkness favor the prolonged vitality of the germ.

Density of population bears a direct relation to tuberculosis. The death rate is higher in urban than in rural districts and especially so in the thickly crowded tenement districts of our large cities. In San Francisco, for example, a large proportion of the cases come from the Latin quarter surrounding Telegraph Hill, Chinatown, the thickly populated district around Fillmore street and the cheap lodging houses south of Market street. In some foreign countries, as, for instance, Ireland and Norway, where overcrowding and dwelling house conditions generally have been improved, there has been no decline in the mortality from consumption. We must look, then, for a cause other than overcrowding in itself, and here the contributing factors which make overcrowding necessary play the most important role. Poverty and the consequent poor nourishment of the poverty-stricken, excessive mental worry and bodily strain from the severe struggle of life, all tend to depress the vitality of the individual and render him susceptible to infection.

Race as a predisposing cause is well recognized. Tuberculosis seems to have a predilection for the dark-skinned races. The negro, the Indian and the Eskimo fall ready victims, not that they are less hardy than the white race, but the spread

of infectious diseases generally among uncivilized people has been most disastrous.

Lack of immunity no doubt plays an important role. These races being virgin in their relation to the diseases of civilization suffer severely when they are introduced among them. A large percentage of deaths among the Indians is due to tuberculosis. A great number of the northern natives have it and the mortality is much greater among the negroes than it is among the whites. Their environment, with their ignorance, natural indolence and shiftlessness, together with their acceptance of all the vices which civilization offers, produces an ideal soil for the propagation of infection.

I will not consider occupation here in detail as a predisposing cause. I hope later to devote some time to the discussion of tuberculosis in its relation to industry. Numerous opportunities are afforded in industrial life for the increase of predisposition. The dust-producing occupations which necessitate men working in enclosed places and breathing the dust-ladened air which irritates the respiratory track prepares the soil for the reception of the germs of tuberculosis. To sum up the circumstances which predispose the working world to tuberculosis, we find low wages, necessitating privation; unsanitary conditions, exposure to dust, close confinement for long hours in poorly ventilated, unsanitary factories or shops, excessive heat and the excessive use of alcohol all lend their influence. Perhaps the one single factor in human existence generally that acts as the greatest contributing cause is poverty. Poverty and tuberculosis walk hand in hand. There we find every element upon which consumption thrives. Filth, squalor, dissipation, insufficient food and ignorance, the accompaniment of the downward trend of humanity.—Labor Clarion.

SHEET ANCHOR OF THE WAGE WORKER

(By Samuel Gompers.)

It is the trade union. Go all the round of reforms, try them one after another, size up their value to the working classes, and where will you find another that fulfills a mission of direct helpfulness like the trade union. These are times of industrial struggle; the wage workers are forced to seek protection; the trade union gives it; no other organization in like manner does. That's the whole story in a nutshell.

In the old days of wooden ships, among the several anchors that each vessel usually carried, the lighter ones answered the ordinary purposes of holding the vessel in place in smooth waters, but in the place of a storm the biggest anchor—the sheet anchor—was cast to insure the vessel's safety.

Today, in the unrestful sea of industrial affairs, the methods of protection to the workers, which answered well enough under fair conditions, are found insufficient. Weight, strength, firmness of hold, resisting power, the qualities of the sheet anchor, exist in unionism. The workers continually turn to the union when they find failure from other means.

Earnest observers of the social situation who are not in the ranks of labor are, from day to day, pronouncing their verdict in favor of the trade union. As examples, we reproduce these: Rev. H. M. Whiting, pastor of a successful Methodist church, Houston, Texas: "The demand of the unions for recognition is a thoroughly Christian thing, necessary in order that the proper balance may be maintained in the State between the employing classes and the workers. The church should rejoice that the organization of labor is becoming more complete." Frederick Palmer, in Hampton's Magazine: "I cannot see how any one can study the subject without believing that, under the present relations of capital and labor and society, the unions are the only protection which the worker

has." Norman Hapgood, in Collier's: "No single force has done more to educate us, poor and rich, than unions. In labor, association has done so much good that the incidental evil is comparatively small. The union has been called the workers' public school. It is more. It is the first device in the world by which has been introduced a fair dispute between poor and rich."

Occasionally impatient union members —good men—strike off into movements which promise far more than they see in unionism. They believe, for a time, that the union is too slow, the sphere of its work inadequate in comparison with their own fond ideals, the effects of its victories incomplete as social remedies. Usually these errant members return, after having, often through bitter experiences, learned two important facts:

1. It is easy to build Utopias—in the mind.

2. Trade unionism is unceasingly at work actually protecting its members in the stormy social seas.

The union does the desired work. That accounts for the faith given it by the masses. Among all the instrumentalities contrived by man, it does for the workers what the sheet anchor did for the ship. It saves them from going down, it steadies them to face stress and storm, and then to ride the waves to the haven of a better day.—American Federationist.

Victory in Important Case

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A decision of great importance to union labor in respect of injunctions restraining labor organizations from prohibiting their members to work with non-union materials, was handed down today by Judge Crane in the supreme court. The court, in a long and careful review of the case, absolved from contempt John Rice, organizer and business agent in Greater New York of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has 200,000 members, 160,000 of whom are employed in building operations, and 40,000 in factories which turn out sashes, doors and other building trim.

Louis Bossert & Sons of No. 1335 Grand street, Brooklyn, is a concern manufacturing sash, door and building trim, which has no working agreement with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This firm had the contract to supply the building trim, doors and window sashes for a structure in course of erection at Grand and Monroe streets, Manhattan. Union carpenters and joiners were employed on the building.

Upon learning that the firm of Bossert & Sons was to equip the building, Rice tried to get the contractors to use union material. The Bossert concern, hearing of this, got an injunction in the supreme court restraining Rice from interfering with their business, with particular reference to the building at Grand and Monroe streets.

Rice, after consultation with counsel, disregarded the injunction, went to the Grand street building, and informed the union carpenters working there that they were liable to fine and expulsion for handling non-union material furnished by the Bossert concern. The union carpenters and joiners promptly quit the job.

Counsel for Bossert & Sons brought proceedings to have Rice punished for contempt of court on the ground that he had violated the injunction. Judge Crane's decision today was on that point.

The court set forth that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in its bylaws prohibits its members from using non-union material, this prohibition being for the benefit of the 40,000 members working in mills and factories. The right of the union to make such a regulation is unquestioned.

"Men cannot be compelled to work," said Judge Crane in his decision, "and when they do work they have the legal right to agree upon their own conditions of employment. Union men are obliged to live up to the rules of their unions, and I can see nothing illegal in the imposition of a penalty by the union upon such members violating such rules."

The Song of the Working Man

(Bishop Robert McIntyre.)

At the break of day and set of sun we hear their heavy tread,
God's old brigade, all undismayed, they battle for daily bread;
And they laugh to know that, long ago, the Lord of life and death
Fared forth at dawn, and home at dusk, with them in Nazareth.
Foreheads white for lack of light, or brows all brown with grime,
Their garments black with soot and slack, or gray with the masons' lime,
They ring the trowel, push the plane, they travel the stormy deep,
They click the type and clang the press when loved ones are asleep;
Thro' the city street and the country lane their lusty voices ring;
By the roaring forge in the mountain gorge this cheery song they sing:

"O we march away in the early morn,
As we did since the world began.
Don't muzzle the ox that treadeth the corn;
Leave a share for the workingman."

Some are workmen coarse and strong, and some are craftsmen fine;
They set the plow, they steer the raft, they sweat in sunless mine;
They lift the sledge and drive the wedge, they hide with cunning art
The powder where the spark can tear the mountain's stubborn heart;
They reap the fields of ripened grain and fill the lands with bread;
They make the ore give up its gold beneath the stamp-mill's tread;
They spread the snowy sail aloft, they sweep the dripping seine;
They waft the wife a fond farewell, and ne'er come home again.

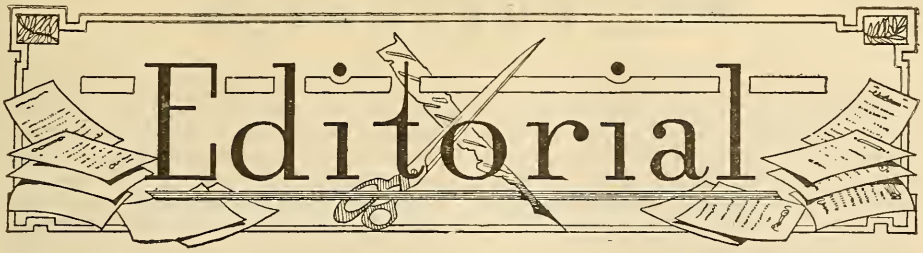
But they march away in the early morn,
As they did since the world began.
Don't muzzle the ox that treadeth the corn;
Leave a share for the workingman.

They make the fiery furnace flow in streams of spouting steel;
They bend the planks and brace the ribs along the oaken keel;
They fold the flock, they feed the herd, they in the forest hew,
And with the whetstone on the scythe beat labor's sweet tattoo;
They climb the coping, swing the crane, and set the capstone high;
They stretch the heavy bridge that hangs a roadway in the sky;
They speed the shuttle, spin the thread, and weave the silken weft;
Or, crushed to death amid the wreck, they leave the home bereft.

But they march away in the early morn,
As they did since the world began.
Don't muzzle the ox that treadeth the corn;
Leave a share for the workingman.

In ancient days they were but serfs, and by the storied Nile—
Unhappy hordes!—they drew the cords around the heathen pile;
Where Karnak, Tyre, and Carthage stood, where rolls Euphrates' wave,
Grim gods looked down, with stony frown, upon the hapless slave.
That day is past, thank heaven. No more does Man the Toiler bow
His mighty head with fear and dread; for he is master now.
His hand is strong, his patience long, his wholesome blood is calm,
Within his soul sits peace enthroned, and on his lips this psalm:

"O we march away in the early morn,
As we did since the world began.
Don't muzzle the ox that treadeth the corn;
Leave a share for the workingman."



THE CARPENTER

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Our General Officers' Reports

The reports of our General Officers, submitted to our Seventeenth Biennial Convention, should prove of interest to every member of our organization. In them is comprised a thorough and comprehensive review of the career of the U. B. during the two years that have elapsed since the representatives of our unions last met. Each is in itself a document replete with important data and valuable information in regard to the Brotherhood.

The General President

The General President's report covers fifty-one printed pages. After prefacing his remarks by a reference to the formation of the Brotherhood thirty-one years before, setting forth the ideals that influenced the founders' actions, and showing that history had proven these ideals to be correct, he goes on to say:

We have not reached the ideal as yet of all our aspirations, nor are conditions in all localities what they should be, but with organization, education and a unity of action we are slowly and surely gaining, in a great measure, what we stand out for as an organization today. In those early days we had several organizations of carpenters, all striving and seeking a way to bring about better conditions for the carpenter who was then and is now, for the mechanical ability he must possess, underpaid. With the earnest efforts put forth in the last thirty-one years of our organization (the time our organization has been in existence), we are now in a better position to reach the ideal than we have been ever before, for the reason that all the other organizations of carpenters that were then in existence have joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the purpose of solidifying and unifying our forces to combat the common enemy, with the exception of the Amalgamated Society, which, we trust, in a short time will amalgamate with the U. B. thus bringing about one grand organization of carpenters in America. What we have gained in the years gone by has been brought about by the earnest and honest efforts of the men in our organization, who realize that the time must come when one organization of carpenters in America could bring about better results to the members thereof, than could several different organizations. Since the formation of our organization, it has taken courage, will power and perseverance to accomplish what we have accomplished, and if we can inject the same feeling into the rank and file of today that existed at the time of the formation of the organization, the time will come when the carpenters will be placed on the plane of the highest-paid mechanics on the building, instead of, as now, in many instances, the poorest paid.

The impetus given our organization and the great cause of justice and humanity for which we stand are only appreciated and understood by the discerning and retrospective view of the members of our organization, who will pause by the wayside and study conditions, hours and wages which confronted us at the birth of this organization, with the conditions existing in this year. Many of the

old standard-bearers who have led the hosts in the past to victory and achievement have crossed the great River of Jordan, never to return, but the teachings, wholesome advice and worthy examples of those brothers should be an emulation for us to continue the good work which they so ably, conscientiously and persistently carried forward.

Pursuant to the laws and usages of the brotherhood, it is my duty to now give you an account of the stewardship with which I have been entrusted during the past two years, and in giving you this accounting it must necessarily include a resume of the work accomplished, and the good results obtained during that period; and while it is true we have made successful and continuous strides for the betterment of the craft during the last tenure of my office, I would earnestly urge upon our fellow unionists and brothers, that greater, more persistent, and unanimous thought enter into their work of organization during the next two years, which will of necessity take time to carry into effect. If every member could and would bring himself to realize the benefits he gets through the organization, and would interest himself as he ought to and consider himself a business agent, and make an earnest effort to get his fellow workman interested, lay aside his selfish views, and realize that he should not be in the organization for just what he can get out of it, but was there to do what he could to help his brothers in every way possible, and agitate, educate and organize, it would do and mean much to the organization and would have a tendency to diminish the many different opinions that now beset our organization. It is so easy to speak a kind word, to help, aid and assist a fellow craftsman, and it costs you nothing to do it. It is easy to look upon a fellow workman as a brother and to help when help is needed, and this does not always mean financial aid, but in thousands of other ways we can assist men of our organization; we would then be reaching up, and, in my opinion, the right and proper way to make this organization a brotherhood, not only in name, but in deed.

Under the following headings the President sets forth his views on the respective subjects:

—Child Labor—

The patience and perseverance of the organized workers, ably and unselfishly assisted by the deep-thinking, patriotic public in behalf of the children of the nation, are being and have been rewarded more so in the last four years than at any equal period, yes, than at any ten-year period previously. After years and years of persistent work, after untold periods of misinterpretation by the "pirates of industry," the ultimately successful goal has been slowly, steadily and surely marching forward and onward; the child, the priceless gem and the invaluable possession of American citizenship, is at last coming into its own, and society is recognizing the fact that to have mature, fully-developed and physically perfect manhood and womanhood that they must nurture the child during his or her immature period. Some of our influential citizens, after our repeated warning, and after noticing the continual struggle to release the child from bondage, are convinced that we are right and are making every effort to assist us in lifting the chain of peonage from about the necks of those of whom our Savior said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and the time has now arrived when a member of the General Assembly of a State is proud to say that he made a good record on child labor legislation, and while this spirit of fairness prevails among our State lawmakers, it will be one of the most complete and efficient means for us to secure remedial measures and help us bring the child to that ground where nature intended, to-wit: The schoolroom and the playground. Over forty States now have legislation in some manner affecting the hours of labor, the kind of labor to be performed, the conditions of the workshop which have a direct bearing in improving the conditions surrounding those under which the juveniles work, and it would be unnecessary for me to go into details concerning this, as this representative body of men from every State in the Union are undoubtedly more familiar with the laws of their State governing such matters than I could be, and are further familiar with the manner of their interpretation.

—Our Union Label—

The work attending the organizing of the mills has been aggressively carried forward by practically our entire organizing force at times, and conservatively speaking, one-half of the force has been employed continuously on this most important work.

The records at this office show that we have issued over twenty-three electrotypes from which the ordinary printed label is made, and which is also used in printing labels to be stuck on wood, etc., which has been found necessary since the old Amalgamated Wood Workers—which is spoken of in another place in this report—has amalgamated with the U. B.

We have also issued over fifty-eight rubber stamps, which are used in stamping frames, sash, doors, trim, etc., as they are manufactured in the mills, and we have also issued 58,515 transfer or decalcamania labels which are used on the finished products.

From the ocean-kissed shores of the State of Maine in the East to the Golden State of California, bordered by the peaceful Pacific of the West, and from the extreme habitable north line of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico,

there has been an increased and ever-increasing interest in regard to the mill, and from statistics roughly compiled we have added over 600 mills to our list during the past tenure of the writer's office. In San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York City, Syracuse, Rochester, Boston; in fact, we would have to go over practically our entire jurisdiction to name all the cities and towns where we have been successful along these endeavors, and before another year rolls around. with the impetus and progress obtained thus far, we should have every important mill in the country under the banner and protection of the U. B. At this writing, we have over 1,100 mills, cabinet shops and job shops under our jurisdiction, and the membership is to be congratulated for this most excellent showing because it is by their consistent, insistent and persistent efforts put forth by them, and aided and abetted by the General Officers, which has made this gain a positive and material fact. As I reported on Page 86 of the Des Moines convention report, the mill question is one that has caused us a good deal of worry in regards to the shipping of the material after it is manufactured. The question frequently arises whether a mill which has our label and is working union conditions as per our constitution relative to the label shall have the right to ship into a district where the mills pay anywhere from 30 to 40 cents or more an hour, and where the product of those paying a smaller price in wages goes into the territory where higher wages prevail, and several times our men have refused to put up that material although it did bear our label. I am of the opinion that where the label is granted under conditions specified in the constitution that the material should be handled, thereby assisting to bring better conditions to the men in the mills that are underpaid. We cannot get the conditions until we get organization in the locality, and it seems wrong to me for our own men to refuse to handle the product coming from our own people. No doubt some recommendations will be made at this convention relative to this matter, which will, I trust, be agreeable to every one.

—Organizers and Organizing Work—

My report would not be complete, and I would not be doing my full duty to the membership, did I not add a word in regard to this important branch of our Brotherhood, and I want to here now reiterate, as I have done in the past. that our deputies and organizers have accomplished a world of good by their hard, earnest, careful, conscientious and consistent work in the past two years. Some criticism has been indulged in caused by what many members thought was a useless expense, and I am free to say that undoubtedly the greater majority of the members who did criticise this most important branch of our Brotherhood, were honest in their convictions, but when the membership considers that we have received over 1,700 requests for organizers during the past two years, and that no man can go in any place and accomplish anything in much less than three or four days, the members will realize that the expense attendant to this branch of our Brotherhood has been very reasonable; in fact, during the months of March, April and May when strikes and lockouts were under way, I have been compelled to place extra men on, and many times we were at a loss to know where we were going to get a man to send him to some particular strike-affected district. Personally I am of the opinion, and have been for a long time past that quite a few of our locals and District Councils could, if they would make an earnest effort, adjust their grievances and thus save the General Office the expenses incidental to sending a deputy there, but when your General President receives a wire or a short note to the effect, "Send a man at once, serious trouble," or "Our union on its last legs; we will have to return charter if we do not get help," what are you going to do? If I do not send a man post-haste I get a follow-up wire or letter in about three or four days, wanting to know what is the matter.

I want to say to the organization that I have considered this phase of organizing work from every angle, and if the membership can devise ways and means to run the organization without the help of these boys, and thus save the incidental expenses attendant thereto, I shall be pleased to give that plan a trial. Coming in contact daily, weekly, monthly and yearly with the workers on the staff, however, it is gratifying to know that they unselfishly devote more time to the actual working of the organization than any other set of men, and as a general rule the officers and members will agree with me on this and endorse my statement that the organizers render every assistance within their power when called upon, and that if it were not for this branch, our organization could not stand pre-eminently as a head of the skilled crafts of this western hemisphere.

—Strikes and Lockouts—

During the two years just ended we have had several important strikes which meant much to the organization were we successful, and in most instances we were successful, and during these two years we have donated, in round numbers, the sum of $242,000.00 for strike assistance alone. We had many important movements during that time. During the two years we financed over sixty strikes and made appropriations consistent with the relief to be given and in accordance with our General Fund. From July 1 to December 31, 1910, the amount in strike and lockout benefits was something over $20,000.00;

from January 1 to June 30, 1911, it was over $150,000.00; from July 1 to December 31, 1911, it was over $66,000.00, and from January 1 to June 30 1912, it was $5,000.00. As I said under the head of "Organizers and Organizing Work," we had many strikes in the year of 1911, and I took advantage of the knowledge gained that year and sent organizers where contemplated movements were under way in 1912, and consequently we were successful in making scores of agreements where, by this policy of foresight, a strike was not necessary, and hence we only spent $5,000.00, or to be exact, $4,955.00 from January 1 of this year to June 30.

The largest and most important strike we had in 1911 took place among the furniture workers of Grand Rapids, Mich. The greater number of men engaged in this strike were of foreign nationality, and, in my judgment, no strike was ever better or more ably managed than this one. There were about three thousand men involved and they held their organization virtually intact for weeks and weeks. It was a strike on which the eyes of the labor movement all over the country were centered. All were watching and inquiring about it. The interest was so great in the other factories throughout the state as well as other states that the non-union men in other factories were contributing to the relief of the men voluntarily, and from the facts coming into my possession it was evident that these men were assisting Grand Rapids with a view to bettering their own conditions later on. It was one of the grandest strikes and best-managed contests that ever came to my notice in the United Brotherhood, and if the General Office had only had the money to continue financing it the men would certainly have won out for what they were striking.

However, the organization in that city was virtually held intact and is in better shape today than prior to the strike as far as I can learn.

Other movements in 1912 have been successfully engineered. In many cases the hours shortened, in others the wages raised, and in many others more satisfactory conditions secured for those who toil.

—Funds—

This convention should devise some way to provide a fund large enough to meet the expenses which are incurred through strikes and lockouts and defending injunction cases. Our finances have not kept pace with the growth of our organization, and it has become a serious question how we are to finance this great Brotherhood of ours in the future. Recommendations have been made to past conventions for an increase of the per capita tax to the General Office and also recommendations in regard to raising a defense fund whereby we could meet our financial obligations where movements for better conditions take place. The membership only pays $3.00 per year into the General Office for a fund with which to pay salaries, organizing expenses, legal expenses, death and disability claims and other incidental matters. Out of that when on strike they get $4.00 per week which I shall admit is a paltry sum. It looks like a small amount, indeed, for such a gigantic organization as ours. We are looked upon as cheap by many other organizations. We should formulate some plan whereby the General Office would be able to pay at least $6.00 per week strike pay to every man out on strike thus enabling him to have some subsistence to live on while on strike for better conditions. The peculiar thing about our system and about our finances is, that many of us pay six, eight and sometimes as high as twelve and fifteen dollars a year to fraternal organizations as dues and assessments. We pay this gladly and willingly and I admit for meritorious purposes, but still there are none of these fraternal organizations which advocate for us an eight-hour day and an increase in wages, and were it not for our activities in the trade union movement we could not secure the wherewithal to pay these fraternal dues, and as we make our bread and butter through our union organization we should be willing to concede it a little more financial help. The conditions in the last few years have changed and changed considerably, and the amount which we now have to run the organization is not sufficient when we consider the great number of injunction suits and the money necessary to successfully combat them. We will readily see that conditions have changed. These conditions did not obtain a few years ago, but now we ask for better conditions for our men, and the first thing that the employer or bosses' association thinks of is to get in court and get an injunction and have it made permanent if they can. During the two years just closed we have spent the sum of $34,000.00 in defending this organization against the insiduous attack of the employers, and I want to say that by our persistent work we, in most cases, successfully combated their contentions. We have more financial obligations to meet now than in the past. How are we going to do it? At past conventions recommendations have been made to increase our per capita tax five cents per month, but these recommendations have always been defeated, and in view of this I would recommend that we insert a clause in our constitution whereby we can assess each member 25 cents per quarter, and I think it could be raised in this manner easier than in any other way. I believe the members must see the need of such an increased revenue and that they will, willingly and freely give this amount from the patriotic motive, and from the desire to see this organization go onward and upward.

—Amalgamated Wood Workers—

You, as well as I, know that for the past ten or twelve years we have been earnestly and honestly striving to get the Amalgamated Wood Workers to join with us, not only have we done that individually, but through the American Federation of Labor conventions as well. The crisis, insofar as the controversy was concerned, was reached in 1903, after the A. F. of L. convention the preceding fall, when a committee met at the office of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to draft some plan whereby peace and harmony would prevail in the wood working industry. Our efforts at that meeting were not successful, nor did there seem any likelihood of us getting together until we had absorbed possibly one-half of their organization through our individual efforts, and at every convention of the American Federation of Labor these controversies were called to the attention of that body, but nothing of a definite nature was accomplished until at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1911, that body, after hearing both sides of the controversy, referred the matter to the adjustment committee, and in its report it recommended the amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the United Brotherhood, and on that report being put to the house it was carried by a vote of 15,374 for, to 409 against, and the matter has already been reported in our Official Journal, but I might say that the two committees met in Washington to draft a plan of amalgamation which was done, agreed to by both sides, and the A. W. W. is now a part and parcel of the U. B. This beneficent move was a culmination of a long dispute, but I want to congratulate the members of both organizations for the unanimity whereby the agreement was accepted. There has been no trouble whatever in any district and all seem satisfied with the result.

We have now at the General Office a complete card system of the old A. W. W. members, and it speaks well to say that several death claims have been already filed at the General Office for the benefit of the heirs of the old A. W. W. members and they have been promptly paid, and, taking into consideration the fact that we have kept our pact with the members of that organization and that we intend to, has done more to cement the ties which should bind us than any other method that could have been adopted.

The President here inserts a copy of the amalgamation agreement, set forth in the April issue of The Carpenter.

—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—

In regard to the Amalgamated Society, the same conditions prevailed as the controversy between the U. B. and the A. W. W., and it finally culminated in the two organizations making an agreement to desist from their internecine warfare, and that agreement was known as the Strasser award. It did not bring us the results which we desired, as we found the local organizations of the A. S. violating that award constantly and incessantly, and we called the attention of the various conventions of the A. F. of L. to these abuses, and proved to them conclusively that members of the A. S. did go on numerous jobs where we had called strikes, and practically acted as strikebreakers. The matter was finally brought to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, referred to the adjustment committee, which recommended that the president of the American Federation of Labor arrange a conference between the representatives of the two organizations involved within ninety days after adjournment, and if no agreement could be arrived at, the whole controversy was to be referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L., they to draft the plans of amalgamation which both sides would have to accede to, and on this being put to the house it was carried by a vote of 15,491 for to 425 against. In due season the committees met, but not having agreed, an adjournment was taken and after much correspondence another meeting was arranged but the A. S. positively refused to attend this second conference. Consequently, in accordance with the action of the Atlanta convention, it devolved upon the executive council of the A. F. of L. to render a decision. They did so and accepted the proposition of the U. B. made to the A. S., and notified the A. S. that unless they accepted these terms they would be suspended and their charter revoked. While it is true that this suspension did not take place until August 1, I am adding it in my report so that the membership may be advised of how the matter stands. Below is a copy of the plan accepted by the A. F. of L., as well as letter written by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., notifying organized labor that there is only one body of carpenters recognized at this time in America.

At the time the Executive Council accepted the two propositions submitted by us, President Gompers wrote the council, giving a synopsis of the two meetings as held, and below is a copy of his communication to the council, wherein he says that the propositions submitted by the Brotherhood were just, fair, advantageous and honorable, and I am including his letter to the council for your information:

—American Federation of Labor—

"Under instructions of the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, in case of a disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor are requested to render a final decision, to be binding upon both parties as to the terms of such amalgamation.

"For the purpose of having the organizations themselves agree upon the terms upon which amalgamation should be had, a conference was called of their respective representatives and held at the city of Washington, January 15-19, inclusive, 1912.

"At the outset the representatives of the Amalgamated Society declined to enter into any conference to formulate terms of amalgamation, and it required the rendering of a decision by the president of the A. F. of L. and the chairman of the adjustment committee of the Atlanta convention, stating definitely and emphatically that a conference must be held prior to any further action on the part of the executive council.

Instead of holding a conference as contemplated by the action of the Atlanta convention, propositions and counter-propositions were submitted in writing, resulting in failure to reach any definite plan, since each rejected the proposition of the other.

"The executive council, at its meeting in May, 1912, still believing that a conference should be held for the purpose of endeavoring to reach a conclusion upon the terms of amalgamation, invited the representatives of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society to meet in such conference, and directed that three officers of the executive council of the A. F. of L. participate in that conference to be helpful in reaching terms of amalgamation.

"The representatives of the United Brotherhood appeared at the time and place for the conference. The representatives of the Amalgamated Society refused to send representatives. Hence the conference was not held.

"The secretary of the Amalgamated Society, in an official communication under date of May 29, 1912, declared that it was the duty of the president and the executive council to render a decision 'without any further joint conferences of the representatives of the two organizations.' The executive council, therefore, finds it incumbent upon it to perform the duty which it sought the organizations themselves to determine. Now, therefore:

"The members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, having before it the proposition submitted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, made to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as the terms of amalgamation, the counter-proposition made by the Amalgamated Society to the United Brotherhood, and the extended proposition then made by the United Brotherhood to the Amalgamated Society, declares:

"1. That the counter propositions submitted by the Amalgamated Society of terms of amalgamation are based upon the form of organization in all its details of the Amalgamated Society, which are so far-reaching as to make it immediately impossible for the United Brotherhood to accept or adopt, and which would, indeed, make the United Brotherhood, under its own name, the Amalgamated Society.

"2. That the propositions made by the United Brotherhood are fair, just, advantageous and honorable, and as far-reaching as the United Brotherhood, in its present and immediate future, is in a position to make for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, decides that the terms proposed in the first and second propositions of the United Brotherhood for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood should form the basis for amalgamation; that unless these terms are accepted by the Amalgamated Society it carries with it the revocation of its charter, as directed by the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L.

"As part of this decision, the executive council directs and decides that in the event of acceptance by the Amalgamated Society of the terms of amalgamation and amalgamation is effected, that the United Brotherhood shall at its forthcoming convention determine, or refer to its membership for determination, the adoption of the following features as part of the organization:

"(a) Uniform dues throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

"(b) Uniform strike and lockout benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(c) Uniform sick benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(d) Uniform out-of-work benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(e) Uniform funeral benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(f) Uniform accident or disability benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(g) Uniform superannuation benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(h) Uniform tool benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"(i) A general reserve fund for the guarantee of the payment of benefits.

"(j) Arranging for the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world who have been members in good standing of such unions twelve months or more prior to the presentation of such cards.

"(k) Equalization of funds.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L."

Then follows the communication of the U. B. committee to the committee of the Amalgamated Society containing in detail the proposals for amalgamation and the rules to govern the new organization after amalgamation, to be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the official letter of August 2, signed by the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, revoking the charter of the Amalgamated Society.

—Delegates to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—

The General President, on this subject, reports as follows:

In accordance with the action of the Des Moines convention whereby that body went on record and endorsed a resolution that the United Brotherhood send fraternal delegates each year to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and vested me with the power of appointing those delegates, the first convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held after that action was held from September 11 to 16, inclusive, at Calgary, Province of Alberta, and your General President appointed General Secretary Duffy as delegate. I herewith append his report for your kind consideration.

—Report of Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—As per orders of our Sixteenth Biennial Convention, as contained in Resolution No. 29, you appointed me delegate to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The convention was held in Calgary, Province of Alberta, and went into session on Monday morning, September 11 and adjourned on Saturday afternoon, September 16. One hundred and sixty-two delegates were present, representing International Unions, Local Unions and Trades Councils.

On my way to the convention I visited Superior, Wis.; Duluth, Minn.; Winnipeg, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alberta, and addressed meetings previously arranged for. On my return from the convention I visited Strathcona, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Regina and Moose Jaw, and addressed mass meetings also previously arranged. Our organization in Winnipeg insisted that on my return trip I again address a mass meeting, so as to infuse new life, spirit and determination into our members in standing for their rights. This I consented to, and I must say the meeting was a success in every sense of the word. Organizer Kinney took this opportunity to make the most of my visit to the Canadian Northwest and kept me continually visiting Local Unions. While attending the convention I received pressing and urgent invitations to visit Lethbridge, Vancouver and elsewhere in the interests of our organization, but as my time was limited on account of the meeting of the G. E. B. on October 2, in Indianapolis, I could not avail myself of the opportunity to comply with the requests made.

While at Duluth I received a telegram from President Gompers and Secretary Morrison informing me that the regularly elected fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the congress could not attend and asking me at the same time to act in his stead. This I consented to, and I thereby had a right to voice and vote on all questions coming before the convention without my authority being questioned. I realize now that, although our Des Moines convention unanimously passed a resolution authorizing a delegate to be sent to the congress, that delegate would not be entitled to a seat, as the laws distinctly specify that only Canadian Local Unions of our organization are entitled to representation. International organizations are not entitled to representation of any kind.

We have eighty Local Unions in Canada, and out of that number only ten were represented. In order to have the representation to which we are justly entitled, and in order that our International organization might be represented in the future, we introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an International organization, with headquarters located in Indianapolis, Ind., pays per capita tax on its entire Canadian membership to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress when due, amounting to about $1,000.00 per year, and

"Whereas, Said International organization has no direct representation in the congress at its annual meetings; and,

"Whereas, Said International organization has many Local Unions in Canada, all of which are entitled to at least one delegate each to said congress, with voice and vote; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the future the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be represented in the congress by five delegates, four of which shall hold membership in Canadian Local Unions, one to represent British Columbia and Alberta, one to represent Saskatchewan and Manitoba, one to represent Ontario and Quebec, one to represent New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the fifth to be known as a delegate-at-large, who shall be an Inter-

national officer of the organization. Said five delegates to have a voting strength equal to the number of Local Unions said organization has in Canada. These five delegates to bear credentials from the International Office in Indianapolis, Ind., properly signed by the International President and Secretary, with seal affixed."

As this resolution, if adopted, would mean a complete change in the representation of International organizations in the conventions of the Congress, it was referred to the committee on constitution and law. After careful investigation and consideration the committee reported that the representation of all bodies in the congress remain as it is, and that each International organization paying tax direct to the congress on its full Canadian membership be represented by one delegate.

This was amended by adding after the word, "delegate," "who shall hold membership in a Canadian Local Union." A lively discussion ensued, after which the report, as amended, was adopted. From now on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be entitled to one delegate at the conventions of the congress, who shall hold credentials from the General Office, and all Local Unions will be entitled to their present representation as well.

We also introduced the following resolution, which was concurred in without a dissenting voice or vote and made to apply to all International organizations having Local Unions in Canada:

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America experience much trouble, annoyance and expense when shipping supplies, buttons, rings, charms, badges, books, literature, charters and outfits from the home office in Indianapolis, Ind., to Local Unions in Canada, with the custom authorities, although all expressage, postage and other charges are prepaid by the home office, and

"Whereas, The customs department has held such goods and supplies as hereinbefore mentioned until said customs duty and charges were paid, thereby causing undue delay in delivering, and

"Whereas, These goods are supplied by the home office to all affiliated Local Unions and do not come in competition with Canadian manufacturers in any manner; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the minister of customs be petitioned and requested to exempt all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada from payment of duty on supplies shipped from Headquarters in the United States."

We have no hesitancy in saying that the congress is doing good work in the interests of the wage workers of the Dominion, and is worthy of our support and encouragement.

Many questions of vital importance were considered and acted upon, and the debates on the floor were both animated and interesting. I hope in the future conventions of the congress our Local Unions will be better represented than they were at this one.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Delegate.

The General President also devotes considerable space to other important subjects under the following heads: "Members Working Without Depositing Clearance Cards," "Appeals and Grievances," "Shortages and Embezzlements," "Man Transferring from the Local to Another District," "Apprenticeship," "By-Laws, Trade Rules and Amendments," etc. The report contains a compiled list of Local Unions showing the amount of dues charged by them to beneficial and semi-beneficial members. The General President remarks as to this list that "the high-dues-paying locals are the ones that are prosperous and the low-dues-paying locals—which are greatly in the minority—are living, so to speak, from hand to mouth," and he recommends in order that we have "a practical standardization," that the minimum dues for beneficial members be made $1.00 and the minimum dues for semi-beneficial members 75 cents, "thus permitting the locals to build up their treasuries, which will help them in time of trouble."

The General Secretary

The General Secretary in opening his report, an elaborate document of 156 pages, says in part:

This report contains much statistical matter of importance to every delegate here and to every member of our organization. It gives information that cannot be disputed or contradicted, gathered from official reports made to us from month to month, all the year round, by our local officers. These statistics should be in the possession of every local union under our jurisdiction for ready reference when called upon for information relative to our organization. It often happens that when an anniversary of a local union occurs, we are written to for information and asked to supply it at a moment's notice. Something of the scope, size, territory covered, number of local unions and district councils, membership and benefits paid are required. All this can be obtained from this report, and we therefore hope it will be used to good advantage wherever necessary.

During the period herein mentioned we experienced our ups and downs as usual and our out-of-work spells, but with all that our organization held its own and forged ahead in obtaining better working conditions generally for our members. The reports of our financial secretaries, giving the standing of our membership from month to month, tells the story.

A summary is then given of the present status of the organization, from which the G. S. concludes that the present system of transferring from one local to another is inadequate in many ways, and suggests that it be remedied by simplifying the present system by amending Section 105. The beneficial results of the card-filing system are also shown. The General Secretary continues:

For your consideration I will summarize the many steps necessary to keep in touch with the membership of this U. B. from the time the F. S.'s monthly report reaches the G. O. The reports are checked daily upon receipt of same from the financial department, first for errors in addition or subtraction, in the total of membership as shown on the face of the report. The amount shown owing is then checked for accuracy against the amount shown due; if not correct the F. S. is immediately notified by letter, stating the balance due and reason for same. If correct, the total membership is entered in the membership record book, which in turn is totaled for the entire membership at the close of each month. The reports are then checked with the membership individually, by local numbers, and in this check the following situations have to be contended with to correct errors which occur, viz.: Face of reports showing members initiated, admitted on clearance, squared arrears, granted clearance, in arrears, expelled or suspended, and died, whereas the F. S. fails to give the names in the body of the report, and vice versa; where names are given in the body of the report, but not noted on face of same; members reported squaring arrears, who had never been reported as in arrears; members reported three months in arrears, who had been previously reported, without having been reported as squaring up in the interim; members reported as initiated in the month's report following initiation; members reported initiated date of birth lacking; members initiated and marked beneficial or semi-beneficial, whose date of birth shows them above or below the maximum and minimum age as provided for in Section 55 of the general constitution; members reported and deducted for who had been previously reported as in arrears, and granted clearance; members reported and deducted for as granted clearance who had never been reported as admittd; members reported as admitted on clearance, but local number from which they were granted lacking; members suspended and deducted for who had been previously reported as in arrears; members reported as in arrears who had been previously reported as granted clearance; members deducted for as in arrears, granted clearance and suspended, who were never reported as initiated or admitted; members reported where there are two or more by the same name and nothing to show which one was intended; members initiated who are under the age of seventeen years; reports received without local number or name of locality on them; reports received which show the number of members in good standing to be less than the previous month closed; reports received whose total do not tally correctly; reports received with members granted clearance, but no allowance made for tax for the current and ensuing months as provided for in Section 105 of the general constitution.

From the foregoing you can see that the clerks checking the reports have thirty-six separate and distinct items to check in order to get the necessary data required by the present system and for each item wrong, correspondence is necessary. I regret very much the seeming negligence on the part of some financial secretaries in replying to same, as in many instances it has been necessary to write the second and third time for information required.

A series of tables are here set out, showing the local unions organized, lapsed and consolidated each month during the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912, the number of local unions and the membership in each State, the membership of the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board and the annual growth of our organization since its formation in 1881.

Fifty-nine pages of the report are devoted to a list of local unions and district councils, the former in numerical order, the latter according to their respective State, giving their location, the time and place of meeting, working hours per day, Saturday half-holiday and trade agreements, where such have been established. The information contained in these tables is very useful, particularly to transient or visiting brothers.

Among many interesting statistics we find a record of the general conventions of the U. B. from 1881 to 1910, showing the places of assemblage, the number of

locals at the time, the number of delegates present, the amount of membership and the funds on hand, also a detailed statement of stock for the two years ending June 30, 1912, an inventory of furnishings and fixtures in Carpenters' building June 30, 1912, the number of packages issued by the General Office during the two years 1910-12, and a twenty-nine-page statement of amounts received from the L. U.'s and D. C.'s for the McNamara defense fund, a list of those contributing, and the manner in which the money was disbursed, showing a balance of $18,007.26 received and the same sum paid out. Toward the end of the report we also find a statement of moneys received from all sources from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912, the total monthly receipts and the total monthly expenditures.

—Trade Movements—

On the subject of Trade Movements a list of those sanctioned by the G. E. B. being contained in the report, the General Secretary has this to say:

During the two years just closed many trade movements took place and we experienced some trying times in gaining the demands asked for by our local unions and district councils, especially during the first year. We are pleased to report, however, that in the majority of cases our men were successful in their efforts for better conditions. During the two years ending June 30, 1912, our General Executive Board sanctioned 235 trade movements. The expense incurred in support of these movements cost the General Office the sum of $242,392.40, a detailed statement of which will be given by General Treasurer Neale in his report to this convention.

While dealing with strikes we wish to say that hasty, ill-timed and ill-advised strikes should be condemned. The haphazard fashion of entering into them, whether appropriate or not, whether trade is good or bad, whether the men are organized or not, without due deliberation and careful consideration, should be stopped. In cases of general strikes the General Office should be consulted at all times. Too often unions enter into strikes on their own authority, regardless of the provisions of our General Constitution governing this matter. They then demand financial assistance from our General Executive Board, and if that is not forthcoming they saddle all the responsibility for the failure on the General Office. We have advised our unions time and time again that unless they see their way clear to victory they should not enter into any of these movements at all, as we realize that lost strikes are detrimental and a drawback to our organization.

We also wish to call your attention to the manner in which strikes and lockouts are conducted, as provided for in sections 139 to 156, pages 26, 27 and 28 of the General Constitution:

1st. The local union or district council first handles the trouble through conference committees.

2d. If an adjustment is not reached a detailed account of the difficulty has to be sent to the General Secretary on the official forms provided by the G. S. for that purpose. (See section 146.)

3d. Then the General President shall deputize some suitable member to proceed to the scene of the difficulty and endeavor to adjust the trouble through negotiation or arbitration. (See section 147.)

4th. If a settlement cannot be made the deputy shall then report to the General President the facts in the case, along with his recommendations as to the best course to pursue. (See section 148.)

5th. The General President shall then submit the controversy in all its details to the General Executive Board by correspondence, and the members of that body are to send their replies to the General Secretary. (See section 149.)

So that between the Local Union, the District Council, the deputy, the General President, the General Executive Board and the General Secretary the case may be so handled and conducted as to cause dissatisfaction and misunderstanding somewhere. This has occurred in the past, and if not corrected now will occur in the future.

We would therefore suggest that all strikes, lockouts and trade movements come under the supervision of the General President, in conjunction with the General Executive Board.

The following table shows in detail the trade movements officially sanctioned by our General Executive Board during the two years beginning July 1, 1910, and ending June 30, 1912, giving the wages and hours before the movement took effect, the wages and hours after it took effect, whether or not a strike or lockout resulted, whether financed by the General Executive Board or not and the final result. These movements cover demands of all kinds made upon the employers, principally for increased wages and shorter hours, but in some cases, as is indicated by the table, the demand was for the "union shop" or for a new working agreement, in which neither the question of hours nor wages was involved.

By far the greater portion of these movements were successful, as the table will show. In some cases our men met with only partial success, very wisely compromising with their

employers and meeting them half way when it was found to be advisable to do so. In other cases our men withdrew or postponed their demands, even after they were sanctioned by the Board, when it was found that the time was not ripe for putting them through to a successful conclusion. Although a few strikes were called off after being in progress for weeks and months, it cannot be truthfully said that any of them were completely lost. The table will show, as before stated, that the vast majority of these movements have been successful, and our men have either gained increased wages and shorter working hours, or new provisions in their working agreements which have proven beneficial to them.

A number of trade movements are still pending as this report goes to press, but they are comparatively few, and the indications now are that they will have been adjusted long before this report is under consideration by the delegates to this convention.

—Our Benevolent System—

The report explains the benevolent system in our organization in the following:

The benevolent features of our organization include sick benefits, paid solely by our local unions; permanent disability and death benefits, paid by the General Office, and strike benefits, paid by local unions, district councils and the General Office combined.

In a tabulation of the approved and disapproved claims for benefit it is shown that the total number of approved claims from July 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911, was 1,360, these claims amounting to $172,802.37, the number of disapproved claims for the same period was 92. On March 1, 1911, the report states, "the approving or disapproving of claims became part of the duties of General Treasurer Neale in accordance with the law made at the last convention and concurred in by referendum vote." In a subjoined statement of benefits paid each year the total of benefits for the two years, 1910-1912, agrees with the total given in the General Treasurer's report, as shown hereafter.

—Monthly Reports—

The General Secretary discusses the matter of "Monthly Reports" at length, showing that of 1,849 local unions in good standing at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912, an average of 136 a month had failed to send in the monthly reports and were fined as provided in the General Constitution.

While the card-filing department is expected to and does check and correct errors in the membership arising from oversights on the part of financial secretaries in making out their monthly reports, it cannot be expected to reduce the errors to the minimum necessary for a correct record, when reports come in after prior reports have been checked and corrected, and for your better understanding I will cite one instance that seriously affects the records, viz: A member is admitted to a local in June, but the local accepting his clearance fails to send in its report for that month, and is consequently notified and fined. In the meantime the member takes another clearance and deposits same in another local, who promptly reports him, his card is looked for in the till of the local which has failed to send in its report, and is consequently not found. This necessitates making a card for the member as a matter of record and consequently his name is in duplicate at this office until the report from the local he originally transferred to is received, or the correspondence necessarily involved is answered. Lacking either, the member's name appears in two different locals indefinitely. Too much stress cannot be used in this matter, so that financial secretaries may realize the important necessity of getting their monthly reports to the General Office on time. In connection with this I would recommend that the former routine of holding up monthly reports for the treasurer's remittance be discontinued and the reports forwarded to the General Office not later than five days after the last meeting night in the month. It can then be determined where the laxity lies and not shifted to the treasurer's shoulders.

Another oversight on the part of financial secretaries, and a cause of serious drawback to the G. O., is their failure to give their local number and address on the face of the report, which happens too often to instance, and I would recommend that in all cases the seal of the local be affixed to all monthly reports, as by this means the local number at least could be ascertained. While I appreciate that our financial secretaries are not bookkeepers and the greater majority are more at home with a chisel and saw than with a pen, they surely realize that with a little care the reports could at least be translated and themselves and this office saved much correspondence and trouble.

Another defect that with a little care on the part of financial secretaries could be reduced to a minimum is repeatedly reporting the same members as in arrears, and granted clearance, which necessarily reduces the totals of the reports more than were actually in good standing at the time of reporting and could be obviated by noting in the remarks columns of the ledger, after the month the

member was in arrears or granted clearance the word "Reported." Errors of this nature are too numerous to go into detail with in this report, but I would recommend that financial secretaries give a little attention to the pamphlet of "Instructions" gotten out by the G. O.

—Audits—

Under this heading the report says:

After the present system was well under way the errors found were so numerous it was deemed necessary to devise a means whereby same could be checked, and for this purpose a membership roll was drafted, which, when filled out in full according to the ledger of the locals, would be a check on monthly reports previously submitted and same to date has been a success. The audits that have been made to date show that the amount of $4,880.75 had been due the G. O. arising from carelessness in properly reporting the membership, as shown by the ledgers of the different locals of this U. B. When you take into consideration that the number of audits made were only 128, and compared with the number of locals in good standing, 1,849, leaves 85 per cent. unaudited and unquestionably a large balance of per capita tax due this office and numerous discrepancies not accounted for.

The General Secretary again calls the attention of the convention to "The Apprenticeship Problem," stating that the organization has made but little advance in this matter since two years ago. He reminds the delegates of the resolution passed by the last convention, but voted down on the referendum, and expresses the hope that this convention may "devise ways and means of giving the trade to our boys so that they may become skilled and qualified mechanics when they come of age."

The report reviews the success of our journal, "The Carpenter," explains its features, place of printing, etc., and suggests that it be registered as the official monthly journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In regard to "Back Per Capita Tax" the report shows that the total of $35,083.95, or an average of $57.50 a day, in discrepancies found in financial secretaries' reports and adjusted, were so found and recovered only through the card-filing system, proving "conclusively that it pays for itself."

—Invitations from Foreign Countries to Attend Conventions—

Under date of December 12, 1911, an invitation was received by the General Secretary to affiliate with the International Union of Wood Workers, with headquarters in Berlin, Germany. The communication sets forth the advantages which it is believed such an affiliation would bring to the Brotherhood, particularly to its members who might move to foreign countries. The matter was referred to the General Executive Board, and they in turn decided to refer it to the convention. The National Federation of Building Trades of France also invited the U. B., in a letter dated January 24, 1912, to send a representative to their convention. As the last convention took no action on a similar communication last year, the National Federation of Building Trades could only be notified by the General Secretary that the matter would be referred to this convention.

As a result of different matters touched on in the report and of his experiences in the General Office, the Secretary offers the following recommendations:

—Recommendations—

Clearance Cards—In order to overcome the present difficulty met with in handling and rehandling the clearances granted and deposited, I would recommend that section 105 of the General Constitution be amended to read: "A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his local union to work in another locality or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and present due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the local union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with the current month's dues. He shall deposit said card in the union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C."

Amend section 107 to read: "No union shall have the right to collect dues again for the month paid on a clearance card. The local union issuing the card shall pay to the G. S. the tax for said member for the period card holds good, which will be until the last day

has expired for the month card is issued, and he shall be considered a member of that union until he deposits his card, when he becomes a member of the L. U. wherein said card has been deposited. Under no circumstances shall a member deposit his card in another local union after same has matured, but must renew it in the local granting same."

Amend section 111 to read: "On deposit of said card the F. S. receiving it must sign and affix the seal to the coupon and forward same to the G. S. with the monthly report in which the member is reported as admitted, as evidence of its deposit, under penalty of five dollars fine." (Note instructions in due book.)

Monthly Reports—Amend section 183 to read: "The Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the G. S. on the official blanks furnished for that purpose not later than five days after the last meeting night in the month, for which the report is made, under penalty of two dollars fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each quarter to the L. U. as to the numerical and financial standing of the local union for the preceding quarter, and shall give such bond to the trustees as may be required of him by his L. U."

Due Books—Owing to the fact that many instances occur where the member's date of birth is forgotten or overlooked, I would recommend that space be provided in the member's due book for this purpose and made compulsory that his date of birth be inserted in same, together with his signature in full.

Application Blanks—Recommended that after they have been passed on by the local, that financial secretaries enclose them with the monthly report in which they are reported as initiated and forwarded to the General Office, and further recommended that a suitable receptacle be provided for at the G. O. to properly file same for future reference.

Owing to the fact that it has been conclusively shown that the card-filing system is a necessity, both to the G. O. and the membership at large, I would recommend that a dollar from each member's initiation fee be set aside and forwarded to the G. S. for the proper maintenance of same.

Apprentices—When apprentices become full-fledged mechanics and thereby full beneficial members, the General Secretary should be immediately notified, so that they can be taken out of the semi-beneficial class.

The General Treasurer

In his report the General Treasurer addresses the officers and delegates of the convention as follows:

Brothers—In compliance with my duty as your General Treasurer, as provided for in our constitution, I herewith submit for your consideration a report of my stewardship from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912, the end of our fiscal term.

During the above period, owing to the great demands made upon us for the maintenance of strikes, lockouts, organizing, litigation in injunction suits, and an ever-increasing death and disability rate, I regret to report, for the first time during my ten years' service as your General Treasurer, a decrease in our financial standing.

During the past term we were confronted with trade movements in many localities throughout our jurisdiction, but the one involving the furniture workers in the city of Grand Rapids, which extended over a period of seventeen weeks and which cost for strike benefits and litigation the sum of $131,150, should demonstrate to the most skeptical member that were we to become involved in any general movement for the betterment of trade conditions the balance of funds at our command would be wholly inadequate as a defense to protect the men affected. I believe that this convention should adopt such legislation as would properly protect us financially against any future attack of unscrupulous employers or prejudiced courts, and also provide for the proper maintenance of our members who become involved in these disputes after receiving the legal sanction of your General Executive Board.

Our records show that on June 30, 1912, we had a membership of 195,499 in good standing and a balance of 48,889, who, through carelessness, negligence or other causes have allowed themselves to become in arrears, but still maintain their membership in the organization, and we have proved, since the formation of our Brotherhood in 1881, that we are capable and competent to continue to do business in the same honorable manner as we have in the past, even in the face of the great opposition of those who have, during the past few years, tried to destroy us by injunction and damage suits, causing us to expend, during the past term, the enormous sum of $34,075.42 to provide a defense. These onslaughts have only been the means of placing our membership on its mettle and the determination to continue to fight for justice and right has met with the hearty co-operation of our members, and there is no other course left for us but to continue this fight to a finish.

A table is here given, showing the banks in which our funds are deposited, the amount in each bank, the rate of interest received and the surety bond furnished. Our finances are distributed in national banks only, and it is exacted that whenever possible we obtain a surety bond to protect us in case of the failure of the depository institution. The interest received by our organization on

these deposits during the two years last passed amounts to $18,279.52.

The General Treasurer refers to the regular quarterly auditing of the accounts of the Brotherhood by a licensed public accountant and by our General Executive Board, as provided for in our constitution, and presents excerpts from reports of licensed expert accountants covering the past two years, certifying that the auditing had been done. These excerpts are signed by Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Nau, Rusk and Swearingen, certified public accountants, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Tables are also inserted presenting in detail the total monthly receipts and disbursements, the purposes for which money was expended, the cost of the two years' litigations, of injunction and civil cases, the amount of money donated in support of strikes, lockouts, etc., and the amounts appropriated for organizing purposes. The General Treasurer remarks in this regard that during his administration, dating from February 18, 1903, to June 30, 1912, he has safely and conservatively handled the large sum of $5,354,197.99.

—Our Benevolent System—

The duty of passing on death and disability donations became part of the work of the General Treasurer on March 1, 1911, after its assignment to him by the Des Moines convention and the ratification of such assignment by referendum vote of the membership. Forty-nine per cent. of the entire revenue derived from per capita tax comes from this department. The Treasurer describes the impartial manner in which he has endeavored to pass on these claims without "sentimental feeling of fear or favor," and "with the closest and most searching scrutiny." He cites in testimony of his work in this matter the fact that of forty-nine appeals taken to the General Executive Board against his decision in disapproving of claims he was sustained in all but seven. The report continues:

In the past two years I have approved 2,050 claims for beneficial members' funeral donations; 1,453 claims for beneficial members' wives' funeral donations; 183 claims for beneficial members' disability donations, and 638 claims for semi-beneficial members' funeral donations, involving the extraordinary sum of $562,697.07, which we have paid out in this department alone. Upon referring to the record for the term ending June 30, 1910, we find that for a similar period we paid out the sum of $497,747.13, or $64,949.94 less than the present term, and this vast increase should demonstrate to the delegates to this convention that our membership is growing older and our responsibilities and liabilities in this department are rapidly growing greater, and that it is necessary for some legislation on the part of this convention of either reducing the beneficial system or increasing the revenue. I would not favor the former course, as it would be a retrogressive movement instead of a progressive one, and I am one who believes that the features of our beneficial system have been the means of keeping us in the front ranks of unionism to the present day. During the past few years statistics prove that the wages of the men engaged in our craft have been increased on an average of not less than 20 per cent., and I feel that they could well afford to vote an additional increase in per capita tax to guarantee the treasury against a continued increase in our mortuary and disability department.

By an agreement entered into between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers became a part of the United Brotherhood during the month of March, 1912. One of the stipulations of that agreement is that all members in good standing in the Amalgamated Wood Workers at time of amalgamation be placed in the same standing they formerly occupied in the Amalgamated Wood Workers and be entitled to benefits immediately upon their admission into the United Brotherhood. These members being engaged in wood working shops and factories, in and around machinery, are naturally more subject to accidents than men engaged on outside work, so we may expect quite an increase in the future in claims from that branch of our membership.

The statement of approved and disapproved claims here inserted shows that the total approved claims from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912, numbered 4,324 and amounted to $562,697.07. The disapproved claims were 315. In regard to these latter the General Treasurer explains the reason for them and suggests to the members the manner in which such cases could be prevented. He adds:

I find upon investigating the financial standing of many applicants for funeral donations the failure of the financial secretaries to collect one month's dues in advance and a proportionate amount for month in which the candidate is admitted to membership in violation of section 69 of the General Constitution, wherein it is specified that immediately after initiation, he (the candidate) shall pay not less than one month's dues in advance; also a proportionate amount for the current month. The general explanation given is that when the applicant is requested to pay the dues after initiation that he has not got it and sometimes it is two, three or four months before any dues are collected. I would therefore recommend an amendment to our ritual by inserting the following note:

"That after an applicant for initiation has been balloted on and elected the financial secretary be instructed to proceed to the anteroom and collect from the candidate a proportionate amount of dues for the month in which he is initiated, and one month's dues in advance and report the same to the president prior to the applicant's initiation."

I would also call your attention to a conflict between sections 59, 89 and 95 of our General Constitution. According to section 59, any candidate over fifty years of age, who was in bad health when he joined, shall be entitled to the donations prescribed in section 89.

Section 95 says, in the case of any member whose death is caused by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the U. B., etc., neither he, nor any person for him, shall have any claim on the funds of the U. B.

Section 89 specifies that any member in good standing, as per section 59, shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of $50. I would therefore like to have this convention clearly define the meaning of these sections, as one section states that any member over fifty is entitled to donation, while another states that any member who was in bad health when he joined shall not be entitled to donation. * * *

In order to handle claims for disability donations in a more expeditious and satisfactory manner, I would recommend that when a member meets with an accident liable to disable him from again following the trade for a livelihood, he shall immediately report same to the local union, said local union shall appoint a committee to go to the job or place of accident, providing same is located within their jurisdiction, and make record of cause, date, eye-witnesses' depositions, etc., and retain same pending possible application of disabled member for disability donation.

The report closes with a detailed record of the causes of death and disability, a yearly statement of benefits paid up to June 30, 1912, and a complete statement of money paid to each local for benefits during the last two years.

The General Executive Board

The report of the General Executive Board is a summary of the most important matters that came before that body during the present term, with such advice and recommendations as the members found, from their experience, were needed by the organization.

Of the 249 requests for sanction of proposed trade movements that came before this Board, 235 were approved. The fourteen requests refused did not receive sanction because of lack of organization sufficient to justify a reasonable hope of success, lack of information supplied the Board, lack of interest shown by the locals, as denoted by the small vote cast, and other legal reasons. During 1911 the trade movements inaugurated met with great opposition on the part of the employers, but 1912 was productive of much better results. "Reports at this office do not show that a single demand made in 1912 has been lost."

The Board made 264 appropriations to sixty-one localities as relief to men on strike for better conditions during the period covered by the report, totaling $242,392.40. Ninety appropriations were made to sixty-nine localities for organizing purposes during the same period amounting to $37,019.80. The sum total of such appropriations, therefore, was $279,412.20. Of this sum, $4,246.19 has been returned to the General Office by the L. U.'s and D. C.'s, as per instructions from the Board, as unexpended balance.

The Board rendered decisions on sixty-nine appeals from the decision of the G. P. during the last two years. Thirty-five decisions were sustained and thirty-four reversed. Eighteen appeals were referred back to the G. P. Twelve appeals from the decision of the G. P. were refused consideration, because they did not come before the General Executive Board in accordance with the constitution. The G. P. was authorized by the Board in three instances to suspend Local Unions violating the constitution.

As stated in the General Treasurer's report, forty-two of the forty-nine appeals considered from the G. S. and G. T. were sustained and seven reversed. Three were refused consideration and eight were referred back to the G. S. and G. T.

The Board reports a temporary agreement entered into by the G. P. with the International Machinists on December 19, 1910, and approved by the Board January 30, 1911. The agreement deals with the disputes between that organization and the U. B. over the work claimed by the U. B. as millwright's work. The steps toward the consolidation of the A. W. W. with our organization are discussed, and the negotiations with the A. S. of C. are mentioned, as also the ruling of the G. E. B. in regard to the admission of the "Associated Carpenters" of Philadelphia into the Brotherhood.

On the matter of reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. the report has this to say:

On January 30, 1912, a communication from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor containing information that the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. had declared the suspension of the U. B. from the B. T. D. void, was submitted to the Board, also a request that the U. B. reaffiliate with B. T. D. The Board was unwilling to resume affiliation as long as the decision of the Tampa convention of the B. T. D. was still in full force and effect, insofar as the department was concerned. The Tampa decision granted to the sheet metal workers the right to erect hollow steel trim, which is in direct conflict with Section 56 of the U. B. constitution. The U. B. was suspended from the B. T. D. because we would not concede to the sheet metal workers the erection of hollow steel trim.

The Board deferred action on the matter and requested the G. P. and G. S. to attempt to have the steel trim question adjusted satisfactorily to the U. B., and failing to do so, to submit the question of affiliation to a referendum vote. On March 1, 1912, the G. S. submitted to the Board by correspondence the result of the conference held by the G. P. and G. S. with the officers of the Building Trades Department, and it not being considered as thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the U. B., the matter was submitted to a referendum vote.

In connection with this matter your Board would call your attention to the fact that there is on file in this office communications from the leading architects and builders of the country, also manufacturers of steel trim, wherein they contend that the erection of steel trim properly belongs to the carpenter; that he is the only mechanic capable of properly erecting same, and that in their judgment, as leaders in their respective lines of business, the carpenter should do this work. Your Board does not believe that the U. B., under any circumstances or for any reason, should concede the erection of steel trim to any other craft, regardless of any decisions that have been or may be rendered by any central body or any association not composed of U. B. members exclusively.

—Our Constitution—

The Board points out the many inconsistencies in our constitution, urges a systematic revision and re-arrangement, and in particular suggests the following:

We would specifically urge that that portion of the constitution under the head of "General Strikes and Lockouts" be entirely revised and made to conform to the present needs of the U. B., and we submit the following in lieu thereof, with the exception of present Section No. 155, which we suggest be transferred and included under the head of "Admission of Local Unions:"

1. Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules may be sanctioned by the G. E. B. and financial aid extended to the extent that the funds of the U. B. will permit.

Job strikes are to be conducted on rules made by the D. C. or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist.

The G. E. B. shall not extend financial aid to any L. U. engaged in a strike unless said L. U. has been organized for a period of one year.

A trade demand inaugurated by a L. U. that is affiliated with a D. C. must be endorsed by the D. C. before same is submitted to the G. E. B. for sanction.

2. When any demand for an increase of wage, reduction of hours, or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a L. U. or D. C., each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his L. U. Said notice must state the object of the meeting. When a L. U. or D. C. decides to take a vote on a trade demand they shall at once apply to the G. S. for a blank Schedule of Inquiries.

3. If two-thirds of the members present vote by secret ballot to put the proposed demand into effect, the blank Schedule of Inquiries shall be filled out immediately the vote is compiled and forwarded to the G. S., who shall at once submit a copy of the same to the G. E. B. In no case shall the G. E. B. sanction a trade demand unless 40 per cent. of the members affiliated with the D. C., or L. U.

where a D. C. does not exist, are present at the special meeting and vote on the demand.

4. The officers of the D. C. or L. U., or a committee elected or appointed from said bodies, shall endeavor to meet with the employers and bring about an adjustment at the earliest possible date and shall report each week to the G. S. the result of their efforts.

5. The Schedule of Inquiries must be filed with the G. S. for submission to the G. E. B. at least sixty days prior to the date the trade demand is to go into effect.

6. When financial aid has been granted by the G. E. B. to members on strike, it shall not be payable until the end of the second week, and then only to such members as have been on strike for two weeks in succession. Members in arrears shall square up their arrearages out of the first strike payment. Only those members who are called out on strike or who are locked out shall be entitled to strike pay.

7. The treasurer of the strike committee of the union or D. C. shall send promptly to the G. S. at the close of each week a complete financial report, on "blanks" furnished by the G. S., of all money paid from the funds donated by the G. E. B. Each member receiving strike pay must sign his name on the "blank" opposite the amount he receives, and the "blanks," when so signed, must be countersigned by the chairman and treasurer of the strike committee and attested by the R. S. of the L. U. or D. C., and have the seal affixed. During the duration of the strike the secretary of the L. U. or D. C., or secretary of the strike committee, shall report at the close of each week to the G. S. in detail all matters of interest pertaining to the strike. The G. E. B. shall not vote any additional appropriation until the provisions of this section are complied with.

8. When the G. E. B. is satisfied, from the information in its possession, that a strike shall cease, they shall make no more appropriations for support of same.

9. Any L. U. or D. C. engaging in a general strike without conforming with the above laws may be suspended.

10. In case of a general lockout of members of the U. B. in any locality, the secretary of the D. C., or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, shall immediately mail to the G. S. a complete statement of the causes leading up to the lockout. The G. S. will submit the same to the G. E. B., who may appropriate funds for support of the members involved. The rules governing the disbursement of funds appropriated for strikes shall govern all appropriations made by the G. E. B. for support of members locked out.

We recommend that all after the word "action" in the seventh line of Section 209 be stricken out.

The report mentions the assessment of 50 cents made by the Board on July 13, 1911, under the authority granted it by Section 46 of the general constitution, and rendered necessary by the depleted condition of the treasury, and adds this as to "Finances:"

The Board desires to call your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the U. B., and would urge that measures be taken to either provide a greater revenue or to check the growing expenditures. The running expense of the U. B. in times of comparative peace, when no strikes or lockouts are on requiring financial aid, about equals the income, giving no opportunity to set aside a sufficient surplus to properly support our members who are on strike or locked out during the season of trade movements. In spite of the assessment levied by the Board of 50 cents per member in July, 1911, which added approximately $95,000.00 to our funds, the cash on hand decreased $60,800.89 during the two years ending June 30, 1912.

The Board refers to this convention, as it did to the convention at Des Moines, the matter of affiliating with the International Union of Wood Workers, recommends a change in the constitution so as to make possible the organization of Mexican carpenters, suggests that the matter of printing the constitution in Hebrew and other languages be given consideration, recommends an increase in dues among the Local Unions, and asks that the subject of such increase be again submitted to a referendum vote.

As a result of sealed bids called for by the G. E. B. on April 5, 1911, the report states, the contract for auditing the books and accounts of the U. B. was awarded to Nau, Rusk & Swearingen of Cleveland, O., the lowest bidder, at $375.00 per annum, or $93.75 per quarter. As a result of their examinations certain necessary changes in the system of keeping account of the stock were inaugurated by the Board in conjunction with the General Secretary. The new system has proved satisfactory.

In closing the report covers the following topics:

—Injunctions and Law Suits—

The expense to which the U. B. is being subjected on account of court costs incidental to injunctions and law suits instituted against the U. B., Local Unions, District Councils and

members in the discharge of their duties is becoming a serious menace to the welfare, financial and otherwise, of the U. B. We have appropriated during the two years just passed the sum of $33,450.42 for attorneys' fees and court costs. This does not include the amount expended where death and disability donations have been contested.

The Board is at this time defending the following suits in New York City: Injunctions—Irving & Casson vs. U. B.; Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., et al. vs. U. B.; Louis Bossert vs. U. B.; Albro J. Newton vs. U. B.; Tisdale Lumber Company vs. U. B.; Parshelsky Bros. vs. U. B.

There are also three contempt proceedings against our members in New York City emanating from these injunctions. In addition we have in New York City courts an action against the Anti-Boycott Association to restrain it from unjustly harassing our members. An action in the courts of New York State to test the eight-hour law as applied to the manufacture of trim, and a civil suit, Morris Drazen vs. U. B., in which said Drazen claims $50,000,00 damages. There is also pending in the courts of Colorado a suit against members of the U. B. as a result of L. U. 1874, formerly a local of the A. S. of C., transferring to the U. B. Some of these suits have been in the courts for several years.

In the city of Newark, N. J., the U. B. has been involved in two suits due to the suspension of L. U. No. 1787. The case of Michael Allman vs. U. B., an injunction, was finally decided in favor of the U. B.

The suit of former L. U. No. 1787 vs. the U. B., an effort on the part of No. 1787 to retain their charter, books and funds, is still pending.

It would appear as if the treasuries of labor unions were being made a central point of attack by employers in an effort to cripple our finances and render futile any effort made by organized labor to better the working conditions of its members.

—Meetings of the Board—

The quarterly meetings of the Board have been held at the usual regular intervals and all matters referred to us by the convention held at Des Moines, or that came before us, or were referred to us through the regular channels, have received careful consideration.

On March 13, 1911, the Board, on request of the G. P., met in special session in New York City to secure and consult with attorneys, the New York D. C. and the officers of the A. S. of C. on the injunction suits brought by the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd.; Gould Manufacturing Company, the McMillen Company, Curtis & Yale Company, W. B. Crooks & Sons, and Bristol Door and Lumber Company against the U. B., the Joint D. C. of New York and the A. S. of C.

The U. S. executive board of the A. S. having failed, after several conferences, to take any action to defend their organization in these suits, your Executive Board retained Messrs. Beattie and Maloney as attorneys to represent the U. B. in these cases. The Board also decided that the cases should be handled locally by Secretary Bausher, in conjunction with the executive committee of the New York J. D. C.

At the close of April, 1912, meeting the Board adjourned to meet in special session in New York City to consider conditions and confer with the attorneys and officers of the D. C. in relation to the injunctions against the U. B.

A list of stock supplies on hand July 1, 1912, is given in the report.

Labor, Law and Legislation

Steadily, though with occasional jerks and halts, we are moving on toward better labor legislation. Our States are beginning to realize the justice of labor's demands for shorter hours and more ideal conditions in work. The law-making bodies of these commonwealths are passing laws, guaranteeing to the workman time for rest and play as well as labor. Our courts have likewise began to display a knowledge of the true relation of such legislation to the constitution and have handed down several instructive decisions on this question during the last few months.

In Kentucky the new female workers' law is now in force, prohibiting the employment of all females under twenty-one years of age for more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week, making compulsory the providing of seats for women by their employers in certain instances, and creating a number of sanitary safeguards for the workers. In Washington the Supreme Court has pronounced constitutional the eight-hour law for women, the most advanced piece of labor legislation to reach a higher court in this country. In reaching its conclusion the court sweeps aside the technical subtleties which have for many years hedged in and blocked the full enforcement of advanced statutes in behalf of the workers and declared that because of the great changes modern social and

(Continued on page 36.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1998a Christoph Colomb, Montreal, Que., Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of September 24, 1912, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. his quarterly circular covering the months of October, November and December, 1912, by first-class mail. The circular contains the quarterly password. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the G. O. for the months of October, November and December, and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rejection of Candidate

Fred Parker of Webster Groves, Mo., applied for admission to Local 257, St. Louis, Mo., and was rejected three times.

Expulsion

John Chilton, ex-treasurer of L. U. 1578, Springfield, Tenn., has been expelled from that local for embezzlement of its funds.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Marianna, Fla.
Aransas Pass, Tex.
Cordele, Ga.
Woodland, Cal.
Sumter, S. C.
Sumter, S. C. (col.)
Dayton, O.
Smith's Falls, Ont., Can.
Taunton, Mass.

Total, 9 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Akron, O.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Cleveland, O.
Dayton, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Omaha, Neb.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Tulsa, Okla.
Wichita Falls, Tex.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 34.)

economic forces have brought about, vitally affecting "the health and physical condition of laborers, and especially female laborers, that legislation of the character here involved has been sustained with greater liberality than was formerly evinced under less exacting conditions." The Supreme Court of California has likewise sustained the eight-hour law of that State, providing that no woman shall be employed for more than forty-eight hours per week in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, telephone or telegraph office, and the like. The Supreme Court of Illinois, among four decisions in favor of labor legislation, upheld the act of the last legislature, broadening the ten-hour law for women to include workers in all public utility businesses for common carriers, in places of amusement, laundries and hotels.

The first beneficial working of the Massachusetts compensation law has resulted in providing a $7.33 weekly allowance for the widow of a foreign-born wheel worker, and the coercion act of Kansas has been upheld. The course of education in the real significance and effects of sane labor legislation has had its results upon the American public. The people at large, the courts, and the legislatures are awakening to the fact that labor asks no favors, but merely demands justice and proper protection.

Along with the passage of laws and the declaration of their constitutionality, there comes also their enforcement. This must not be forgotten. Labor laws can be as any other law in this respect. And labor with favorable laws, passed by the legislature, upheld by the courts, but not enforced, would be much like Alice on her first arrival in Wonderland when she wept so many tears at being nine feet high that she later slipped and almost drowned in them when she had shrunk to a few inches. We must be vigilant to see that favorable laws on our statute books are enforced in all instances and that the employer does not escape from them.

There must be no wavering on our part, nor no "crawling out" on his after victory has been won in legislature and the courts.

There is no denying the fact that as a general proposition the strike idea is in decidedly bad favor with the public at the present time. Many leaders in the labor movement who were once pronounced in their advocacy of striking for anything and everything, are now frowning down such proposals. With arbitration and conciliation as modes of adjusting trade disputes, strikes are not the indispensable weapons they once were. The time when a union will decline to strike "at the drop of the hat," either for some grievance or through a mistaken idea of sympathy, and in violation of written contracts, is probably not far distant.—Exchange.

Boot and Shoe Workers

The general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under date of June 29, has issued a general letter to all shoe workers, explaining the unsuccessful outcome of the recent "harmony conference" held with the independent organizations, with a view of uniting into one union the workers in this trade. The letter reviews the situation in the boot and shoe trade as it existed in 1895 and as it is today. It shows in detail the evidence of bad faith given by some of those who went into the conference, particularly the United Shoe Workers of America, the action of their general organizer, Arvid Erlando, showing clearly that this organization attended the conference with "no intention of carrying out the original purpose of the conference as outlined in the communication extending the invitation."

The letter goes on to say in part:

"It has always been the policy of our union to believe that independent organizations and those who are attracted to such bodies would profit by experience, and in due course of time join the legitimate and recognized organization of the trade. It is because of this belief that we have refrained in every instance from interfering in any contest which has been inaugurated by bodies hostile to our union, even where it was evident that the attack was directed against us rather than against the employer, or for the purpose of benefiting the workers. This policy of toleration upon our part has not been appreciated, our enemies having taken advantage of every opportunity to misrepresent this union for the purpose of putting us in a false light before the shoe workers and the general public.

"We take this opportunity to again call attention to the fact that our charter from the American Federation of Labor gives this union sole jurisdiction over the shoe workers in the shoe trade, and is the only union having the right to declare a legitimate strike or to declare any job in the shoe trade unfair, and is a complete bar to any hope that any rival organization might have of misleading its members into believing that they will be recognized by the American labor movement.

"The obligation which we have assumed towards our members in the benefits as provided under our constitution could not be preserved under the suggested plan of dissolving the union for the purpose of forming a new body. Our members have paid dues for the required length of time to entitle them to sick and death benefits. We have no legal right as a board to set aside the obligations which were assumed by convention and which can be abrogated only by a convention.

"We are reliably advised that any member could enjoin and prevent the dissolution of this union on the plan as proposed, aside from the fact that Section 2 of our constitution distinctly provides that this union shall not be dissolved while three local unions dissent, and there is every prospect, if we are to judge by the expressions so far conveyed to us by our members, that a decided majority of our membership and local unions would disapprove the dissolution of this union, even if we felt we had the right to submit the proposition to the locals for a vote.

"One union in the trade is both desirable and necessary. It is, however, a noticeable fact in many instances those who are most responsible for discord and division in the shoe craft are today clam-

oring for one union in the shoe trade. It is apparent to us, knowing as we do that the success of our union has depended largely upon the fact that we carry out our laws, respect our agreements, and require our members to maintain a strict observance of all our obligations, that to attempt to harmonize a policy of this kind with such discordant elements as are proposed to form part of this suggested new union would be to endanger and even absolutely prevent the possibility of being able to build a new organization on new lines that have not even been suggested, and for these and for many other reasons which might be cited, the odds against building a new organization successfully after disbanding the existing organizations seem to make it too hazardous an undertaking.

"The contracts now in force between our general union and shoe manufacturers in the United States and Canada are of such vital importance in maintaining a permanent standard of wages and a permanent organization in good times as well as during business depressions as to cause us to hesitate before taking any step which would have the effect of dissolving and annulling existing contracts made with manufacturers in good faith, and with the expectation by them that the methods and policy which have made our contracts a means of preserving the continuous operation of factories without the intervention of strikes and lockouts and which have maintained the highest standard of wages, should not be lightly set aside.

"It would be perfectly natural in the event of a merger of unions of such widely divergent methods of dealing with the wage question and with such widely different conceptions of contract integrity that the manufacturers would terminate our contracts and would hesitate about making any agreements with a new union until it had established a reputation calculated to make its contracts worthy of serious consideration. In other words, to dissolve our present contracts would require us to begin all over again to establish a new reputation before we could hope to reach our present standard of efficiency, especially with all the elements of doubt and odds against success.

"For these reasons and many others which space will not permit us to enumerate, as well as from the fact that we have no constitutional right to submit this question to our membership for a vote, we decline to submit the matter to our local unions, as we recognize that our function is to administer the constitution and the affairs of this union between conventions. We believe our oath of office precludes us from aiding in any way any proposition tending to disband this union whose interests we were elected to promote, and we deem it to be no part of our duty to introduce innovations or to usurp the privileges which belong solely to a convention. We believe also that we would be untrue to our obligations if we even suggested the consideration of this question at either a special or regular convention.

"In conclusion, we call attention to the fact that our organization represents all branches of the trade; that we are fortified by ample financial resources and have established a successful method of dealing with the wage question. While it is the policy of our organization to arbitrate questions of dispute with manufacturers who have recognized the right of their employers to organize and deal collectively in all matters of wages and conditions, by making arbitration agreements with this union at a time when no wage controversy is in dispute, nevertheless, we do not hesitate to enter into a contest—after every other resource has failed—with any unfair or unscrupulous manufacturer refusing to recognize the right of his employes to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages and better conditions.

"The fact that we, at all times, maintain a substantial treasury and are thus prepared to carry on a contest for an unlimited time and pay strike benefits regularly without being required to levy assessments or seek financial assistance outside of our union, results in these contests being few and far between and with

but few exceptions successful. As a result of pursuing this wise and sane policy, we have established the highest wages and best conditions for our members existing in the shoe trade in every locality where we have been able to secure any substantial degree of membership.

"This result has been accomplished with an extremely limited loss of time on the part of a very small percentage of our members, and our members have been called upon to contribute less of their earnings to the cause than in any other form of organization now or ever existing in the shoe trade.

"We, therefore, call upon all shoe workers to join in our movement, to share with us what we have already secured and by their co-operation build up the one genuine organization in the trade, thus bringing about more speedily the degree of organization necessary to establish uniformly higher wages and better conditions for the shoe workers of the United States and Canada.

"Fraternally and respectfully submitted,
"GENERAL EX. BOARD BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.
"John F. Tobin, President.
"Collis Lovely, Vice-President.
"Mary Anderson.
"Thomas C. Farrell.
"Warren M. Hatch.
"C. E. James.
"Z. Lesperance.
"Gad. Martindale.
"Emmett T. Walls.
"August Wilkens.
"C. L. Baine, Secretary."

School for Apprentices

Editor The Carpenter:

Our financial secretary, Brother Brown, requested me to write you regarding our school for apprentices and I promised to do so, but owing to the fact that I am working out of the city, I came near overlooking the matter. I am inclosing you a copy of the work that is planned for the boys. This night school is not strictly for our apprentices—there are several trades represented and, of course, are admitted to the school regardless of the fact whether they belong to a union or not. We call it the carpenters' trade school frequently. This is merely due to the fact that the question of establishing such a school was submitted to our school board by a committee from our local. I dare say it is not necessary to give all the details pertaining to the establishment of such a school. About the only objection that was raised to the proposition by the board was that they couldn't provide instruction for anybody as a member of a union. We removed that objection immediately by proclaiming that such a demand was never thought of by our local and that we did not wish to dictate to them regarding any of the school work, but we felt the necessity of something of the kind and if we could suggest any points, that would be the extent of our interference with their work. We have now had two winters of the work, during the months of January, February and March. The first winter was wholly experimental, neither we nor the instructors knew so very well just what we did want, but we started in with mechanical drawing and arithmetic. Most of the time was given to drawing, and at that little else besides the use of the instruments was undertaken. Last winter, the second term, made a very much better showing. The class received instructions in drawing plans, details, elevations and so forth and a little more advanced work in mathematics. Both the board and instructors requested members of our local to attend the school to see that our ideas would be carried out and that nothing would be done that would conflict with our principles as union men. The work accomplished up to the present has in every way been thoroughly satisfactory to every member of our local so far as I am aware. At first our boys objected to the night arrangement as being rather a hardship, but we have succeeded in removing almost all of that objection. Coming in the three months named it doesn't interfere much with their work, for there

is very little to do in Peoria during those months.

I am inclosing you a copy of the work that is planned as far as we know at present. This program is subject to change, however, at very short notice since many points come up in the course of work to suggest other things. This is a very good guide, though, of what we are trying to accomplish. The school board has supplied all drawing instruments, boards, etc., and most of the books, or rather all books, that the boys didn't wish to take home. Such things as drawing paper, erasers, pencils and other things that were used up the boys were obliged to provide themselves.

I trust I have given you the desired information. If I haven't kindly let me know and if it is at all possible for me to do so it will be a pleasure to give further information.

Fraternally yours,

B. F. OSWALD.

De Pue, Ill.

A Tentative Course of Study for the Trade Night School.

—First Year—

Drawing—Use of drawing tools, lettering, dimensioning, free-hand sketching, plans and elevations of small-framed house.

Mathematics—Review of arithmetic; construction problems in plane geometry, e. g. to divide a line into a given number of parts, to transfer polygons, to erect perpendiculars, to construct a regular polygon. Use of steel square.

Note Books—Collect data and learn the practical methods used by contractors in estimating the cost of excavations, foundation walls, side walls, cisterns, tanks. Other problems for other trades.

—Second Year—

Drawing — House details; sections through cornice, at water table, of doors and windows. Tracing and blue printing. Four plates in descriptive geometry.

Mathematics—Orthographic geometry, see "Problems in Mechanical Drawing," Bennett.

Note Books—Collect data and learn the practical methods of estimating the cost of doors, windows, interior finish (hard floors, fire places, built-in cupboards, side boards). Other problems for other trades.

—Third Year—

Drawing—Roof framing, gable, curb hip, dormer and other windows. Other problems in framing and jointing, e. g. porches, bay windows, hopper joints. Tracing and blue prints required of one problem. Four plates in developments.

Mathematics—Sections of solids, revolutions of solids, developments of surfaces. Paper or sheet metal models will be required.

Note Books—Collect data and learn practical methods of estimating the cost of framing a house, of roofs, of various outside finish, brick, stone and cement plaster. Other problems for other trades.

—Fourth Year—

Drawing—Four plates, developments and intersections, Isometric drawings, stair building and hand railing.

Mathematics—Developments of cylinders, pyramids. Intersections. Paper and tin models required.

Note Books—Collect data and estimate the cost of an entire house, including heating, lighting, plumbing, plastering, sheet metal, mason work, gas and electric light piping and wiring. The students will be divided into groups and each group held for some special part of the above. All notes must be indexed and classified. Other problems for other trades.

Note—Trades represented this past year: Carpenters, masons, mill hands, machinists, factory hands, cigar maker, baker, tinner, railroad men, clerks.

News from Cape Breton

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly allow us space in the journal for the following account of the activities of Sydney Local Union 1588, the local "farthest East:"

At the outset permit me to review the history of the U. B. in the Island of Cape Breton. The first local of the U. B. was organized in the town of North Sydney, but from all the searching of the archives of that time that was all the accomplishments—they were organized.

In 1902 Local No. 943 was organized in Sydney, and although the organization was of short duration, yet to that movement must be given the credit of establishing a nine-hour workday. But the lack of associative intelligence or non-appreciation of the possibilities through organization led to a natural death.

The present movement had its birth in 1905, being organized by the genial Brother J. D. Cowper of Lynn, Mass. At that time the state of the carpenter trade was deplorable, the tendency of the carpenters being to revert back to the ten-hour workday, or to further augment their poor, miserable 20 cents per hour by accepting work in their "spare" time, and thus each carpenter was in fact a miniature contractor. Such is the competitive system.

Through all the succeeding years we have plodded away in our endeavors to secure better conditions, our efforts being mostly confined to securing a little more of the wherewithal we shall be fed, clothed and sheltered. By painful steps and slow gradations we have moved our wage scale from 20 cents per sixty minutes to 33 1-3 cents per hour.

As an organization we have grown from thirteen members, in 1905, to 230 members as shown by our last report. The organizing policy of our local has been evolutionary. In the early stages we believed in having a delegate out canvassing one day every little while, from that we tried one week every little while, then one month in the season, until today we have an agent employed for six months in the year.

By this policy our movement has grown so much that today we have a 90 per cent organization with possibilities of a closed city for carpenters in the very near future. "There is nothing that succeeds like success."

At the same time we know the fluctuations of our trade are regulated by the staple industries of our country. In an agricultural country the state of the building trade is determined by the crops, in a fishing community by the bounteousness of nature, in the lumber industry by the amount of the "cut," and so in our community our bread and butter is determined by the steel and coal industry. Yes, we are dependent on the activities of the Dominion Iron, Steel and Coal Company for a livelihood. Any development of the coal areas or the making of finished products that will employ more laborers means so many added to our population and houses must be built, etc. We are passing through such a period of extension of the natural resources of our country at the present time.

Now the attitude of the steel and coal company is hostile to organized labor, which is proved by the fact that the coal miners of Cape Breton are totally disorganized after a long strike, but mainly due to internecine strife between national and international unionism. Regarding the steel workers organization was attempted, but by wholesale discrimination and discharge of those active in the work the workers are wholly subjected to the domination of the steel and coal company.

Thereby hangs a tale, for there are six hundred carpenters employed by the steel company in Sydney and the adjacent colliery towns who should be members of our craft organization. Instead of being organized and compelling the corporations operating these staple industries to pay a decent living wage for carpenters, they are content to prey on our work in the city or town and are always content to work for from 5 to 10 cents an hour less than we who are engaged in the building trades, and for longer hours.

Our future plans include an effort to organize these men by holding public meetings in these places, and if we could inculcate a little self-reliance into them

(Continued on page 50.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Manchester, N. H.—The two Local Unions of this city, 1699 (French) and 931, celebrated Labor Day in the proper fashion by a shore dinner and outing at Stowe's Beach House, Lake Massabesic, after the Central Labor Union parade. A lively program of sports had been arranged, the first in order being a hot ball game between teams composed of married men on the one side and single men on the other. The married men, in this contest, came out victorious to the tune of 12 to 10. Fumbling, leather chasing and wild throws of all sorts were the features.

The married men again proved their superiority in a tug-of-war. The winning team was captained by Business Agent Turcotte. G. A. Leach, secretary of the District Council, won the pie-eating contest, which was a spirited and laughable affair. The potato race was won by Charles Lewis. A three-legged race completed the list of "sports."

The dinner was quite sumptuous. It was served in the long dining-room of the Beach House. At its close State Secretary John J. Coyne of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor delivered a most interesting address on "Labor and Its Day." Although the outing was primarily for the carpenters alone a few other guests were invited, among them Alderman Victor W. Roy, President Jos. P. Kenney of the Central Labor Union, ex-Representative John W. S. Joyal, former Supt. of Buildings George H. Hammond, President John O'Neill of the Bartenders' Union, Secretary Jesse Markee of the Central Labor Union, editor of the Manchester Advocate; Joseph Chevrette, John F. Scricker, James Talty and Jeremiah Collins of Laconia, who took a hand in the baseball; Arthur Moreau, Thomas F. Molloy, Jr., of Suncook, Fred Duquette, Joseph Blanchette and John Blanchette of Hillsborough.

The committee in charge of the celebration was composed of three members from each of the two unions—Armelle Turcotte, G. A. Leach, Geo. Hudson, Frank Bosse, Jerry Gagnon and Ernest Willette.

Information Wanted

J. E. Watts, a former member of L. U. 397, Hillsboro, Texas, left that place on May 1 of this year to go to Ft. Smith, Ark., L. U. 71. Brother Watts left Ft. Smith on or about May 14, and has not

J. E. WATTS.

been heard from since. He is 30 years of age, six feet in height, weighs 160 pounds, has dark eyes, dark brown hair and is generally smooth shaven. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. Any one knowing of his where-

abouts will favor his mother by notifying J. M. Sutton, F. S., L. U. 397, Box 264, Hillsboro, Texas. The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of Watts.

Fred Llyle Barrett of Los Angeles, Cal., deserted his wife and children on September 20, 1911, and has not been heard from since. Barrett is 30 years

FRED LLYLE BARRETT.

old, about five feet six inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. He has blue eyes and is of a blonde complexion. Any information as to his whereabouts should be forwarded to his wife, Mary A. Barrett, 2291 W. 23d St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Stay Away From These Places

Bend, Ore.—All union carpenters are requested to stay away from this place. It is a case of a small town being boomed to death by a lot of real estate men and a commercial club. There are many idle carpenters here looking for work; also painters. We are trying to hold 45 cents for journeymen and 50 cents for foremen, but there are quite a few transients working ten hours for 30 cents per hour. Please give Local 1656 a chance by staying away.

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All carpenters are requested by L. U. 1336 to stay away from Cape May City, N. J., as work is slack and trouble is brewing there.

Fines for Misusing Label

William B. Wenham and George Essenberg of the Chicago Safe and Merchandise Company, 32 West Lake St., were fined $300 recently for misuse of the Carpenters' label by Municipal Judge J. J. Rooney. Wenham was fined $200 and Essenberg $100.

Sam Levin, business agent of the Chicago Cutters and Trimmers' Union, Local No. 31, discovered the firm's illegal use of the Carpenters' label, when his organization purchased a table and some chairs of the company. Levin was led to make an investigation because of the wrong location of the labels on the different articles.

Dan Galvin, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, Harry McCullough chairman of the Executive Commitee, and Levin appeared as witnesses for the State. The merchants put up a feeble defense and punishment was speedily meted out to them.

The Garment Workers assisted the Carpenters in every way possible in the prosecution of the suit, the result of which should be a lesson to those employers who seek to deceive purchasers by using labels similar in appearance to the union label. Unscrupulous merchants and manufacturers should take note of this.

Organized Labor

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but it is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the overtasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.—Exchange.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

New Glasgow, N. S., Can.—By persistent effort we have at last succeeded in securing an agreement with the local contractors for a nine-hour day, same to take effect on October 1. Our wages are to remain the same as for the ten-hour day.

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Charlottsville, Va.—We were quite successful in our demand for a nine-hour day, every contractor but one agreeing to this arrangement. The new short day went into effect September 1. We had previously been working ten hours. Our success will greatly aid our local.

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Raymond, Wash.—The Commercial Club of this place is advertising for and getting men who are willing to work for any wage. The local here is severely crippled, and, as a matter of defense, if for no other reason, we are obliged to get out and hustle, even though we are hampered in our work. We, the unions, had a big celebration on Labor Day and hope to profit by it greatly.

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Ocean Park, Cal.—L. U. 1400, in view of the fact that advertisements are being inserted in the papers throughout the country stating that Ocean Park has been destroyed by fire, and that thousands of men are wanted to rebuild the town at once, wishes to state that such is not the case. Only a small portion of the town was burned, and there are plenty of building mechanics here to handle all the work that will be done in the immediate future.

This is only another scheme of the merchants and manufacturers and their allies to flood this district with thousands of idle men, and thus force down wages on the Pacific coast. In justice to yourself and in justice to the brothers here, we earnestly request you, one and all, to avoid this part of the country.

Think twice before you hand over your hard-earned money to the railroad company for a ticket to Ocean Park.

Deco Manufacturing Co., Fair

Indianapolis—The Deco Manufacturing Co., located at Tenth street and the canal, this city, has signed an agreement with the Marion County District Council. The panels manufactured by this firm and used for interior trim will possibly be found in all sections of the country. As it is a fair firm, its business deserves encouragement from union men in every market it seeks.

Underpaid Labor Undesirable

Underpaid labor is not desirable in any industry. The productive value of underpaid, and consequently underfed, men and women cannot be equal to that of those who have enough to provide at least the minimum required for good health and a reasonable degree of contentment. * * * No community can afford to ask that a public service corporation shall underpay its employes or object to any wage in which there is sufficient allowance for relatively high standards of living, no matter in what department of industry the recipients may be engaged in. This is as true of the men in the fire or engine rooms or engaged on the outside lines, as of the office force; it is as true of the women as of the men and of the men as of the women. Nothing can be more conducive to high service standards and to public confidence and support than a satisfied, contented, strong, healthy and vigorous body of employes.—From Report of Public Policy Committee, National Electric Light Association Convention, Seattle, Wash.

Craft Problems

House Building

(By E. H. Clark.)

In the building of a house there is always a starting point, and this fact should not be lightly considered. When you stake a foundation be very particular that you get the correct dimensions and angles. That this is a very important matter will be proven to you as you progress in the work. Now, this suggestion may apparently have an atmosphere of staleness, but in my experience in building houses, on Tom, Dick and Harry's foundations, I have found it often a difficult problem to cover up, or get around mistakes made by a novice in this matter. I believe that this "something-just-as-good" idea relative to mechanical work is more prevalent in the smaller towns; but a competent and reliable workman is always available, and it is cheaper, at twice the money, to employ him than one who is not.

When you have staked off the foundation correctly you should see that it is put in accordingly. Another important thing, see that it is put into the ground deep enough to be safe from the frost. Nine out of ten foundations are not dug deep enough to withstand the frost; especially was this demonstrated last winter. I would suggest that a conservative depth for general conditions be from twenty-four to thirty inches. Of course this can be varied, being governed by localities and condition of soil. Once more, in regard to the foundation; before you accept it, see that it is level.

After a beginning that is right, if you are careful, and exercise good, common sense in putting up your frame, you will have no trouble. Everything will go along smoothly, and your work will be a pleasure. Never use anything less than 2x10 for lower joists, and space them 16-inch centers. This dimension, with proper bridging, will make a floor that will not shake. Put up your corner studding plumb. Certainly have a level that is properly adjusted. I have observed men who have been in the business for years say, "That's good enough." Well, if it is not perfectly plumb, it is not good enough, for a good workman will detect the defect; and, besides, your plate will not fit when you place it in position. This means loss of work and time, on account of a little carelessness. Another very foolish expression we often hear is "not one in a dozen will ever notice it." See here, brother, if perchance, only one in a dozen, or perhaps twenty, will notice a flaw in your work, that is the one you are looking for and should fear.

It is just as easy, in the good sense of the word, to do good work as it is to do a piece of work that establishes a doubt of your knowledge of the business. The more this fact is realized the better the standard of work will be, and also the respect for the brotherhood.

A good carpenter and builder advertises in a specific way; and the method of his advertising, his medium, is the work he produces.

I have wandered slightly from the subject, but I am so enthused over the betterment of the class of work turned out in this line, that I cannot refrain from advancing ideas from my own experience, which, I hope, will induce workmen to take more than merely a pecuniary interest in building "monuments for mechanics."

When spacing studding and ceiling joists, be very careful to space them properly for the lather. He will appreciate it, and you will never regret remembering the fellow who comes after you. It is just as important to have your inside walls plumb as it is the outside ones, for, if they are not, the doors

will not swing evenly. By all means put three hinges on each door.

Inside finish is where you can show your ability. Do not get in too great a hurry when engaged in this feature of the work. Be careful in making joints and do not leave one until it is right. I have just finished four rooms in oak, and the varnisher told me that they were the best put up casings and neatest joints he ever worked over. Now, that unsolicited compliment was worth more to me than the pay I received for the work. How glad I was that I did my best!

There are many details connected with this interesting business; a few of them are: Hanging a door, fly doors, sliding doors, folding doors, putting in mortise locks and stair building. This latter subject comes in a class of its own in the cities, but very often the carpenter in the smaller towns is called upon to do this particular work.

The subject of house building is necessarily a lengthy one, and probably would not interest the professional; but my idea is to help by suggestion, and to inspire self-confidence in that great body of intelligent workmen, so that every one of them could, and would, willingly assume the responsibility of building a house, no matter how complicated.

If I were asked what was the best qualification any workman could have I would, without hesitation, say that good, practical, common sense, in connection with his knowledge of the use of tools, would accomplish wonders. Possibly in the near future I may give a more detailed delineation of this subject: The many little things you can do, so that creditable work can be turned out with satisfaction to your employer and yourself.

Some Stock Mill Work

(By John Upton.)

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Oh Horatius, than are dreamed of in thy philosophy."

The young man who starts out to learn all about the building trade is likely to soon realize the truth of the above.

The time was, when if any special size or shape of wood or lumber was needed it was necessary to make it by hand, but now the up-to-date carpenter will get most of the special shapes ready made.

Let us see what some of these special goods are and where they may be used.

First. In the frame it is well to use the modern metal joist hangers so as to save cutting the joists and the girders.

Frames for doors and windows can be purchased for stone, brick, or concrete buildings as well as for frame buildings. They are to be set back part way into the wall. The window frames have a box for the weights to run in which goes back into the wall and must have the stone or concrete blocks cut made to fit against it.

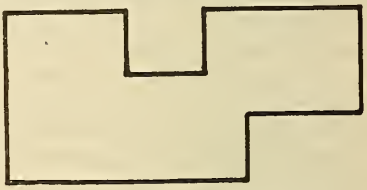
Instead of the outside casing these frames have a beaded banding stile. This measures one and three-eighths by one and three-fourths inches and can be used on frame buildings if desired.

For frame buildings there may be sill and sub-sill to the window frames, but for brick or stone only the sub-sill is used being made of concrete or stone.

Inside door frames can be had with jambs three and five-eighths inches for partitions made with lath and plaster on, two by four set flatwise, or with jambs five and five-eighths inches to be used when studs are placed edgewise.

They can be had with a rabbet cut in the jamb or a rabbet strip may be nailed on.

If you wish to make partitions of seven-eighths-inch matched stuff you can



PARTITION DOOR JAMB.

get door jambs made for this. They are plowed to take seven-eighths-inch partitions and have a rabbet to receive the door.

For this kind of partition you will need some partition shoe which is similar to a half-round only flatter and plowed for

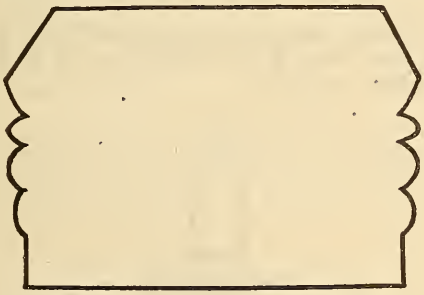
PARTITION SHOE.

the partition. The same can be used at the top or if the partition is low a partition cap will be the proper thing to use.

In building porches it is well to use iron column bases. These prevent the

TOP PORCH RAIL.
$2\frac{3}{4}$x$1\frac{3}{4}$.

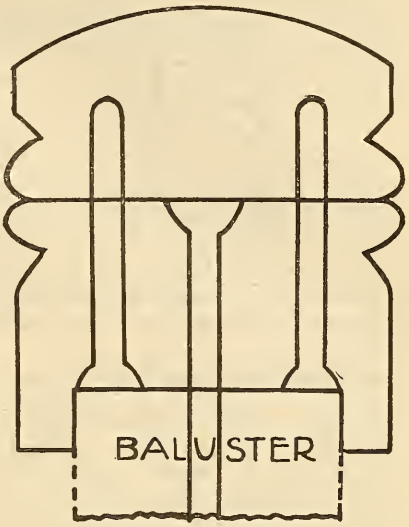
rotting of both column and floor. They can be had from ten up to sixteen inches square.



BOTTOM PORCH RAIL.
$2\frac{3}{4}$x$1\frac{3}{4}$

Porch rail comes with the top rail plowed to receive the baluster. A better style is made in two pieces so that nails may be driven through the bottom piece of the top rail and the top piece of the bottom rail into the ends of the baluster, then the other parts can be nailed on from below and there will be no nails exposed.

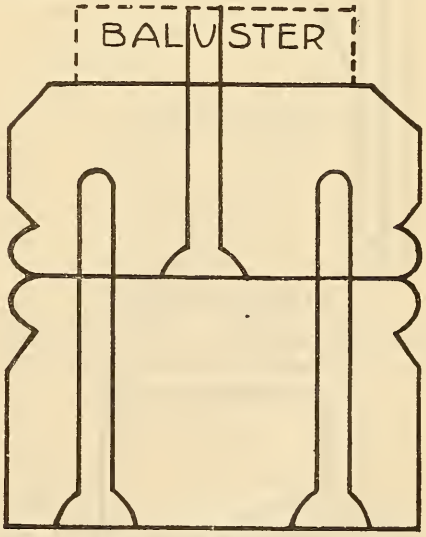
For the top of the porch one can get



TOP PORCH RAIL.
$2\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{3}{4}$.

beaded spindle rail, spindles with round or square ends and scalloped drapery.

Porch brackets can be had in various styles.



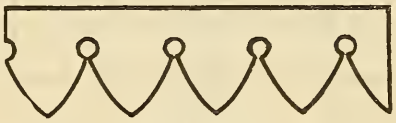
BOTTOM PORCH RAIL.

Ornaments for the gables can be purchased which are adjustable to any pitch of roof and which run from four to six feet down the rafters.

Whatever style of porch column is used you can get newels to match them and

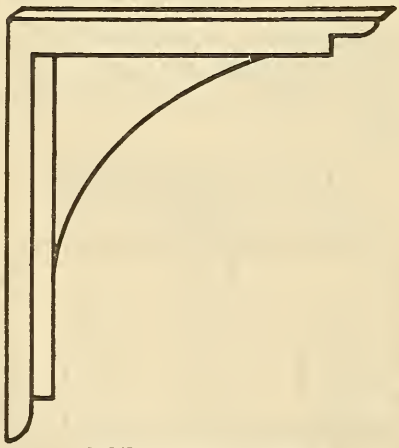
SPINDLE RAIL.
$1\frac{3}{4}$x$1\frac{3}{4}$.

can also get half columns to use next to the house although these are often omitted.



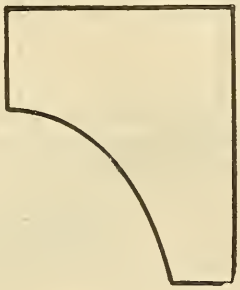
DRAPERY.

Quite an important part of the house is the outside base. For this you can



PORCH BRACKET.

get a cap rabbetted on the bottom and top and beveled on the top so that it fits



COVE MOLDING.

down over the base and the siding fits over the shoulder on the top thus making a tight joint.

OUTSIDE HANGING STYLE.

Wainscoting cap fits down over the boards used for wainscoting and against the wall, making a neat finish.

WAINSCOTING CAP.

Inside base can have a base shoe or carpet strip at the bottom; also a base mold at the top.

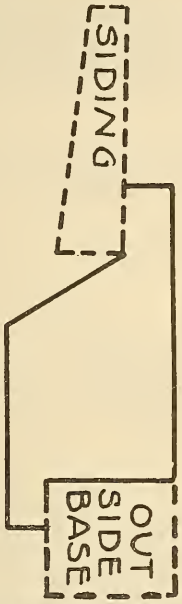
BASE SHOE.

Shingles may be had of any desired width and with the butts cut to special shapes.

Ceiling comes beaded on one side.

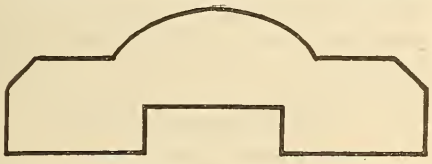
SHINGLES.

Partition lumber comes beaded on both sides.



The symbols—S 1 S S 2 S, S 4 S and D 4 S—mean dressed one, two or four sides.

Lumber is graded as clear and select



PARTITION CAP.

or as No. 1, 2, 3 according to its defects.

Stuff wider than four inches may have

BASE MOLD.

more defects as it is difficult to get stock which is free from defects.

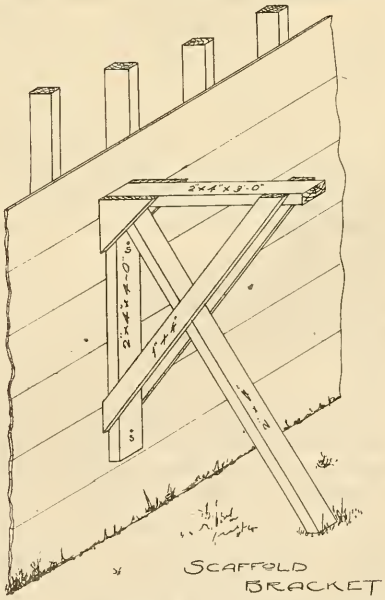
Clear means no defects made by machinery, no knots or sap stains. Select means a few defects which can be cut out without any great waste.

No. 1 will contain a few knots and possibly some sap stain. No. 2 will have sap stain, small, round knots or machine defects. No. 3 will contain knots, stains and small defects and will waste over 10 per cent. in any piece.

Handy Scaffold Bracket

(By A. Edward Rhodes, Architect.)

The scaffold bracket illustrated herewith is one of the handiest accessories a contractor or jobbing carpenter can have, yet I find that a very large majority of mechanics do not use it at all. The arms are made of 2 by 4-inch dressed white pine, and the braces of 1 by 4-inch as shown in the illustration. In many cases I have known the bracket to be



made on the job of the rough studding used in the building. But it is cheaper and better to make good brackets and carry them from job to job. If it is preferred, the arms may be made of 2 by 6-inch and the braces let in, to give ad-

ditional strength, care being taken to keep the space between the braces wide enough to let the supporting scantling slip in freely.

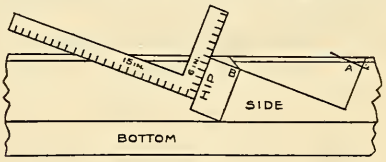
Two spikes or nails in the long arm at S will prevent any tendency to twist, and the supporting scantling A carries the weight, and of course may be of any length to suit the desired height from the ground. If I were a contracting carpenter this is one of the first pieces of permanent equipment I would provide, and it would be well made and painted.

Correct Method of Laying Out Hip Rafters

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Take half thickness of hip rafter and set off from top corner at right angles, as shown in sketch at A.

Gauge through points on both sides of hip and bevel to center on back at B.



When necessary bevel should be laid out and gauged on side of stick before seat of hip is laid out, because height of hip above plate is to be set off from the original gauge line instead of from corner of stick.

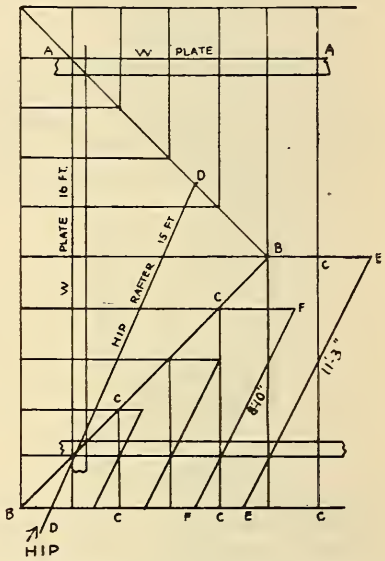
Valley rafter will also set that much higher on plate, and jacks will be set even with top of valley when back-bevelled.

When valley rafter is not back-beveled the top of jack must be set that much above corners of valley rafter so that the top of common rafter will be in line with center and top of valley rafter.

How to Obtain Length of Timber in Hip Roof

(By J. Barry, L. U. 509.)

A A represent outer face of wall plate. B B represent the run of hip rafters. C C represent run of both common and jack rafter. D D represent pitch and length of hip rafters. E E is the pitch and length of common rafter. F F is the pitch and length of jack rafters. B E is ridge pole. B D is rise of hip rafters and B E is also rise of common rafter. In this sketch can be measured four feet to one inch near enough for ordering stuff.



D D is hip rafter about fifteen feet. E E cone rafter 11-3″. F F first jack 8-10″. Short jacks at corners will be 2.4″ long.

News from Cape Breton

(Continued from page 41.)

the future prosperity of the carpenters' organization is assured in Cape Breton and our movement will be, indeed, secure.

Our immediate plans are to build up our District Council in this vicinity. We are expecting Brother J. E. Potts with us again to revive the interest in our general movement for better conditions next spring, and to assist in any way the establishing of other links of communication between Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; St. Johns, Newfoundland; P. E. Island and Sydney, C. B.

I conclude with this remark, that we are doing splendidly in our isolation, and that the work of the U. B. is being zealously prosecuted in this point farthest East. Fraternally yours,

H. GREGORY, B. A., L. U. 1588.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1912, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

31. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder da.

Fortsetzung der Revision.

Der Board bewilligte weitere $110.00 für Streiker des D. C. in Burlington, Iowa.

Clinton, Iowa. Mitteilung der L. U. 788 giebt Auskunft über die Verhältnisse der dortigen Ausschlüsse.

1. August.

Alle anwesend.

Bücher-Revision fortgesetzt.

Der Board benachrichtete den G. T. $25,000.00 von der Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., zu nehmen und an die Traders' National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., zu schicken, welche 4 Prozent Zinsen monatlich bezahlen soll. Die Traders' National Bank soll auch einen Bondstellen welcher dieses Geld sichert.

Denver, Colo. Mitteilung des D. C. bezüglich des Geldes welches der D. C. dem Anwalt in dem Falle Poole vs. James et al. auszahlte. Diese Klage wurde in Verbindung mit der A. S. of C. eingereicht. Die Mitteilung fordert, daß dem D. C. das ausgezahlte Geld zurückerstattet werde. Entscheidung vorenthalten bis auf weitere Auskunft.

Waco, Tex. Appellirung der L. U. 622 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., welche ein Nebengesetz für Unterstützung der Hinterbliebenen eines verstorbenen Mitgliedes nicht befürwortet. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird bestätigt.

Birmingham, Ala. Teilweiser Bericht des D. C. über Ausgaben des vom Board bewilligten Geldes für Stiftungszwecke als Auskunft verlesen. Diesem Bericht war auch eine weitere Forderung beigelegt, welche verabgeschlagt wurde.

Central Mississippi Valley Conferenz Board. Vollständiges Bericht der C. M. V. C. B. über Ausgaben für Stiftungszwecke nach Mitteilung der des Moines Konvention, angenommen.

Vollständige Berichte der L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can., und der L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn. Der Ausgaben des vom Board bewilligten Geldes für Streiker untersucht und angenommen; ebenso Bericht der D. C. Wheeling, W. Va., für Stiftungszwecke.

Folgende vollständige Berichte wegen verausgabten Geldes zür Hilfe in Stiftungszwecken und Streiks, wurden angenommen: L. U. 285 Port Arthur, Ont., Can.; L. U. 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can.; L. U. 132 Washington, D. C. (Streik); Du Page Co., Ill., D. C.; Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.; L. U. 772 Clinton, Iowa; Lang Branch, N. Y.; L. U. 1306 (Streik).

Piqua, O. Teilweiser Bericht der L. U. 1908 wegen Ausgaben des vom Board bewilligten Geldes für Stiftungszwecke. Der G. S. wird L. U. 1908 benachrichten, die ungebrauchten $34.35 zurück zu schicken, da der Bericht nicht zufriedenstellend ist.

2. August.

Folgende Berichte über Ausbezahlungen für Streiker wurden angenommen und den Akten einverleibt:

L. U. 206 New Caste, Pa.; L. U. 450 Ogden, Utah; L. U. 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can.; L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla.; L. U. 622 Waco, Tex.

Teilweiser Rechnungsausweis der L. U. 830 Oil City, Pa., über die Kosten für Stiftungszwecke verlesen. Da derselbe nicht zufriedenstellend ist, wird der G. S. der L. U. 830 benachrichten die übriggebliebenen $29.45 zurückzusenden.

Teilweiser Bericht des Tri-Counties D. C. für Stiftungszwecke. Der G. S. wird den D. C. benachrichten $227.39 zurückzusenden.

Norristown, Pa. Am 14. Juni 1912 benachrichtete der G. S. den Montgomery County D. C. einen Bericht für bewilligte Gelder für Stiftungszwecke einzusenden. Da dieser Bericht noch nicht angelangt ist, wird der G. S. den D. C. auffordern, entweder den Bericht einzusenden oder das Geld zurückzusenden.

Toronto, Can. Teilweiser Rechnungsausweis vom D. C. des bewilligten Geldes eingetroffen. Der G. S. benachrichtete den D. C. am 13. Juni einen Bericht über nichtausgegebenen Geldes zu senden. Da dieser Bericht noch nicht angelangt ist, wird der G. S. den D. C. benachrichten, dieses Geld zurückzuschicken.

The Dalles, Ore. Am 13. Juni benachrichtete der G. S. die L. U. 1617 einen Bericht zu erstatten über bewilligten Geldes für Stiftungszwecke. Da diesem Verlangen noch nicht nachgekommen wurde, wird der G. S. dieses Geld zurückerhalten.

Teilweiser Bericht der Bay County D. C. San Francisco, Cal., des vom Board bewilligten Gelder für Sreiker war vor dem

Board. Dieser Bericht war schon am 15. April vor dem Board, und der G. S. wurde damals beauftragt das übergebliebene Geld zu erlangen. Diese Bitte wurde erneuert.

Der G. E. B. vertagte sich dann, um sich mit dem G. S. und G. T. als Board of Trustees zu versammeln.

Da die Geschäfte des Board of Trustees erledigt waren, nahm der G. E. B. seine Sitzung wieder auf.

Yauco, Porto Rico. Teilweiser Bericht der L. U. 1474 wegen Stiftungsgelder. Die L. U. 1474 wird benachrichtet, die übergebliebenen $16.25 zurückzuerstatten.

3. August.

Troy, N. Y. Von der L. U. 636 wurde ein teilweiser Rechnungsausweis von der Januar-Sitzung vorgelesen. Der G. S. forderte die L. U. zwei verschiedene male auf einem weiteren Bericht zu erstatten. Da die L. U. diesem Verlangen nicht nachgekommen ist, wird der G. S. die übergebliebenen $41.50 zurück verlangen.

Toronto, Can. Forderung des D. C. für Stiftungsgelder wurde abgewiesen.

Lawell, Mass. Mitteilung des D. C. bezüglich der Ausschließung der L. U. 1468 von ihren Arbeitgebern fordert finanzielle Unterstützung. Mitteilung wurde den Akten einverleibt, Forderung aber abgelehnt, da die L. U. noch nicht seit einem Jahr besteht und somit nicht dazu berechtigt ist.

Clinton, Iowa. Mitteilung der L. U. 788 bezüglich der Ausschließung der Mühlenarbeiter wurde als Auskunft verlesen, ebenso Mitteilung der L. U. aus Quebec, Que., Can., in Bezug auf den Fortschritt der Gewerksforderung.

Deferiet, N. Y. Mitteilung der L. U. 1219 bezüglich ihrer Ausschließung, mit der Forderung um finanzielle Unterstützung. Forderung verweigert, da L. U. 1219 noch nicht seit einem Jahr besteht, wie in Sektion 150 der G. C. vorgeschrieben ist. Der G. P. wurde ersucht, einen Abgeordneten dahin zur Aushilfe zu senden.

5. August.

Die folgenden Angebote für Drucksachen wurden vom G. S. der Board vorgelegt:

The Bramwood Preß, Jidnanapolis, 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $7,750.00; 3,000 G. S. Konventionshefte, $2.54 pro Seite; 3,000 G. E. B. Konventionshefte, $2.18 pro Seite; 3,000 G. T. Konventionshefte zu $2.30 per Seite; 7,000 G. S. monatliche finanzielle Berichte auf Unionstock gedruckt, $62.25 per Monat; 4,800 Listen, F. G. und R. S., 88 Seiten und Umschlag auf Unionstock, $191.00 per Ausgabe; 25,000 englische Konstitutionen, $300.00.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Preß, Indianapolis: 3,000 G. S. Konventionshefte, $2.30 per Seite; 3,000 G. T. Konventionshefte, $1.86 per Seite; 3,000 G. P. Konventionshefte, $1.87 per Seite; 3,000 G. E. B. Konventionshefte, $1.85 per Seite; 4,800 R. S. und F. S. Listen, 88 Seiten und Umschlag, $191.75 per Ausgabe; 7,000 G. S. monatliche finanzielle Berichte, $59.25 per Monat; 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $7,490.00; 25,000 englische Konstitutionen, $310.00.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis: 7,000 G. S. monatliche finanzielle Berichte, $56.50 per Ausgabe; 4,800 R. S. und F. S. Listen, $181.50 per Ausgabe; 3,000 G. S. Konventionshefte, $2.39 per Seite; 3,000 G. T. Konventionshefte, $1.98 per Seite; 3,000 G. P. Konventionshefte, $1.95 per Seite; 3,000 G. E. B. Konventionshefte, $1.97 per Seite; 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $7,750.00; 25,000 englische Konstitutionen, $318.75.

Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, N. J.: 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $7,800.00.

Rosenthal & Co., Cincinnati, O.: 25,000 englische Konstitutionen, $296.50; 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $8,900.00.

The Williams Printing Co., Nasshville, Tenn., benachrichtete dem Board, daß sie die Tagesbücher von 100 und 200 Seiten für denselben Preis wie in 1909 liefern könne, ebenso Finanzsekretärs Blankette. The 50,000 Schatzmeisters monatliche Blankette werden für $52.00 geliefert.

Folgende Kontrakte wurden ausgestellt: The Cheltenham-Aetna Preß: 100,000 Vereinsgeldbücher, $7,490.00; 3,000 G. S. Konventionshefte, $2.30 per Seite; 3,000 G. E. B. Konventionshefte, $1.85 per Seite; 3,000 G. P. Konventionshefte, $1.87 per Seite; 3,000 G. T. Konventionshefte, $1.86 per Seite.

Harrington & Folger: 7,000 G. S. monatliche Berichte, $56.50 per Monat; 4,800 vierteljährige Listen der R. S. und F. S., $181.50 per Ausgabe.

Rosenthal & Co., Cincinnati, O.: 25,000 englische Konstitutionen für $296.50.

Der G. S. wurde aufgefordert, die Beziehung der Drucksachen von der Williams Printing Co., Nashville, zu ihren früheren Preise fortzusetzen, und die 50,000 Schatzmeister monatliche Blanketten zu $52.00 zu erhalten.

Atlanta, Ga. Forderung der L. U. 253 für Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung zur Erhöhung der Löhne wurde nicht gewährt, da L. U. 253 nicht genügend organisirt ist.

Nachricht des D. C. Winnipeg, Man., Can., bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung, wurde verlesen.

Mitteilung der L. U. L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta., Can., bezüglich der Gewerksforderung mit der Forderung um weitere Unterstützung. Der Board bewilligte weitere $250.00.

Der Board bewilligte weitere $110.00 zur Unterstützung der Streiker des D. C. Burlington, Vt., und weitere $176.00 für Streiker des D. C. in Cincinnati, O.

Washington, D. C. Mitteilung der A. F. of L. besagt, daß am 2. August 1912 der Charter des Amalgamated Society of Carpenters wiederrufen und den Akten einverleibt wurde, und der G. S. wird aufgefordert, alle L. U.'en und D. C.'en zu benachrichtigen.

Der Bericht der Resolutionen 1, 2 und 52 von der des Moines Konvention an die Generalbeamten, wurden vom G. E. B., G. S. und G. T. aufgenommen. Der Bericht wurde angenommen.

6. August.

Die Anfrage des G. E. B. die Konvention in Washington, D. C., abzuhalten, wurde angenommen.

Hillsboro, Tex. Forderung für Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion genehmigt. Finanzielle Unterstützung bis auf später verschoben.

Die Prüfung der Bücher vollendet, wurde der Bericht der Experten mit den Büchern des G. O. verglichen und als richtig befunden.

Da keine weitere Geschäfte zur Hand waren, wurde der Bericht verlesen und angenommen.

Der Board vertagte sich dann um am 16. September 1912 in Washington, D. C. zusammen zu treten.

C. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, G. S.

Organisation ihr Zweck.

(Eingesandt.)

Arbeiterorganisationen irgendwelcher Art entstehen in einem Lande, wo die Arbeiter durch ihre Notlage gezwungen sind sich zu vereinigen. Der Zweck dieser Vereinigung ist die Verbesserung ihre Lage; diesen Zweck aber zu erfüllen, verwickelt sie in einen Kampf. Da alle modernen Arbeiterorganisationen ein kapitalistisches Wirtschaftssystem zur Voraussetzung haben, in welchem die Kapitalisten die Leiter der Produktion, oder wenn nicht, so doch die Besitzer der Produktionsmittel sind, so muß dieser Kampf notwendigerweise den Kapitalisten gelten.

Der Kampf besteht in allen Zweigen der modernen Wirtschaft. Er stellt somit alle Arbeiter auf eine gleiche Basis und dient zu der Erkenntnis, daß sie alle zusammen gehören und eine Klasse für sich bilden, eine Klasse mit einheitlichen Interessen. Man nennt diesen Kampf deshalb den Klassenkampf. Jene Interessen der Arbeiterklasse unterscheiden sich scharf von den Interessen der Kapitalisten, den Besitzern der Produktionsmittel, daher der Kampf. Arbeiterorganisationen sind somit ein Eingeständnis eines inneren Kampfes in der Gesellschaft zwischen zwei Klassen mit widerstreitenden Interessen. Bewußt oder unbewußt mag dieser Kampf vor sich gehen, aber als kalte Tatsache besteht er und in Streiks, Lockouts und dergl. kommt er zum Ausbruch.

Soll dieser Kampf aber auf immer fortdauern? Sollen die Arbeiter immer um ihr täglich Brot noch kämpfen müssen, nach dem sie zuvor schon sauer genug dafür gearbeitet haben?

Es liegt in der Natur eines Kampfes, daß es ein Ende haben soll, daß die eine Partei unterliegen muß während die andere Sieger bleibt und das Feld behauptet. Wohl jeder Arbeiter wünschen, daß seine Seite, seine Klasse gewinnt, ja es ist sogar seine Pflicht, seine letzte Lebensfaser für diesen Sieg einzusetzen. Wie aber wird der Sieg erreicht?

Ich sagte weiter eben, daß ein Kampf besteht, aber bewußt oder unbewußt geführt wird. Leider gibt es viele Organisationen und Unions, hauptsächlich in diesem Lande, die den Kampf unbewußt führen. Sie wissen nicht, daß nicht nur die Verbesserung ihrer momentanen Notlage der Zweck dieses Kampfes ist, sondern daß er ein weltweites Problem ist, daß er die Arbeiter aller Produktionszweige miteinschließt, daß er schließlich die Arbeiter aller Länder betrifft und nur endigen kann durch den Sieg auf Seiten der Arbeiter, durch Emanzipation der gesannten Arbeiterschaft und somit der ganzen Gesellschaft.

Die erste Organisationsform, die der Klassenkampf verlangt, ist die auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete. Diese Form hat vor allem den Zweck die Lage der Arbeiter zu verbessern, ihre Verhältnisse erträglicher zu gestalten. Sie ist notwendig damit die Arbeiterschaft nicht körperlich versumpft. Gewerkschaften und Unions erfüllen teilweise diesen Zweck.

Da nun aber, wie oben bemerkt, der Klassenkampf in Streiks u. s. w. zum Ausbruch kommt und dabei oft in blutige Fehden ausartet, so ist zu erwarten, daß er als Gesetzlosigkeit gebrandmarkt wird. Es fehlt dem Kampf nämlich legale und gesetzmäßige Beglaubigung. Darum ist es ein Erfordernis, daß sich die Arbeiterklasse auf politischem Gebiete organisire, als Partei, völlig unabhängig von allen andern Parteien. „Der Kampf muß notwendig ein politischer sein," heißt es bei Engels und Marx. Er beginnt auf ökonomischem Gebiet, pur und himpel, aber auf politischem Gebiet wieder ausgefochten. Der Staat wird mit der Zeit gezwungen sein, ganze Industriezweige nacheinander zu übernehmen; dies aber ist von keinem weiteren Nutzen für die Arbeiterklasse, wenn sie nicht im Besitze der Staatsgewalt ist. Die Arbeiterklasse muß eine Organisation haben, deren Zweck es ist, sie allein beim Staat zu vertreten, die auch zugleich Bildung unter die Massen bringt und dann, Dank der natürlichen Majorität der Arbeiter im Stande ist die Staatsgewalt einzig und allein im Interesse der Arbeiterschaft anzuwenden.

Wenn es Pflicht eines jeden Arbeiters ist, sich von Kampf zu beteiligen, so ist es auch Pflicht sich politisch zu organisiren, was doch der Klassenkampf als innere Notwendigkeit zu seiner Beendigung gebietet.

Otto Widmayer,
Denver, Colo.

Die Arbeiterwohnungsfrage.

von J. O.

Hier ist die Rede nur von der Arbeiterwohnungsfrage im Gegensatz zur allgemeinen Wohnungsfrage. Letztere besteht darin, daß unter dem Einfluß des schnellen Wachstums her heutigen Städte die Wohnungs- und Mietspreise in der Regel schneller steigen, als das Einkommen der meisten Klassen, und daß die Ausgaben für die Wohnung eine stetig steigende Tendenz haben. Von dieser allgemeinen Wohnungsfrage will ich jedoch nicht sprechen. Vielmehr von der Wohnungsfrage der arbeitenden Klassen, welche die Folgen der Steigerung der städtischen Bodenpreise, durch welche ja die Miets- und Wohnungsverhältnisse so enorm im Preise gestiegen sind, empfindlicher treffen, als irgend eine andere Klasse der heutigen Gesellschaft. Gerade für die Arbeiterklasse, welche regelmäßig und durchschnittlich ein geringeres Einkommen hat, als die anderen Klassen, werden die Lohnaufbesserungen nur zu oft illusorisch durch die steigenden Mietspreise. Es ist ja eine für die Freunde der sozialen Reform nicht weniger als für die Arbeiter selbst höchst betrübende Erscheinung, daß zum Beispiel fast jede Steigerung der Bodenpreise, der Baukosten, der Grundsteuer, der Lebensmittelpreise u. s. w. auf die Mietsleute abgewälzt wird; ja, daß sogar nicht selten bei einer Lohnerhöhung und bei steigender Konjunktur in der Industrie oder in einer Anzahl von Gewerben sofort dem Arbeiter der Mietspreis erhöht wird, mit der Begründung: „er bekommt ja jetzt auch besseren Lohn." Jedenfalls ist in ungezählten Fällen die Lohnsteigerung nicht dem Arbeiter, sondern dem Boden- und Hausbesitzer zugute gekommen. Doch mit der Steigerung der Mietspreise ist das Wohnungselend der Arbeiter nicht erschöpft; es kommen hinzu die schlechten, sowohl für Gesundheit wie für die Sitten schädlichen Zustände von Zehntausenden von Arbeiterwohnungen, sowohl in den best geordneten europäischen Staaten, wie in Amerika.

Die Wohnungsfrage der Arbeiter (die kleinen Handwerker, kleinen Kaufleute und geringeren Beamten in Europa, auch zum Teil in Amerika, haben auch ihre Wohnungsfrage) ist von so allgemeiner internationaler Natur, daß sie fast in allen Ländern als wahrer volkswirtschaftlicher und gesellschaftlicher Notstand empfunden und gewürdigt wird. Vernehmen wir über die Wohnungsverhältnisse der Arbeiter in der Gegenwart und jüngsten Vergangenheit nur einige Angaben aus dem reichen darüber zur Verfügung stehenden Material.

Die rapide industrielle Entwicklung in einigen der modernen Staaten (besonders Deutschland, England und die Vereinigten Staaten) hat besonders die Arbeiterklasse in Zentran zu sammeln zur Folge gehabt und hat zu fast monströsen Städtgebilden in der Gegenwart geführt. Eine der ersten und schlimmsten Folgen dieser Anhäufung von Arbeitermassen auf beschränktem Gebiete war der infolge von außerordentlich großer Nachfrage entstandene Höhepreis der Bauplätze und daher der Mietspreise. Die Arbeiterklasse hat infolge der enorm gestiegenen Wohnungspreise heute oft bis zu einem Drittel ihres Jahreseinkommens für Wohnung auszugeben, während die anderen Klassen dafür 7½ und sogar öfters 7 1f10 ihres Jahreseinkommens zu verausgaben haben. So betrug z. B. laut Ermittelungen in Hamburg die Miete bei den Arbeitern mit einem Einkommen von 600—1200 Mark im Jahre 1868: 18.77 Prozent, 1874: 20,90 Prozent, 1882: 23,51 Prozent und 1892: 24,71 Prozent. In Breslau und Dresden waren die Auslagen für Miete für Empfänger eines Einkommens bis nur 600 Mark im Jahre 1880 sogar 28,7 Prozent, bezw. 26,8 Prozent. Und was für Wohnungen waren es oft, die mit unerhört hohen Preisen vom Arbeiter erkauft werden mußten! Im Jahre 1895 wurden in Berlin z. B. noch 27,471 Wohnungen mit nur einem Zimmer von sechs und mehr Bewohnern gezählt, 471 Wohnungen mit zwei Zimmern und elf und mehr Bewohnern! Breslau hatte überfüllte Wohnungen dieser Art 7279, Dresden 6708, Hamburg 5843, Leipzig 5725, Königsberg 5424. Es gab übrigens noch eine außerordentlich hohe Zahl von Schlafstellen, so daß noch im Jahre 1895 in Berlin 79,435 sogenannte Schlafleute gezählt wurden, oder Leute, die nur über eine Schlafstelle in einem fremden Haushalte verfügten; in Dresden gab es dieser Schlafstellen im selben Jahre 19,836, in Leipzig 19,101. In Mühlhausen im Elsaß wurde sogar die Hälfte eines Bettes, „eine Stelle in einem Bette" in öffentlichen Zeitungsannoncen zum Vermieten ausgeboten. Eine in Preußen im Jahre 1900 aufgenommene Erhebung lieferte das Resultat, daß von den kleinen Wohnungen mit nur eine m Zimmer nicht weniger als 10 Prozent, in einigen Städten sogar 24 Prozent mit 6 und mehr Personen besetzt waren. In Berlin bestanden im Jahre 1900 4048 Wohnungen nur aus einer Küche; 2419 Wohnungen mit 7512 Bewohnern hatten keinen heizbaren Raum; es gab 194,394 Wohnungen, die nur

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Departement Francais

Grande Bretagne

A présent nous passons en Angleterre par des temps assez agités; il y a ici ce qu'on appelle le grande "trouble ouvrier," ce que, en d'autres mots, veut dire tout simplement que les ouvriers sont las de se contenter des mauvaises conditions, sous lesquelles ils ont été forcés de travailler jusqu'à présent, et qu'ils tâchent maintenant de les améliorer.

Les prix pour les vivres ont énormément augmentés pendant ces dernières dix années, tandis que les salaires sont restés les mêmes. Ca veut dire naturellement que l'on ne peut plus acheter assez de ce qui est nécessaire pour la vie ou bien qu'il faut se contenter de qualités inférieures. En réalité ce n'est rien qu'une réduction du salaire, puisque la valeur d'achat est réduite. Quelques staticiens et quelques autorités gouvernementales ont évalué la réduction de la valeur d'achat à 3 shillings et 5½ pence par livre sterling, en calculant la livre avec 20 shilllngs. Il est donc bien clair que les ouvriers ont toute raison d'être mécontents et il n'est alors point étonnant qu'ils font de l'agitation pour des salaires élevés.

Au courant de l'année passée le chômage involontaire fut tellement grand, que les syndicats commencèrent à reconnaitre la nécessité absolue de la réduction du temps de travail, puisque sans une réduction considérable ils n'ont aucune chance de conserver leurs positions, sans rien dire d'une amélioration. Tant qu'on laisse les chômeurs involontaires aller d'un atélier à l'autre, ils sont simplement forcés par la famine d'offrir leur travail à un salaire réduit afin d'obtenir un emploi, ainsi gâtant les salaires pour tous les autres.

Comme la plupart des autres métiers les ouvriers du bois n'ont non plus négligé l'agitation et c'est avec le plus grand plaisir que je puis constater que tout un nombre de villes dans les pays appartenant à la Grande-Bretagne ont obtenu des augmentations de salaire de ¼ penny jusqu'à 1 penny et que les réductions du temps de travail obtenues s'élèvent dans certains cas jusqu'à 4 heures. Dans les meilleurs atéliers à Liverpool le temps de travail pour les charpentiers et menuisiers est 46½ heures par semaine et pour les polisseurs il en est de même aussi dans les plus petits atéliers. A Manchester on travaille 48 heures et les scupteurs de Londres ont aussi récemment obtenu le temps de travail de 48 heures par semaine. Le paiement pour les heures supplémentaires a également été augmenté de 25 à 50 pour cent et après un certain nombre d'heures supplémentaires il faut même payer le double salaire. Tout ceci avait pour but d'empêcher les heures supplémentaires et de donner aux chômeurs involontaires de l'occasion de trouver du travail. Dans la plupart des villes écossaises on a limité le nombre des heures supplémentaires admissibles dans une semaine et cela pour toutes les branches de l'ébénisterie. Les sculpteurs à Londres ne veulent plus travailler plus que les 48 heures habituelles, n'importe quelle augmentation leur soit offerte, dès qu'un certain pourcentage de sculpteurs est sans travail. Alors un patron sculpteur, qui demande des heures supplémentaires, doit d'abord employer tous les hommes disponibles avant qu'il soit permis à son atélier de travailler au-delà du temps de travail reconnu.

Pour la cause du progrès il est bien à regretter que quelques patrons se sont réunis dans quelques endroits pour le but unique de détruire le Syndicat, c'est pourquoi nous sommes à présent engagés dans une des luttes les plus dûres que nous ayons jamais eues.

Au mois d'avril dernier toutes les branches de l'ébenisterie à Nottingham établissèrent la demande d'une augmentation de salaire de 1 penny par heure et d'une réduction du temps de travail de quatres heures par semaine. Après avoir négocié avec les patrons et après avoir essayé tous les movens possible pour obtenir un arrangement à l'amiable, nous étions enfin forcés de déclarer la grève, qui comprend environ 500 personnes. Puis le 1er Mai on déclarait le lockout à Manchester, où environ 1500 ouvriers furent suspendus du travail, y compris les tailleurs à facettes, les étameurs des glaces, etc., qui sont tous membres de la "National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association." Un autre lockout avec plus de 400 personnes suivit bientôt à Liverpool, où les atéliers travaillant pour le grand commerce prirent également part à ce lockout. Ici les patrons sont des juifs et des paiens, qui autrement se plaignent toujours amérement de la forte concurrence dont ils disent qu'elle est frivole et mauvaise, et qui s'accusent toujours mutuellement et insidieusement; ces patrons se sont réunis maintenant pour détruire le syndicat de leurs ouvriers. Ceux des patrons, cependant, qui ont refusé de prendre part au lockout et qui ont amélioré les conditions de travail, sont maintenant exposés à toute sorte de tyrannie et tous les efforts possible sont faits pour les forcer de renvoyer leurs ouvriers. Là où la simple persuasion reste sans résultat, le capitaliste organisé va chez le négociant de bois, chez le fournisseur des vitres et chez le marchant de fer, menaçant de ne plus acheter chez eux et de faire ses achats ailleurs s'ils vendent des marchandises aux patrons, qui se sont mis d'accord avec l'organisation des ouvriers.

Les menuisiers et les ébénistes, les auvriers de chaises et les ouvriers de machines à Londres ont plaidé des mois entiers pour une réduction du temps de travail et pour une augmentation du salaire à un shilling l'heure. Une augmentation de salaire d'un demi penny au mois de Septembre et une autre augmentation d'un demi penny au mois de Mars l'année prochaine, voilà ce qui est offert aux menuisiers et qui a été accepté par eux. Le temps de travail a été réduit un peu en hiver, de sorte que le moyen de toute l'année est maintenant 48 heures par semaine. Au moment où nous écrivons ces lignes les autres branches n'ont pas encore reussi à obtenir une réglementation, bien que les négociations avec les patrons soient continuées; négociations, qui sont sans doute influencées par la grève dans les villes du nord.

Les polisseurs de Londres ont malheureusement décidé d'entreprendre un mouvement de salaire à eux. Ils demandent maintenant une augmentation d'un demi penny l'heure et un temps de travail de 50 heures par semaine. Bien que nous leur souhaitions tout succès, il est bien à regretter que nous n'avons pas pu marcher tous ensemble. Les polisseurs de Londres ne font malheureusement pas partie de la "National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association," plus d'un millier sont membres d'une organisation locale. Ce fait ne fait guère avancer une action commune. Dans les villes de province, où notre organisation est la seule, nous n'avons point de soucis, point de disputes de juridiction, point de troupes séparées et par conséquent nous pouvons exercer aux patrons une plus grande pression que nous ne pourrions autrement.

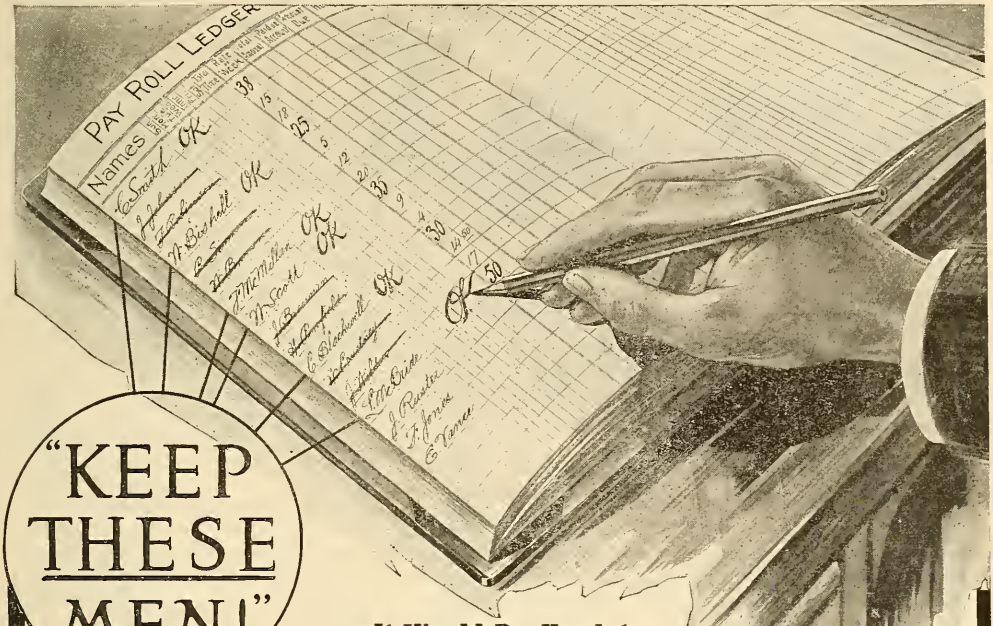
Espérons-nous que tous les ouvriers de l'industrie de meubles seront bientôt réunis dans un seul syndicat. L'Allemagne est allée la première dans ce sens et nous a donné un bon exemple.—Bulletin de l'Union Internationale des Ouvriers du Bois.

A Toast

Here's to the man whose hand
Is firm as it clasps your own
    Like a grip of steel,
    That makes you feel
You are not in the world alone.

Here's to the man whose laugh
Puts the somber clouds to rout—
    The man who is fair
    And kind and square—
To the fellow who's down and out.

—Baltimore Labor Leader.



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*Present Occupation*_____

Death Roll

HILL, MRS. ANN, wife of Brother Wm. Hill of L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDMAN, FRANCIS C., of L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.

Claims Paid During Sept., 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17818	Mrs. Emma Eberhardt	8	$ 50.00
17819	Robert P. Peterson	58	200.00
17820	Arthur Drumm	61	200.00
17821	C. C. Hodges	103	200.00
17822	Albert E. Hessinger	200	200.00
17823	C. W. Hill	356	50.00
17824	Lars Halstensen	429	100.00
17825	Anton C. Beyer	522	200.00
17826	Percival W. Smith	715	200.00
17827	Mrs. Wilhelmina Brault	952	50.00
17828	John C. Smith	1350	50.00
17829	A. F. Koehn	63	200.00
17830	Thomas Burns	79	200.00
17831	Hiram Hagaman (dis.)	302	400.00
17832	Mrs. Catherine M. Kugler	455	50.00
17833	Mrs. Josie Gamble	690	50.00
17834	W. D. Newman	367	50.00
17835	Peter Smith	1621	100.00
17836	Peter Fromherz	76	200.00
17837	R. H. Davis	483	200.00
17838	Samuel Ziskind	504	200.00
17839	Mrs. Auxilia G. Pauliot	730	50.00
17840	John Schiessl (dis.)	946	100.00
17841	Stephen Schaffer	1367	200.00
17842	John Wellenkoter	1367	200.00
17843	Frederick Bareis	32	50.00
17844	Henry Tesar	54	200.00
17845	O. L. Webster	331	200.00
17846	Joseph Mathieu	408	50.00
17847	Mrs. Ann E. King	8	50.00
17848	Alfred R. Rossiter	9	200.00
17849	Chas. E. Collins	104	200.00
17850	Louis G. Coester	359	200.00
17851	Peter Lukhauh	369	200.00
17852	Wm. Faas	490	200.00
17853	Mrs. Lottie Duncan	669	50.00
17854	Mrs. Harriet H. Davis	125	50.00
17855	Herbert A. Slayton	679	200.00
17856	Mrs. Jane K. B. Miller	1244	50.00
17857	Mrs. Josephine Shaner	1784	50.00
17858	Wm. Moorman	2	200.00
17859	Thomas Price	13	200.00
17860	Lewis Thomas	75	50.00
17861	J. D. White	75	50.00
17862	Geo. E. Reynolds	213	200.00
17863	John E. Jones	218	200.00
17864	Thomas Powell	325	200.00
17865	Wm. Appel	359	200.00
17866	Mrs. Lizzie L. Mattox	627	25.00
17867	Wm. J. Sim	901	200.00
17868	Mrs. Ethel L. Wright	1011	50.00
17869	Sidney H. Fairlamb	1526	200.00
17870	Mrs. Ida McClintock	1762	50.00
17871	Andrew Harrison	1779	177.15
17872	Louis H. Fox	1922	200.00
17873	Herbert S. Dunning	24	200.00
17874	Peter Hoffman	8	200.00
17875	Fred E. Neimitz	80	200.00
17876	Wm. E. Dugan	117	200.00
17877	John Johnson	181	50.00
17878	Jacob Lerch	239	200.00
17879	Rudolph Schaefer	423	200.00
17880	Mrs. Mary J. Howard	501	50.00
17881	Lewis Coker	993	200.00
17882	Mrs. Dolores R. Gomez	1696	25.00
	Total		$9,377.15

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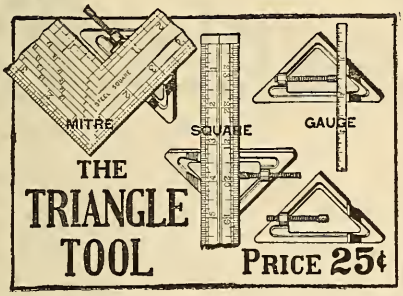

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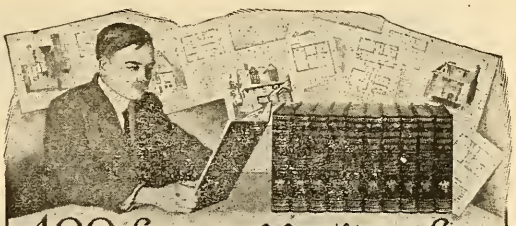

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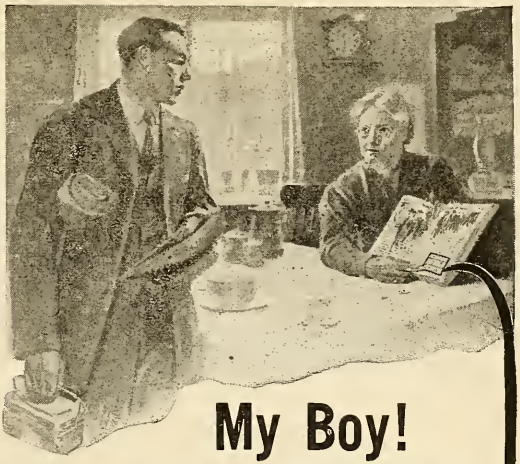

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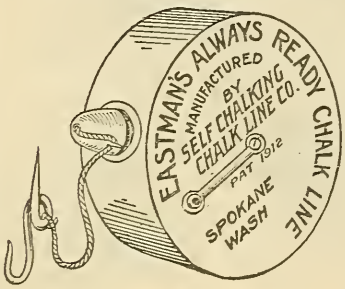

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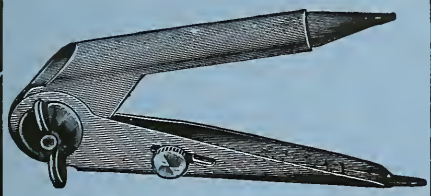

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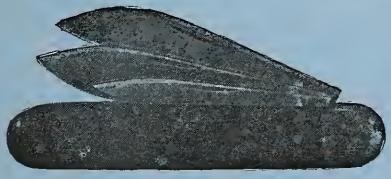

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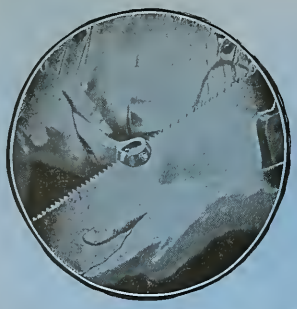

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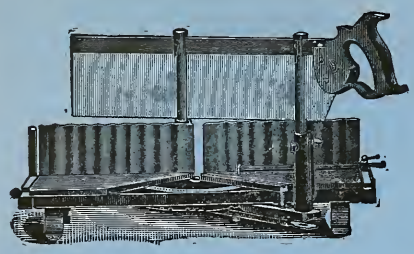

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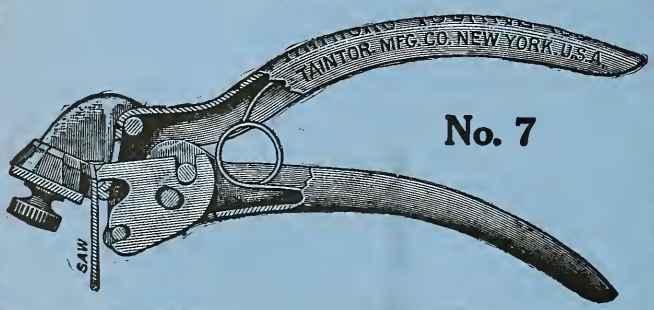

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Show Day

By Margaret Scott Hall

As the great parade went marching by
The showman sat on his chariot high,
He held the reigns with a skilful grace
And his raiment shone with gold and lace;
But his head was bent, his lips closed tight—
His eye was heavy—his cheek was white,
And not a soul in the throng below—
No one in the careless crowd could know
The woe concealed in the showman's breast—
A broken heart 'neath a scarlet vest!

The horses pranced and the bands all played
And ladies rode in the grand parade.
The painted clown with his grinning mask
Was as good as any crowd could ask,
But under the surface, hid from sight
True to life in its shadows and light,
Mimicry ceases. Each role must be played,
Burlesque or tragedy, light or shade.
So the armor gleamed, the chariots shone
And the great parade went marching on.

In life's grand show days like clowns we ride
The shams shine forth and the real things hide,
For what we want the world to know
Is on the surface and in the show,
And none can see through the crust of pride
The heart-aches carried shut up inside.
And the game of grind—for such is life—
Is a game of chance with joy or strife,
So, with hearts en masque and heads held high,
In life's grand parade we go marching by.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C. CONVENTION AND DISCUSSION THEREON

We, your committee on report of the General Executive Board, beg leave to say that we have carefully scrutinized the said report, and we note with much interest that the greater number of items appearing therein, is simply a resume of the work accomplished by the G. E. B. during the last two years, and has been published from time to time in The Carpenter.

1. In regard to the report of the G. E. B. on conflicting sections in the constitution, we agree, and we recommend that the committee who will compile the amendments to the constitution, that are referred to the referendum vote be given full power and authority to eliminate all sections and parts of sections in conflict therewith.

2. In regard to assessments, finances, dues paid by Local Unions, and suspension of Local Unions, we have listened with much interest to the reports of the balance of the general officers, and inasmuch as this be so, we deem it unnecessary to go into detail concerning these items.

3. We note the item of your G. E. B. in regards to stock supplies, and inasmuch as your General Secretary deals in detail with these matters we simply pass it.

4. We also note the item of expert accountants for the two years as reported by the Board and we are in doubt as to the meaning wherein the Board says there were errors and carelessness at the general office, and that the G. E. B. was compelled to call in the expert accountants for the two years previous to go over the records again. Your committee on the report of the G. E. B. was of the opinion that all accounts, books, vouchers, papers, etc., were audited quarterly by the expert accountants and the G. E. B. and report made of same from time to time, and at each convention.

5. We also note the item of injunctions and lawsuits as reported by the G. E. B. and we regret the enormous amount necessary to protect our organization in this respect.

6. We further note the meetings of the G. E. B. and are much concerned in regards to the item under that captain, relative to the A. S. refusing to bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the injunction cases in New York City. We refer this to the convention for any action they desire to take.

In conclusion we, your committee on G. E. B. report, submit this, our report to this convention for consideration and action thereon.

J. T. COSGROVE, Chairman.
ANTON JOHANNSON, Secretary.
W. T. ALLEN.
VINCENT ROTH.
W. E. HEMSELL.

A delegate asked whether or not this report constituted a full and complete investigation of the report of the General Executive Board, and was informed that the committee had only dealt with the report as it was submitted to the convention.

A Delegate—It seems to me that the committee has given a full report insofar as they can do it. The committee asks about this matter of investigation, and why, and what for, etc. At the Des Moines convention the General Executive Board reported to that convention that they had examined all books, papers, etc., and reported them to be correct. Then immediately afterwards, as I understand your report, there is a special expert brought in to examine their accounts, etc. How are we to come to the conclusion that these reports submitted here are correct, and immediately after the convention adjourns, experts are hired to find out whether they are correct or not? Immediately after we adjourn this time we may be hiring some more experts and some more attorneys. When it comes to paying attorneys and experts for something we don't know anything about, then

it is time we should know. It seems that this report has been submitted as the General Executive Board's report to this convention, and the committee is just reporting it as they see it. They can't report whether it is a full report or whether it is not.

A Delegate—I understand after the last convention at Des Moines, after the Executive Board went back to the general office—it came out later in our official journal—that there was a great deficiency in the stock at the headquarters, after making their report at the convention that the books were examined and everything found O. K. I wonder how many men in this convention know that it cost the U. B. six or seven thousand dollars to keep the Executive Board at the headquarters while the investigation was going on. I notice that there was no deficiency. I would like to know what the purpose of it was; there was some, big, grand purpose, and I would like to know why our General Executive Board sent out all over the country the information that our G. S. was handling the stock of the organization in a very slipshod manner. When we got the reports of the expert accountants and the Board, it seemed to be a lot of nice things in print. We don't hear anything of that in the report of the committee. I don't think that's a very fair report to submit to this convention when it cost the organization six or seven thousand dollars to find it out.

A Delegate—The thought brought to this convention by two or three brothers here is a thought that I think we ought not to go over. We ought not further endeavor to sidetrack it. One brother to my left speaks of some thousands of dollars. I am very much concerned, as I know you all are, when I am called upon to deal with a matter that means the expenditure of thousands of dollars unless I understand it as I ought to, to-wit: along business lines. Out in California we were led to believe, and I personally drew it to the attention of the member of the Board from the Sixth District, that there was a grave discrepancy in the General Office. My high regard for the General Secretary did not wane one iota, and when the report came along we were relieved. It was shown, as the brothers from Missouri are generally shown, that there was nothing wrong. He, the representative of the Board from the Sixth District, did not know why this was being held, and I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I am very anxious to know from you, or the G. S., or the Board, why this investigation was made, why this vast sum of money of this Brotherhood was spent to pay expert testimony for something they must know was not necessary. If the G. S. is the proper one to give us the information, or if the Board is the proper one to give us the information, now is the time we should have it. But they will desire to know in the Sixth District, and in every other district, all about this investigation.

I read the report over three different times to see if I could locate something that would give me my bearings with regard to the matter herein referred to.

I find no fault with the committee, because they could not bring in any other report. I believe that the Secretary or the Board and the General Office must know the conditions, and this convention ought to have all the truth.

The General Secretary—Again I am on trial. I was on trial in 1902 in Atlanta and cleared, on trial for about the same thing in 1904 in Milwaukee, about the same proposition you have here. I was again cleared, and now I am on trial again. And I want to tell you I am not afraid to be on trial. You should know the facts, because you are now in family session.

Things are not altogether smooth underneath the surface; we are not working in harmony in this organization. We are split and divided, and it is a mystery to me how it is that we grow and prosper under these conditions. Now you should know all the facts, and you will get them from me if you give me time enough.

At the Des Moines convention the board reported as follows:

"The reports of the expert accountants have been received regularly, and in addition to those reports your Board has each quarter gone carefully over the books, vouchers, bills and accounts of the United Brotherhood, and found them to be correct and to agree with the reports as submitted by the licensed expert accountants."

At the wind-up they said, before they signed it:

"In conclusion, the G. E. B. wishes to express its appreciation of the co-operation and assistance rendered by the other General Officers, the Local Unions, District Councils and members during our term of office, and to extend to all our best wishes for your future success and prosperity."

Besides that, for the first time in the history of the brotherhood, the Board gave a list of stock on hand in the General Office. Here's the report, starting in with application blanks. (G. S. reads list of stock.)

It not only did that, but it gave, too, an inventory of all furnishings and fixtures in the building. All this was referred to the committee on General Executive Board's report, which reported back to the convention that everything was correct, O. K., etc., and that report was adopted by the convention. And that settled it. But in spite of all that we have got this trouble on hand at the present time.

I have here a book that contains the expenses for the two years of 1909 and 1910. Every two years we open a new book of expenses. On August 3, 1910, when the Board was in session for the months of May, June and July, it was on August 3 when they signed up (here's the book signed by them; they can't deny it and they won't deny it:)

"We, the undersigned, have carefully examined all books, vouchers, papers, etc., and hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief the same are correct."

The above is signed by the members of the Board.

Then again, I am under bond with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in the sum of $20,000. Every year that bond is renewed. I will read you a statement from that company dated July 16, 1910:

"To the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company:

"This is to certify that on the 16th day of July, 1910, the books and accounts of Mr. Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, were examined and found correct in every respect, all moneys and property under his control or custody being accounted for, with proper securities and funds on hand to balance his accounts, and he is not now in default. He has performed his duties in an acceptable and satisfactory manner, and we know of no reason why the guarantee bond should not be continued.

"Dated at Indianapolis, Ind., this 21st day of July, 1910.

"Name of Lodge, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

By (Signed) "W. G. SCHARDT,
"Chairman of General Ex. Board.
"Official Capacity."

The above statement is sworn to before a notary public.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board in Des Moines, that board decided to adjourn to meet immediately afterwards in Indianapolis. Here's the extract from the minutes of the G. E. B.:

"September 26, 1910.

"It was decided by the Board that when the convention adjourns the Board will adjourn to meet again immediately afterward at the general office."

When they adjourned they came to the general office. I did not know why they came to the general office, as that was the first time the Board had ever come to the general office after the convention session. I was not long in being acquainted, however, as to why they came. When they came there I was called in one morning with the General President and General Treasurer, and I was asked certain things. I explained. One of the members of the Board, Brother Walquist, I believe, said: "Oh, well, if we take

your explanation everything will be settled."

The fact of the matter is, they wanted to make an investigation, an examination of the accounts and affairs of the U. B. at headquarters. They said there was some stock there entered up in July: "show me the money in the ledger." I commenced to explain this matter to them, stating that if they remembered when we moved from the State Life Building over to our new building, I reported to them that in the moving the stock book was lost, and some of our shipping books. You well know what a job it is to move our general office. The stock book showed the kind of material, when it was shipped, whether by mail or express, etc. When we moved to our new building the stuff was piled up on the floor of the basement more than half way to the ceiling. We had carpenters working there for six or seven weeks building shelves, so that we could get it stored away in proper shape.

The Board asked me at that April meeting for the stock book. We tried to get through the mass of stuff, and I came back and reported to the Board that I could not find the stock book. This was mentioned in their minutes of July 28, 1909:

"The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed, with the exception of the stock book, which is reported by the G. S. as having been misplaced. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the general office and the books and accounts are found to be correct."

That is where I reported to the Board that the stock book was lost and a book of the Adams Express Company. There were several of them that we could not find. I told them by the time they came back I would probably be able to locate same. When we saw that we could not locate the stock book, I said to the Board that the only thing I could do now was to start in with a loose leaf ledger. I told them I did not know where we would start, but that we would do the best we could. We did not buy a book—just put the account in on pages between covers of a book. In this book we kept account of what we shipped to Local Unions, what we shipped to District Councils, etc.

That was in 1909. We had gone on with that for the balance of the year, until about January or February, and at the same time we were keeping track of everything we were shipping out and trying to find out all that we entered in the stock book that was lost. I was called East about April on the injunction cases. When I got back to the General Office one of my clerks said to me: "Mr. Duffy, here is a pile of shipping receipts that were never entered in the stock book. We have entered all in that ledger that we could find. Here's quite a number more shipped out and paid for long ago."

Now the Board comes along and says: "Errors and carelessness on the part of a clerk in the General Office in entering large quantities of supplies in the stock book as having been shipped to Local Unions and District Councils during the month of April, 1910, caused the G. E. B. to call in the accountants who had audited the books of the U. B. for years for the purpose of ascertaining and correcting the errors. The report of the accountant showed that shipments of stock made as far back as April, 1909, had been entered on the stock book as having been shipped out in April, 1910."

I tried to explain. That Board would not listen to me; it had never listened to me. I said: "There is a day of reckoning coming; when our convention is in session those boys will listen to me."

I sent for the experts as soon as I was told. The experts came to the office and they were told what to do. They were to examine not only the finances of the organization, but they must also examine the stock that was on the shelves, and not only the stock, but the membership, and not only the membership, but the issuance of our official journal. I said to the experts: "The membership? Why, what's the matter?"

Then it was stated: "Oh, well, you may have been padding the member-

ship." Is it probable that I would be padding the membership to pay an increased per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department? I said: "Go ahead, the doors are wide open, the books are wide open for any one to examine."

They made their report. I have got their report here. Somebody said six or seven thousand dollars. The finance committee reports four thousand and some odd dollars. I did not ask any questions. I knew all about it.

Again we are told that our former experts cost $140 per quarter. That is $560 per year, or $1,120 for two years, but the finance committee reports here four thousand and some odd dollars. Not a delegate on the floor asked a question.

The expert accountants' bill after the board came direct from Des Moines to Indianapolis—the experts were in the office during the months of October, November and December—their bill for that audit was $3,162. That board ordered me to publish that audit in the journal. Here it is, published in the February, 1911 issue of The Carpenter. That is tabulated matter. Ask any typographical man what that would cost; you will find that tabulated matter is double-priced matter. It is all published; there are two and one-half journals, or, in other words, the journal containing the report of the accountants is two and one-half times the size of an ordinary journal. The February, 1911, journal contains, in addition, the report of the vote on the election of general officers. The sum of $3,152 for the accountants and $2,000 extra for the journal makes $5,162. The board was in session the whole of October. And for what? Examining my books and accounts. They said I ought to be held responsible for the shortage that may exist, but they did not say whether it was a cent or a button. Look at the record: $1,600 for the board and $5,162 makes six thousand seven hundred and some odd dollars. Should you not know? Yes, you should know, and you will know. If the brother had said seven thousand dollars he would be closer to the right mark.

(Here the G. S. exhibited the report of the accountants.)

Say, boys, I worked nights on that; the expert accountants ordered us in there. The chairman of the Board said to the accountant: "You must put on a dozen men if necessary." There were four expert accountants working.

The expert said: "Get out all your books, all your F. S. reports, your treasurer's reports, etc." I said, "All right, Mr. Expert, tell me what you want. All the books here are open."

Telegrams and communications began coming in. Why, I received one from Bill Spencer right here in Washington, saying that it was reported down here that the Board went to Indianapolis to get my scalp. On the floor of the New York State Council Convention, which I attended, Tom Gilmore, a delegate on this floor, asked me what the Board was doing at Indianapolis at the general office. It took the wind out of me; I did not expect to be asked a question of that kind.

I said: "They came back there to examine my accounts, not only my financial affairs, but they came there to go through everything in the general office. Our books are wide open to anybody; they can investigate me to the gates of hell and beyond if they want to." And they found no shortage, not with Frank Duffy. If there was a shortage why did they not go down to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and put in a claim, and let them get after me? There is only one place where I can get away from that company, and that's in a pine box ten feet below the surface of the ground. They did not do this—why? Because there was no explanation to make.

They may find some mistakes or errors. I am only a human being; my clerks are the same. They make mistakes and errors, and when the expert called attention to the errors some members of the Board wanted to know if mistakes and errors did not constitute a shortage. He said: "No. anybody is lia-

ble to make a mistake or error, but it cannot be considered a shortage."

Let me tell you, the expert accountants, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery are the biggest expert accountants in the world. They have offices in London, New York, a home office in Philadelphia, and offices in Pittsburgh, Chicago and San Francisco. They are the best in the country, but when nothing wrong could be found, then it was going around the office: "We'll find something on him; we'll get other accountants."

Why? Because it was politics, and now is the time we want to cut them out and get down to our law. Somebody was running for General President Huber's position. They wanted to whip Huber over Duffy's shoulders. Huber has the entire supervision of the affairs of the organization, and they wanted to find something wrong at the home office, at the seat of the government of this organization. Then the dirty circulars would go the rounds. "He is not qualified to hold the position; Duffy is a thief." That's the kind of stuff that would go out. But they could not honestly say that.

Now, let's get down to proof. Here's the expert accountants' report. They said I had entries in there that I could not show payment for. I knew everything was accounted for with the exception of what? President Huber had charge of organizers and organizing work, and in that capacity he has often sent out due books, constitutions and pads of paper without asking me. That was not necessary. Then the Board wants to hold me responsible for them. It was stuff I could not sell to anybody; it would do no one any good but the U. B. This is what the expert accountants' report says:

"The entries included in the first three classes were all supported by shipping slips showing the date of the order, quantity and kind of articles shipped, and number of the Local Union to which consigned. In every instance the articles were paid for and credit therefor appears on the financial ledgers in the general office."

The report shows that a shortage in some lines existed, we had more stock in another line than we should have. For instance, in the issuing of charters to Local Unions President Huber would come along and say: "I want twenty-five more constitutions, or I want fifty more, or a hundred more to go to such and such a Local Union," and I would say, "All right, tell the shipping clerk." I understood the General President had that right, since he had charge of the organizing work of this organization, and I never questioned that right. Bill has given a statement and he will give it under oath. He has done it ever since he has been General President, until the time the board came down flat-footed and cut him out, the same as they cut us out of the right to donate money for strikes and lockouts in times of need. German constitutions were sent out in this manner, and French constitutions sent out to French organizers on the road. With regard to local union note paper: around the General Office there is a pad or more of it in each department all the time; the stenographic department uses this paper, the editorial department uses it, the income department uses it, the membership department uses it, and I have a pad of it on my desk. When the board comes to the General Office I generally go around and throw a pad and a pencil at each place. When committees come there to count votes we give them four or five, six, eight or ten pads, if necessary. And yet I am held responsible for all these that have been around the office and have been used in the General Office. The Treasurer's receipt books and cash books were used in the same way—around the General Office.

Then, again, often our local unions in different places write in to us that their meeting places have been completely destroyed by fire, or by flood, or by some other means, and their entire outfit has been lost. We have sent out new charters, new outfits, new everything. Did we charge those poor fellows for it when the fires or floods occurred? No, but

yet we are held responsible for all of that.

One-hundred-page day books we had too many.

On 200-page ledgers we were 16 short. How did that occur? You decided to make a change in the form of ledger at the Niagara Falls convention. I had a stock of these ledgers on hand, and we would send them out to the new local unions that were organized in order to get rid of them.

You will find that I had more stock on hand than will balance the shortage claimed.

(Here the G. S. read down the list of supplies, including English rituals, German rituals, French rituals, emblem buttons, etc., showing that there was an excess of stock on hand.)

And yet it took almost $7,000 to find out that I had $125.18 more goods on the shelves than I should have. (Applause.)

The expert accountant shows, in condensing the various receipts from sales of supplies that the receipts were $64,166.08, that the cost of supplies sold was $32,817.93, a gross profit on supplies of $31,348.15; all of this to the General Office added to our general funds. The accountants' report further shows an average profit of 95½ per cent. over the cost of goods. Is that managing affairs right or wrong?

("Right," responded a number of delegates.)

The cost of expressage, freight and cartage and the use of supplies for free distribution among local unions, for General Office uses, etc., amounted to $13,381.14, which, deducted from the gross profit, leaves a net profit for the period covered by the report of $17,967.01. So much for the financial end of it.

Here's the report of the same expert accountants for the three months ending December 31, 1910. They had to audit our financial affairs, as well as our stock, our membership and our official journal, The Carpenter. It reads: "We report that we have audited the fiscal accounts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the three months ended 31st December, 1910, and have found them to be correct."

Here are the reports of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery for the years 1906 to 1910. Every one reads the same as that; anybody who wants them can have them.

Here's the expert accountant's report of Nau, Rusk & Swearingen for 1911 and 1912. Every one of them say they have found everything correct.

Now, what was the trouble? That's the question. If there was anything found wrong on me in that audit, charges were to be preferred against me and I was to be ousted as your General Secretary, because there was a certain gentleman going to be General President instead of Bill Huber, and he did not want me as your General Secretary.

They went through our membership, and here's the membership report. In 1904 the Milwaukee convention ordered me to get up a membership card-filing system. I reported to that convention that it was absolutely necessary, and I got it up. We have got up a card for ourselves in our own way, so as to cover our records nationally and locally.

(The G. S. here explained the workings of the card-filing system.)

The expert accountant said to me that he was ordered to make an audit of the card-filing system and the membership. The man did not know anything about it. He was ordered to audit the membership of the organization, something that he knew nothing at all about. So I had to start in at the beginning and explain it to him. For instance, in the clearance cards—suppose a man is granted a clearance card in January; he has to pay for January and February. If he does not deposit that card he has three months after that. That is, if he died three months after February—March, April and May—if he died before the last day of May we would have to pay out $200. But the expert accountant says "No." I said: "We understand our own law." He said to me: "You can only count on

four months." I said: "I can count on five months."

Here is a statement from the report of the accountants:

Membership, per June, 1910, reported received (page N of our report)	182,956
Membership of local unions from which June, 1910, reports had not been received up to the time the General Secretary's report was prepared (page P)	6,716
Clearance cards granted March-June, 1910 (page P)	8,364
Total	198,036

He went through all the reports and he found two mistakes in them. (G. S. exhibits reports from L. U. 252 of Oshkosh, Wis., and L. U. 4 of Kansas City, Mo.) It requires three clerks to call off our membership each month when the pile of reports begins coming in. One man calls off, another stands at the adding machine, and another clerk enters up the records in the membership book. Now, in the reports which I exhibited the amount of tax from L. U. 252 was $16.25, but through an error on the part of the local secretary these figures were entered in the column showing the total membership, thus showing a membership of 1,625. The same is true of the Kansas City local; the amount of tax was $188.50, but the amount was entered in the membership column as 1,885. I should not be held responsible for mistakes made by some of our local unions. The accountants' report shows a total membership of 198,036. If you take these two mistakes and add them together, it makes a total difference of 2,689, and if you take and add that difference to 198,036 you have 200,725, or it shows 13 more members than reported, 200,712.

Then, the next thing was our official journal, The Carpenter. It has been said I had a contract for printing 60,000 copies, was printing only 40,000 copies, and was dividing the other 20,000 copies between the printer and myself. The expert accountant made an examination. I told him I had at the office quite a number of bundles of journals which had been returned unclaimed for one reason or another. He grabbed at them; he wanted to see them and examine them. (G. S. exhibits 25 or 30 bundles of journals and tells the delegates they may examine them if they so desire.) There is the stuff as it is returned to us. Now, I go over to the postoffice without telling our printer anything about it, and I ask for the superintendent or some one in charge—we usually do business with Mr. Dynes. I generally go over about the 14th to the 16th, as that is when our journals are put in the mails. I say to him: "Now, Mr. Dynes, I want you to hold back for me 20 or 30 packages." I don't pick out the bundles. I ask the postmaster or his assistant to lay them to one side. I take the name of the party and the number of journals in the bundle. Here is a bundle from away up in Glace Bay, Canada. I look at the number on the label, put there in blue pencil at our office, and then compare the number of journals inside. Occasionally, very rarely, I may find one or two off either way.

However that may be, there is a Mailers and Helpers' Union in Indianapolis, and if there was any shortage in the number of our journals they would be the first to make a howl, as it would mean a considerable reduction in their pay.

The expert accountant found nothing wrong. He simply suggested that the journals be shipped up to the General Office in bulk, and we would ship them out under our own supervision. My God, haven't I got enough work without that? That is how the thing has gone on all along.

I believe Cole and Post, and all of them, for that matter, said this only recently: "If we made a mistake, let's be men enough to say that we have blundered."

So, in very nice language they are "hornswaggling" you. They are hiding something. Why don't they come out and say what they have done? If all these discrepancies happened back in

April, why don't they tell you the truth and shame the devil? They didn't call in the accountants in April. They came back from the convention in Des Moines and immediately called in the expert accountants, and the accountants were in the office in October, November and December.

The report would lead you to believe that all this happened in April; you would never think that the Board came back to Indianapolis from the Des Moines convention. It would give you to understand that it was only the stock supplies that were examined. They examined the finances—every cent was accounted for. But they don't tell you that they examined the membership and The Carpenter. Why don't they be honest and open and above board with you? All that is left out, but I am not leaving it out.

Mind you, they are holding me responsible for this stuff. The Board says you can't get any supplies amounting to anything except you take bids on them. I said: "All right." We have been taking bids and have been submitting them to the Board, and now it has got down finer than that, and the bids have to be addressed to the Board. Another stab at Duffy for being a crook. The constitution provides that all correspondence and appeals for the Board shall be sent to the G. S., who shall deliver same to the Board at next meeting of that body. I don't mind that; if you want sealed bids, Mr. Board, go ahead and get them.

Under date of March 22, 1909, I sent the following request to the members of the General Executive Board, acting on suggestions from them that bids on printing be procured in their home cities:

"March 22, 1909.

"To the Members of the General Executive Board:

"Brothers—I would ask you to kindly get prices from some good, reliable union printer for the following supplies furnished from this office:

"Letterheads for local unions in lots of 100,000, padded; 100 sheets to the pad.

"Fifty thousand organizers' letterheads.

"One thousand secretary's order books.

"One thousand financial secretary's receipt books.

"One thousand treasurer's receipts books.

"Five hundred 100-page ledgers.

"Five hundred 200-page ledgers.

"Three hundred 300-page ledgers.

"One hundred 400-page ledgers.

"Five hundred 100-page day books.

"Five hundred 200-page day books.

"One hundred thousand due books.

"Fifty thousand F. S. monthly report blanks.

"Fifty thousand Treasurer's remittance blanks.

"Under separate cover I am sending to you by express samples of the goods above mentioned, which you will be good enough to return to me when through with.

"I am not in any particular hurry with the prices just yet, as I have enough supplies on hand to last me for some time.

"Hoping I am not putting you to too much inconvenience by asking you to do this work for me, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"General Secretary."

Brother Cole said to me: "Never mind, Frank, getting bids from me. The cost of shipping the goods from San Francisco to Indianapolis would be too heavy, and it would be useless to get bids out there."

Brother Foley, way up in the northwest section of Canada, said about the same thing, and mentioned that the customs duty would be enormously heavy.

However, I did send this request to Brothers Schardt, Walquist, Connolly, Bausher and Post.

Let me tell you, Brother Bausher returned his after he was through with them; Brother Post returned his. But to this date Brothers Schardt, Connolly and Walquist have never returned theirs, and they are holding me responsible for that shortage.

You might as well have it all. I never kept it back in the past, and I am not going to keep it back now. The Board, slick enough, slid it off to the Des Moines convention that prices be taken on all supplies, and the convention approved it. But the convention did not say that they must violate trade rules.

They took prices all over the country; they took prices in Nashville for 100,000 due books, and gave the contract to that city. They took them out of Indianapolis, an eight-hour city, and gave them to Nashville, a nine-hour city. I am not making these explanations on wind; I have the documents here. We have tenants on the second floor of our building in Indianapolis, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Before they moved their offices from New York City President Glockling wrote me this letter:

"International Brotherhood of Bookbinders,

"New York, May 17, 1909.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a communication from our local union (Bookbinders) of Indianapolis, intimating that order for certain books for use in your organization has been given to some firm in Nashville, Tenn. I realize that the information lacks detail; I, however, take the opportunity of informing you that the impression abroad is, that non-union work is being performed for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"I realize the possibility of your being deceived by solicitors for such work, and feel that you have only to be informed of such possibility to insure your attention. We unfortunately at this time have no local union in Nashville, so that if bookbinding is being done for you in that city, it is of necessity being performed by non-union labor.

"With kind personal regards,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "R. GLOCKLING."

I took it up with the people down there. I told them this work had to be done under union conditions, and they started in then and tried to organize the bookbinders of Nashville. It is yet under the nine-hour day, and yet we are having work done in a nine-hour shop. Then you holler, you cabinetmakers, about the eight and nine-hour day. We heard Sam Gompers here the other day talking about it at the opening of our convention.

Mind you, I submitted these documents to the Executive Board. Here is another letter from the Bookbinders:

"Office of the Secretary, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders,

"Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 19, 1911.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Indianapolis:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Information comes to this office, through our organizer located at Nashville, Tenn., to the effect that the Folk-Keelin Co.'s interests have been sold to Williams Bros. and the firm is now styled the Williams Printing Company. This concern, as we understand it, has contracts with your Brotherhood for a considerable amount of work in our line, and it is on this account that we are writing you to acquaint you with the concern's actions in this shop, which are in no way fair to our interests.

"This concern employs two men only, one of whom is a member of our local in that city; the other man, the foreman, is an expelled member of our Brotherhood and the other employes are seven women, who are not members of our union, and last but not least, the entire shop is working under the nine-hour basis. We are aware that the members of your Brotherhood are very strong in their determination for the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, and we are just as determined along the same lines in our own Brotherhood, and therefore we are of the opinion that in granting contracts for stationery, great care should be taken by your organization in placing this work with fair concerns, not only as regards wages, but also the eight-hour work day.

"This is the second complaint we have been called upon to register with your

union against the attitude of the Folk-Keelin Co., only in this instance the firm has consolidated with the Williams Printing Co., but this has not changed the condition a bit.

"Judging from your action in giving a second contract to this concern, your organization did not give much attention to our first complaint, and we hope that this protest will receive the consideration it deserves at the earliest possible date, and that in the future your Brotherhood will not give out any of their stationery work to any but houses using the allied printing trades council label.

"We would suggest, if in line with your policy, that you immediately write to the Williams Printing Co., informing them of this complaint and insisting upon union conditions being enforced, not only while they are at work upon such orders as they may receive from you, but on all the work upon which they are engaged.

"Expressing the hope that you will give this matter your immediate attention, I remain, with best wishes for your success, Fraternally yours,

"JAS. W. DOUGHERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer."

I might tell you here that the original company, the Folk-Keelin Printing Company, was bought out by, and is now known as, the Williams Printing Company.

Let me tell you that right now work is being done by the Williams Printing Company for this organization, and when I go back to the General Office I expect that the day books will be there waiting for me.

Here are samples of our due books. Any delegate can come up and look at them. Here is the book made in Indianapolis, the work of a mechanic; here the book made in Nashville, the work of an apprentice. This stuff here (referring to the Nashville sample) is not leather; this is calico.

(Cries of "shortage on that," etc.)

They could not finish their contract with the leather with which they started, so they finished it up with the cheap, imitation leather which I have just exhibited. I called the attention of the members of the Board to this. The firm was slick enough; they wrapped up the books carefully and sealed them at both ends. I said to the stock clerk: "Don't take them out; the dust will only cover them." But what did I have? A pig in a bag. I brought all this to the attention of the Board. It said: "No more work will go to the Williams or Folk-Keelin Printing Company."

When I came to want some monthly report blanks and treasurer's remittance blanks I said to the Board: "What am I going to do?" At the same time I explained that they were giving me every sort of paper that was around the place. I did not want that; I want it all of one kind. And so they said: "Give it to the Williams Printing Company."

Only at the last meeting of the Board I wanted fifty thousand more F. S. blanks and some treasurer's remittance blanks. The Williams Printing Company said that instead of $36 the treasurer's remittance blanks would cost us $52.00. I put it up to the board; I would not order any. I am tied as tight as a jack rabbit. Did they take bids? No, they gave it to the Williams Printing Company at an increased price.

Now all our printing is trash. Mr. Bramwood, who was the International secretary of the Typographical Union, was in our office only recently, and he said to me: "Frank, I want to be honest with you. I understand the printing business." I said: "I know that, Brother Bramwood." He replied: "Every time a contract is given they shave you down a shade lighter and keep on shaving until there is nothing left."

Printing firms in Indianapolis absolutely refuse to figure on our work because we are a cheap lot. Before I came away I was in another shop and it was said to me: "You are a cheap skate." He added: "I don't mean you, Duffy, I mean the organization you represent." Go back ten or twelve years to P. J. McGuire's time; look at your Local Union letter heads, your General Officers' letter heads, and compare them with those

you have now. I have complained to the printer about the paper that is used in my letter heads (and it bears the union label water mark, too). When I want to sign it with a pen, it runs through it.

This sort of business has got to be stopped, and this convention has got to stop it.

The question was asked whether or not the General Secretary had with him the stock book containing the entries for April, 1910, over which book the dispute arose. The General Secretary stated this book was not brought to Washington.

On motion, regularly seconded, the G. S. was requested to send to the General Office for the book in question.

Brother Connolly—I believe every man in this hall desires to hear this question from every angle, and there is no one here who is more willing that you shall hear it than I.

I believe you intend to be absolutely fair here, but I don't believe that you are going to insist that this attack shall pass unnoticed without an answer from the one upon whom this attack was made.

I therefore make a motion that Brother Schardt be given the privilege of the floor.

The General President—Brother Connolly, that motion will have to come from a regularly seated delegate in this convention.

A delegate moved that Brother Schardt be given the privilege of the floor, and the motion, regularly seconded, was put to vote and carried.

Brother Schardt—Mr. Chairman and Brothers: I was a little surprised when sitting in the balcony Saturday to hear this question again brought before the convention, inasmuch as I thought that after the report of the expert accountants was made that the matter was settled. But being surprised at that I also was pleased that Brother Duffy brought the matter before this convention, inasmuch as I believe that the whole matter should come out and the members here should know whether the Executive Board exceeded its authority in employing expert accountants, no matter whether it cost seven thousand or seventy thousand dollars, to audit the books of this organization.

I may ramble a little bit in my remarks, but I hope that you will all bear with me for the reason that I have not been in the harness for the last two years and practically have eliminated this matter from my mind. I tried the best I could to put down certain notes to speak upon to the best of my memory. After I am through I wish to call upon some of the members of the Executive Board to give their version of the affair and also to produce the records as they have them in their possession to prove the statements I am about to make.

First, Brother Duffy made a statement —I may not use the same words, but I believe that you will understand me plain enough that my remarks will be clear—that the Executive Board signed the audits as correct. Follow me as I go along. The last audit was signed at the July meeting as being correct by the members of the Board. This I wish to say was absolutely true; we had signed the audit as correct to the best of our knowledge. There is no doubt about that and I don't deny it. Next he stated that the chairman of the Board notified the bonding company that Brother Duffy's accounts were perfectly correct. This was also true. I did notify the bonding company in July, 1910, that his accounts were correct to the best of my knowledge, and he should be entitled to a bond.

I want to go back to the time that I was elected on the Executive Board in Milwaukee. I will admit that I was green the first time I served on the Board and the first audit I helped to make. I found that we never audited the stock, or, in fact, never took an inventory of the stock that we had on hand in the general office. The reason for this was, as I was told, on account of having so little space for the storing of our stock, and it was very hard to take an inventory of same. To show you what I mean by that, if Brother Duffy ordered a hundred thousand due books he was unable to find space to store them, and he usual-

ly left a part of them over at the printer's and as he needed them he would notify the printer to bring them to the general office. The matter ran along for some time, and there was some doubt in the minds of the members of the Board as to whether The Carpenter was being delivered by the printer as it should have been, according to the way Brother Duffy ordered it to be. Understand my language now: there was no suspicion cast upon Brother Duffy, but there was a suspicion that maybe the printer might not give us the number of The Carpenter that we were entitled to. I will try to explain the system in vogue at the general office. In the general office Brother Duffy makes out the slips for all the Local Unions; for instance, Local Union No. 1 shall receive, we will say, 500 Carpenters. He will write out a slip to our secretary of No. 1, or the recording secretary, calling for 500 copies of The Carpenter. This slip, as I understand it, is sent over to the printer and he is supposed to make up a parcel of 500 copies of The Carpenter and ship it on to Union No. 1. At that time there was a suspicion, and we called in Brother Duffy on the matter. Brother Sullivan at that time was a member of the Executive Board, and we weighed a certain number of copies of The Carpenter because we could compare the weight with the number we had at the postoffice, and find out from there how much we had to pay for them. We found everything O. K. at that time. It came out to a cent almost with the weight that we figured up.

The matter ran along until I believe it was the meeting of July, 1909, that the Board decided to take an inventory of the stock on hand. That was after we had moved to the new office. Is that correct, Brother Duffy?

Brother Duffy—Yes, that's right.

The Board decided that we take an inventory of the stock then on hand and balance up the stock book, inasmuch as we had plenty of storage room in the new building. We told Brother Duffy about the matter and asked him for the stock book. We were informed that the stock book had been misplaced by moving from the State Life Building over to our new headquarters. The matter ran along until the April meeting of 1910, when it was again taken up, and the chair appointed two members of the Board, Brothers Connolly and Walquist, to take an inventory of the stock then on hand, and the Board adjourned. From the report of the committee, they stayed at the office figuring up all the stock on hand and were ready to balance same with the stock book that Brother Duffy had at that time, and the clerk had not the stock book balanced. The two members of the Board waited, I believe—I may be mistaken in a day or two—for two or three days, waiting for the clerk to balance up the stock book so they could compare it with the inventory that was taken at the general office. But the clerk had not the book balanced after waiting that length of time and they could get no satisfactory answer, as the minutes of the Board will show, as to when they would be in position to compare the stock as they found it with the stock book, so they concluded to adjourn and go home and wait until the next time, as they did not care about being an expense to the organization.

The matter ran along then until in the July meeting, 1910. The committee that I appointed, as chairman of the Board, was in April, 1910. After we adjourned they took an inventory of the stock. At the July, 1910, meeting I appointed two other members of the Board to again take an inventory of the stock on hand and check same back to see if it compared with the inventory taken by Brothers Walquist and Connolly. I appointed at that time Brother Cole and Dan Post. Brothers Cole and Post did take the inventory and reported back to the Executive Board that everything was O. K. I want to also say that in auditing the books of the general office, it is impossible for any one man to go over every book in our organization, so our work is laid out to different members of the Board. For instance, while Brothers Post and Cole were going over the stock

book, I myself, with some other member of the Board, may have been going over the bills, etc., therefore I never saw the stock book, and Brothers Cole and Post never saw the bills. It is impossible for us all to go over every part of the work of the general office.

As I stated before, they reported that everything was O. K., and the Executive Board signed the audit as being correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief. I don't believe we did anything wrong in that. And we adjourned to go home.

So that you will understand it, when we start to audit the books of the General Office we go to the Secretary, Frank Duffy, and we say: "Frank, we are ready to audit the books," and Frank notifies the clerks to bring in any book that is wanted. The books are brought in. After adjourning, some of the books were still lying on the table, and among the books was the stock book. I happened to be standing at the end of the table—I don't remember who I was taking to—but I picked up the stock book and ran my hands through the leaves as you would naturally do with the pages of a book, and I happened to notice a page where there were any number of erasures made. I thought it was very strange, and also noted the writing was different from that in the rest of the stock book. (Before I go any further, that stock book must be here for your inspection.) I also found, as I stated before, that there were erasures made. I thought it strange—but at that I did not think it was strange at that time. But among them I noticed an item of a Local Union receiving 600 due books, the Local Union that I belong to, in the month of April, and I made up my mind to verify this by looking up the day book and finding out whether there was any cash for the 600 due books. I looked up the day book, referred to the date, and found that there was no cash for the 600 due books sent on to Chicago. I also glanced over a few more and found them in the same position—that there was no cash for them. I thought it was strange, and as the board had adjourned and as the convention was coming on, I thought it was best not to say anything about the matter until I was absolutely positive.

We went to the convention at Des Moines and after the convention adjourned I asked the Executive Board to reconvene at the General Office and do the regular quarterly business which we were elected for, so as to give me a fuller chance of looking over these books before I notified the other members of the Board. I went back with the rest of the members of the Board to the General office and went over the books again, and found that there were quite a number of items in there for which there was no financial accounting. Not even trusting myself then, I notified the secretary of the Board without notifying the other members, to go over the book also and satisfy himself.

He took the book, went over it, came to me in the evening and told me that he found quite a number of items in there that were not accounted for in the cash receipts. I then notified the other members of the Board. I called in Brother Neale, Brother Duffy and Brother Huber. I don't remember exactly—I may have called in Brother Duffy first, I would not say either way—and called Brother Duffy's attention to the items and asked him for an explanation, which he failed to give. I then called in—or they may have been in at that time—the other two General Officers and I told them what I had found. I then suggested that inasmuch as we were only carpenters, and inasmuch as in my time I have seen many a dispute in the carpenter's organization, and audits made where there were different committees auditing accounts, and their word would not be taken, and the only way to do was to call in the expert accountants in the end—I then suggested —and had in mind also the time that Brother Duffy was on the Board and the time that he, with his colleagues on the Board, called in expert accountants to go over our books—that I thought it would be a good idea to have the expert accountants go over our books. Remember, now, every member of the Executive

Board was in the committee room at that time, also the three General Officers, and there was not an objection raised to my suggestions.

Then Brother Duffy was instructed to telegraph or to write—I forget which—for the expert accountant that had been doing our work. When the expert accountant came there I told him what was expected of him and I asked him how long it would take. He told me about two weeks. But that is a matter that doesn't bear on this case. I merely want to lead up to the point as to why I called in the expert accountants. If I did wrong after finding the erasures and after finding the entries made for which there was no money, I am willing to be condemned by this convention.

When I came on the Board I found that The Carpenter is let, or the printing of it is let, by the instructions of the General Executive Board. Bids are brought in to the Board; Brother Duffy is instructed, as our Secretary, to procure bids, and I don't know that the Board would object if any member in this convention would have submitted bids. These bids are placed before the Board, acted upon, and the lowest bidder is given the work. Under this condition the Board instructs Brother Duffy—he is doing the corresponding for the Board—to draw up the specifications—understand that—under which this printing is to be done. It is up to him to look to that, and it is up to the Secretary of this organization to see that the work is carried out according to the specifications. The Board has no means whatever, inasmuch as they do not correspond in any manner, of knowing the standing of any firm that the work may be given to. I want you to bear that in mind, that the Secretary writes out the specifications and he is supposed to see that these specifications are lived up to.

Now I want to be very brief—I know you have a lot of work to do and you want to get it done. I don't know anything about the printing company which it was intimated was not fair to organized labor. The only thing I do know about it is, as a member of the Board, that the contract was awarded to this concern as the lowest bidder, with the understanding that Brother Duffy was to draw up the specifications, do all the dealing with this firm and see that the firm lived up to the specifications. I do know that when I came to the general office after our first due books were printed—I won't state the exact amount of money we paid for them, but it was somewhere in the neighborhood of twelve cents apiece—I do know that when I learned we were paying twelve cents apiece to the Cheltenham Press in the city of Indianapolis, I called the attention to Brother Duffy to the high cost. I said to him that in the city of Chicago we had a constitution in the building trades at one time that was a book of the same size, or very nearly, and in the lot that we bought at that time of only 200—understand, of only 200—with a guaranteed leather cover, we paid only ten cents. For that reason I felt that we were paying too much for our due books, and called Brother Duffy's attention to it. We had quite a number of them printed at the rate of twelve and a fraction of a cent. After I told Brother Duffy this, he procured bids somewhere else, and the outcome of the matter was that we got them for a couple of cents less than we paid for the first contract let to the Cheltenham Press, and immediately that the Cheltenham Press found out that we could get our due books in the neighborhood of a couple of cents cheaper, they turned around and notified us that they would print them for the same price. They did receive the work after that again. But I am drifting too far; there are records of all this.

There is one thing I want to impress upon the minds of the delegates here, and that is in reference to any member of this Board taking it upon himself to let any work to a scab concern. I do want to say this: that the label that is stuck on your furniture today, upon your bar fixtures, and which you are putting on in wood-working shops—the Executive Board never knew anything about it

being printed in the rankest scab shop in the country. I don't know but that today you are using that same label and sticking it on bar fixtures. In the city of Chicago in my office a member of the Typographical Union came to me and asked what we meant as an organization, having these labels printed by a scab concern. I begged of him on my knees not to say anything about it.

Brother Duffy stated here the other day: "They have let the printing in a nine-hour shop." But I want to say that if there is any violation in the fact, as far as union principles are concerned, he never notified me during my time on the Executive Board, never notified me that the shop was not an absolutely union shop.

When Brother Duffy casts slurs upon the Executive Board and casts slurs upon me, I am here today to defend myself. I expect my name to come before this convention as a candidate. My record will show where I stand. When Brother Duffy says that I didn't want him to be General Secretary of this organization if I should be elected as chairman of this organization, he says something he don't know anything about.

Now about those labels. I begged this man in Chicago not to bring it out. He was going to bring it out in the Chicago Federation of Labor. This label was printed in a scab factory. I went to see Brother Duffy and I called his attention to it, and I will say in all fairness to him that he immediately tried to cancel a certain part of the contract. If I am wrong he can correct it. I believe he was told he could not cancel it, and the Executive Board did not understand that. But Brother Duffy let this contract when he was supposed to investigate and find out whether it was a union shop or not. He didn't do it. The labels were finally shipped on to the General Office. There were quite a number of them—I believe enough to last us ten or fifteen years. Whether they are all used or not, I cannot say. I believe it is the same label that we are using at the present time.

I felt pretty bad here in this convention, although I did run against "Bill" Huber. Any other former chairman of an Executive Board would have been asked the courtesy to come down and sit among you.

I am going to be more charitable with Brother Duffy in reference to those labels than he was with me. When he told me he did not know anything about them I believed him. I said: "Let's hush up the matter." It would not have come out today if he had not made that statement.

I am going to give you a little history. Since I have been out of the General Office I have been fortunate enough to have charge, as foreman, of two of the largest jobs in the city of Chicago, and I also work with my tools. And on the two largest jobs in the city of Chicago—which the stewards who work on the job can tell you—whenever an amalgamated man comes on the job, Bill Schardt gets rid of him. And there were thirty-eight delegates to our District Council in Chicago working on the job that I was running. I want you to understand what kind of a job it was.

I think you have listened to me long enough. But I do want you to hear the figures as the members of the Board have them.

Bear in mind that if I did wrong, after seeing the erasures on the stock book and after seeing no money in the cash books, in calling in the accountants, I am willing to be condemned.

I thank you.

Brother Connolly—You have heard from Brother Schardt, the former chairman of the Board, as to why this audit was called for. You have heard from Brother Duffy in regard to some other matters outside of that audit. It is a peculiar feature of Brother Duffy to inject extraneous matter into his remarks. He desires to have two or three subjects coming up at the same time. I fail to see, brothers, where the printer had anything to do with the audit. But as I said a moment ago, it is a feature of Brother Duffy's explanations to inject extraneous matter into his arguments and have your

mind going in several directions at one time. I do not propose to take off my coat or throw my hat in the ring. What you want is a clear statement of the facts concerning this matter. I do not intend to appeal to anything but your sober judgment; I will not indulge in any mental gymnastics; there will be no tears in my eyes and no sobs in my voice while telling you what I have to say on this matter. I am so satisfied that the Board was justified in what it did in ordering this audit to be made, and I am so confident that the delegates to this convention will agree with me in this that I will not attempt to make any grandstand play to your sympathies or your prejudices, but simply to rely upon your intelligence.

The General Secretary in his remarks tried to leave the impression that certain members of the board were dishonest when he said that we had not returned to the General Office the samples sent us in 1909. This statement of the General Secretary is untrue insofar as I am concerned. I am willing to make an affidavit that the samples sent to me were brought by me to the General Office in April, 1909. I will say this, however: I will be a little fairer than Brother Duffy. I will say that it is possible he may not have seen them, and I will explain why: because the package lay in the Board room in the State Life Building until we got ready to move to our own building, and to my best knowledge and belief the books, etc., were distributed among the stock prior to moving. The Board took no part in the moving. This accusation that I had kept these samples is really so absurd that it should need no denial. My only reason for speaking of it at all is to deprive anyone of the opportunity of saying that Connolly did not deny this accusation.

You have heard of the conditions that existed in the general office, but I want to say to you, and I want to impress this on your minds, that these conditions date back to April, 1909, and are not the result of anything that occurred since that date. In April, 1909, when all things were supposed to be harmonious—I might add here we were all good fellows then, all of us good fellows—your G. E. B., in their judgment, saw fit to take in their own hands the letting of all contracts for printing supplies sold to our local unions, and saw no wrong in doing this. Bear in mind that the Board did not interfere with the G. S., G. P. or G. T. purchasing the things necessary for their office work. I will say right here, brothers, that your Executive Board, in its judgment, saw fit to say that in the future we would let the contract through Brother Duffy, and he would receive the bids. Competitive bids, and, if you please, as the General Secretary laid so much stress on it Saturday, sealed bids. Why not? Brother Neale told me only a few months ago that a certain printer in Indianapolis wanted to see all the bids, so that he could submit a lower bid.

However, after your Executive Board decided, and so stated to the general officers, that they would let the contract for the printing, your Executive Board was called in on the carpet. You probably know what that means. It was rather an innovation to me; I was under the impression that we were co-ordinate officers of this organization. We were asked to come into the General President's office; we went in there, and we had just about got seated—Brother Duffy and Brother Neale were also present—when the fireworks began. We were asked why we "butted in" on the printing matter, and we were given to pretty plainly understand that it was none of our business. Those of you who know some of us probably realize that we had some say in regard to it. Things warmed up pretty liberally until Chairman Schardt at that time stated that we had the right to do this and made this remark: "If you fellows want to start anything, go to it. But I'll tell you right now you have not a Hy. Meyer Board to contend with." After they caught their breath the General President and General Secretary threatened to resign from office. This will not be denied by any man in that office. We asked Tom if he

was going to resign, and Tom said: "Not a bit of it; I like my job too well."

Now let me ask this question: Did your Executive Board do anything wrong when they decided to let the printing of our supplies by contract? Did they do anything that would justify the general officers in resigning from office? From that day forward, brothers, the war was on. From that time the war was on, and I was told by members of the board who lived in the north that it began to be stated around that the Board were a bunch of cheap skates, that we were "knockers," etc. Judge for yourself. I want to say that we did not start anything then, but we did later, and it resulted in a very material reduction in the cost of printing supplies of this organization. Let me repeat again what I said: this was only in regard to the supplies sold. Bear in mind that the Board did not interfere with the G. P., G. S. or G. T. purchasing the things necessary for their office work.

In regard to the poor quality of the letterheads used by the G. S. and his statement about the pen running through the paper, you would get the impression from what he said that the Board was in some way to blame for this. Let me repeat to you with emphasis that the Board had nothing to do with the purchasing of letterheads for the G. P., G. S. or G. T., used in the general office. If the printers are supplying our Secretary with such inferior letterheads, then they are putting one over on him under his own eyes, because he is on the job all the time.

Now with regard to that scab printing you were told about and the calico-covered due books. I might inject a remark right here, brothers, that the competitive printer in Indianapolis who has been receiving thousands of dollars over and above the market price for supplies knew all about these scab books before your Executive Board did. He takes his trip to Germany every year. Now in regard to that scab printing and the calico-covered due books—the shop is in Nashville, Tenn. In March, 1909, I called on Albert Hill, the editor of the Nashville Labor Advocate, and the southern representative of President Lynch of the International Typographical Union, the man who signs up all contracts south of the Ohio river. I asked if there was any firm in Nashville capable of doing this printing under strictly union conditions. He informed me that the Folk-Keelin Company was strictly union and had the allied printing trades label, and it is on every piece of goods that ever came from Folk-Keelin. I considered Mr. Hill good authority and took the samples to this company. Would you not have considered Mr. Hill good authority?

I also knew that the contract for the printing of The Carpenter called for strictly union work and presumed that the General Secretary would be equally as careful to include that in all future contracts for printing. Fortunately, the delegate who is here from Nashville was our business agent at that time and was with me when I was at the Labor Advocate office and talked with Mr. Hill in regard to this. Brother Bradford will tell you later on if my statement is not correct in every particular.

At the July, 1909, session of the Board the General Secretary informed the Board that the bookbinders in the Folk-Keelin shop were not organized, that he had withheld the order for all books, but had instructed the printer to go ahead with all work that did not require bookbinders. The board requested the G. S. to get new bids and to again send samples to all the board members. I will read you the minutes of the board under date of July 20, 1909:

"The G. S. submitted information relative to the printing of supplies allotted at the April meeting of the board and the same was placed on file. The G. S. is requested to secure bids on the supplies mentioned and to furnish the members of the Board with samples of same that they may also procure bids."

At the October, 1909, meeting of the Board the G. S. informed the Board that the Folk-Keelin shop was organized throughout, and the Board then in-

structed the G. S. to close the contract with them. The minutes:

"October 9, 1909—The matter of printing supplies for the G. O. was taken up and the Folk-Keelin Printing Company of Nashville, Tenn., having complied with the specifications, the G. S. is instructed to procure supplies from the Folk-Keelin Company as per the action of the board on April 20, 1909."

Is that plain enough?

From October, 1909, to February, 1911, not one word of complaint came to the Board from the G. S. in regard to the Folk-Keelin plant or the quality of the supplies sent by them to the General Office. I recall being in the office of the General Secretary—I stated a moment ago that not one word of complaint came to the Board—I recall being in his office one day when he showed me some due books that he claimed were not bound first class. I told him I was not prepared to say whether they were first class or not, but if he thought they were not he should bring the matter before the Board or else send the books back. I was not the Board; the Board was in session at that time. The G. S. never brought the matter before the Board, and, as I said before, I heard no more about it until February, 1911.

The G. S. laid great stress on the profits made by the General Office on supplies furnished the locals, but he did not tell you that this profit had been made in the past by charging our Local Unions extortionate prices. Neither did he tell you that the present Board had reduced the price as much as 50 per cent. in some instances. You financial secretaries know that.

I am satisfied that the U. B. has been gouged by the printers in the past. They may be gouging us now by supplying us with inferior goods, but if that is the case the G. S. is to blame and not the Board. When the Board instructs the G. S. to let the contract for printing, the matter then passes into the hands of the General Secretary, as he and his office force are the ones to see to it that all stock is according to specifications. I wish I knew—I said I knew we had been gouged by printers in the past. I will state one instance where we got it good and proper, and which, in my opinion, does not substantiate the exalted opinion the G. S. holds. Brother Schardt made reference to it. At the Milwaukee convention our due books were changed to their present form. The bills at our General Office will show that early in 1905 the General Secretary bought from Hugo Thorsch, otherwise known as the Cheltenham Press, 154,000 due books, for which he paid him 12½ cents apiece. In June of the same year he bought a quantity from the Cannon Printing Company of Milwaukee and paid 8½ cents apiece for them. On this one bill he paid Hugo Thorsch $6,160.00 over and above the market price, and that can't be denied, because the bills are in the vault in the basement of our building. The G. S. may tell you that the Cannon Printing Company finally went wrong with the printers, but they did our printing at Milwaukee and no doubt were O. K. in the early part of April, 1905. I want to say in addition to this, that according to the present price we are paying Hugo Thorsch 7½ cents for these due books, notwithstanding the fact that the price of paper and leather has practically doubled, and the hours of the printers have been reduced and their wages materially increased. Nothstanding all this, Hugo Thorsch is today making these due books for 7½ cents apiece, which makes a difference of over $7,000.00. I am not accusing the G. S., but I am saying this, that we are being gouged eternally by those with whom we deal. And for that we have been gouged out from time immemorial.

I have very interesting matter that I could bring to your attention in regard to printing. Other general officers called my attention to the fact about five years ago that the printers were gouging us. Let me repeat that my attention was first called to the fact by one of the general officers who resides in Indianapolis.

The G. S. evidently knew this was coming up at this convention, judging from

the exhibits he had on hand. I have wanted for years to have an opportunity to stand before either the entire membership, or our entire Brotherhood or its representatives, and have this printing matter aired. Let the airing come; I am here.

The delegates have been told that I signed that audit as being correct in July, 1910. I may repeat some words. I want to say that for three and one-half years prior to that I have also signed that audit as correct, although I had taken no real part in the audit. As secretary of the Board during all that time I made notes in a book similar to this which I have here. At the April, 1911, meeting of the Board, understand, last year, after I ceased to be secretary, I took part for the first time in the audit, Brother Bausher being then secretary of the Board. No one member of the Board can say that all books, papers, etc., are correct. We must say it collectively, because each individual member does not see them all. He sees only those he works on, and he must take the word of the other members to a certain extent that all the books and papers are correct. I took the word of the other members that the books were found correct, and upon their assurance I signed the audit. If the books were not correct, I have not been so notified by the brothers who audited them.

When Mr. Schardt requested the Board to meet in Indianapolis after the Des Moines convention, he asked me to let my minutes go and to see if I could find anything wrong with the stock book. I examined the book and called attention to the large number of due books and constitutions in particular for which I could find no cash receipts. I think I went back in the ledger for months. I was especially impressed with the fact that the columns of figures had been added and the totals erased just where the cash receipts failed to show up. Brother Schardt, just as we adjourned that evening, notified the entire Board that something was wrong with the stock book, and that the Board would take up the matter the following morning. The next morning the entire Board examined the books, and then the G. P., G. S. and G. T. were called in.

Now, the minutes of the Board, October 29, 1910, say that "on the 12th instant while auditing the books and accounts of the general office the chairman of the Board called the attention of the Board to entries of shipments appearing in the stock book during the month of April, 1910, for which no cash entry was found upon the financial ledger, etc."

According to the accountant it was known in the office in the early part of April, 1910, that the stock book did not agree with the stock on the shelves, and instead of so informing the Board so that the matter might be adjusted, this was what was done. This from the accountant's report in the February, 1911, issue of The Carpenter:

"There was also an attempt made during the early part of 1910 to adjust the accounts which were known to be out of agreement with the actual stock by crediting those accounts in which the ledger balance exceeded the stock on hand with the shipments of other articles, of which the stock on hand equalled or was, perhaps, in excess of the quantity called for by the stock ledger."

Here is what the accountant found on the stock book for April, 1910, for which no corresponding cash receipts were found upon the ledger for the same month:

Constitutions	12,547
Due books	6,930
200-page day books	62
Cash books	149
200-page ledgers	9
300-page ledgers	50
400-page ledgers	1
Pins	171
German constitutions	937
French constitutions	718

Some have asked why the Board did not do this auditing itself; I have been asked that question. How long do you suppose it would have taken three carpenters—three accountants worked on

this, I am told—to audit these books and get them straight when it took the experts ten weeks? Let that sink in now.

Suppose the Board had done this itself. Would the entire membership have accepted any report they might have made after the report had been spread broadcast that the Board was playing politics? Suppose the Board had decided not to make any investigation in the face of what the book showed; would this U. B. have been satisfied and could we have justified ourselves in any way? I am not appealing to your sympathies. I don't want any of it; I don't need it. The stock was all wrong and so much so that it took the experts ten weeks to locate and adjust the many errors.

Listen to this from the expert accountant's report, page 32 of the February Carpenter:

"In the last class of entries there are included thirty entries for shipments of 200-page day books to various Local Unions, the numbers of which are given. We learned, however, from one of the clerks, that these entries were not made from any shipping evidence, but that from a Whitehead & Hoag Company bill, or some other record showing a series of Local Union numbers, enough numbers were copied to make the account balance with the stock on hand."

Listen, now:

The expert says this: "This was, of course, highly improper, and, so far as we were able to learn, was done without authority from the General Secretary or any other officer of the Brotherhood."

But it was done, and we found it there, and then you criticise us for wanting to know all about this.

Listen. From The Carpenter of February, 1911, the report of the expert accountant, on page 31:

"We found that for a considerable part of the period of our audit the clerical work of keeping the accounts had been very poorly done. As you will see by the annexed schedule hundreds of errors and omissions of various kinds were discovered. A large proportion of these were in the accounts for the six months ending June 30, 1909."

This was one year prior to the time we found this in the stock book.

On the same page:

"A quantity of shipping slips dating back to the early part of 1909 were found, and as the shipping books for a part of that period had been missing at the time the stock ledger for the first six months of 1909 was written up, it was concluded, without investigating matters thoroughly, that no entries for these shipments had ever been made in the stock ledger. These apparent omissions seemed to explain, in part at least, the discrepancy between the accounts and the quantity of supplies actually on hand, and accordingly entries of these shipments were made after the regular April, 1910, entries."

The stock book, judging from the accounts as far back as 1908, was not a correct record by any means.

Listen to this from the expert acountant's report:

"It should also be remembered that the stock ledger entries for the six months ending December 31, 1908, were, for the lack of necessary records, not susceptible to verification. In view of the large number of shipments which we found to have been omitted from the stock ledger during the period subsequent to January 1, 1909, it seems most improbable that there should not have likewise been omissions during the preceding six months, and any such omissions would account for a corresponding amount of these unaccounted for differences. Furthermore, there may have been some errors in the inventory of June 30, 1908 (in conjunction with that, let me say the inventory was taken by the clerks at the office, not by the Board) in fact, it appeared to us that that inventory was probably made up from the stock ledger balances and not from an actual count of the stock on hand. If such was the case any differences between the stock ledger balances and the supplies on hand at that time naturally form part of the differences shown in the foregoing summary."

The Board has been criticised for going so far in this matter and spending so much to have the report printed in The Carpenter. How far would you have us go? Would you have been satisfied without a final and correct adjustment? I don't think you would, nor would our membership as a whole. I am free to confess that the accountants overcharged us, as has been done by others with whom we have been dealing in the past, our printers, for instance. When we called in Mr. Staub, the accountant, in October, he said it would take him probably two weeks. Listen to this: he led us to believe from time to time that he would soon complete the work. You were told that he charged over three thousand dollars for auditing this one stock book for a period of two years. As an indication that he gouged us, I want to tell you that he has for years and years—this same man—audited all other books in our office except this book at a cost of $1,120.00 for two years. And he charged three times that amount for this one book. Just get that, now. And our records at the general office will prove this. This was the first time that the accountant had audited the stock book, and as proof of this you can refer to the minutes of the Board for April, 1911:

"In the special audit they charged us three thousand dollars and over." Of course we were gouged.

Would any of you have been satisfied if this had not been printed in The Carpenter? Would the G. S. have been satisfied? Every member of the U. B. was entitled to know the result of this special audit, and the Board would not have been justified in withholding this information.

We have been criticised because we insist that all stock taken from the stock room be accounted for. The Board has not attempted to prevent the G. P., G. S. or G. T. from using any of the stock in transacting the business of the U. B. All we insisted upon is that it be listed in the stock book, so that our records and accounts may be kept straight. Can you see anything wrong in this? Every member of the Board at that time will tell you that under our present system we have no trouble with our stock accounts, as so stated in our report.

Not very long ago we discovered that the printer had charged us twice for something more than 2,000 due books. One month he sends us the bill, and the next month he sends the bill again and the books, too. This would probably have passed us under the old system. It did cost us some money, but for the first time since I have been on your Eexcutive Board we have a system that works—mistakes are easy to discover.

I might add also that a competent man now has charge of the stock room who attends to his business and keeps his books right. In the past we had irresponsible boys attending to that work, and they certainly made a mess of it.

I have no excuse to make for the audit. The conditions of the books justified it, and the satisfactory results obtained justified it. When I learned the books, or any one of them, were not correct, I would not sign another audit until all doubt as to its being correct has been removed, and no member of this U. B. has the right to ask me to do otherwise. I could not have signed any audit after I knew that stock book was not correct, nor would any man in this hall have done so were he in my place.

In regard to the statement made by the G. S. in reference to auditing The Carpenter, I want to say that the expert accountant does not say that he was asked to audit The Carpenter's account. This is what he says, on page 37 of his report to the Board, relative to the distribution of The Carpenter:

"At your request, we have considered the matter of a system of distributing your monthly journal, The Carpenter, which will insure the Brotherhood receiving the total number of copies for which the printer is paid and the complete distribution of the entire issue to the Local Unions, etc."

At no place in this part of his report does he say that he audited The Carpenter. We have the right to ask the auditors for information on this question at

any time. As I understand it, he was simply asked to suggest some plan so as to keep a check on the printer. This, I think, would have been of some assistance to our General Secretary and surely would not have reflected upon him, but on the printer.

Now, brothers, I want to say to you as I said in this report: when the stock book comes here I want every one of you to examine it and see what I saw, and then recall to your mind what I said about the number of additions made there in April, 1910, for which the cash had been received in 1909. We went back for months and could not find any figures to correspond with the entries in the stock book.

I am willing to leave this matter in your hands after you have heard all sides of it. I want to say this is not a matter for sympathy or prejudice; it is a matter for your cool, calm and deliberate judgment. I want to tell you that regardless of what the case may have been, for the first time in the history of our U. B. there is a system in the General Office at this time that practically eliminates any chance for mistake.

Brother Bausher—The secretary of the Executive Board who was secretary at the time of the dispute in question has already made his report. This occurred prior to the time I became secretary of the Board. I wish to say that I intend to be very brief in my statement in connection with this matter. I am very sorry for one thing, and that is, that our General Secretary in bringing the evidence and exhibits did not also bring the stock book in question with the other matter, so that we might exhibit them also. I believe every fair-minded delegate in this room will concede that these parties who are practically upon charges for doing their duty as they saw it are handicapped. But I am not going to beg for sympathy nor offer apologies for my action in connection with the matter. I did my duty as I honestly saw it, and if I am to be condemned for that I will die as a man.

I will go back to the time that practically all this trouble arose. At the January session of 1909 the then Board requested or instructed your General Secretary to send samples of all stock printing to the various members of the Board in their respective districts, they to take the matter up with reliable printers and secure bids and bring these bids to the April meeting of the Board. I was not aware of this action, as I was not then a member of the Board, but about the few last days in March I received a letter from the General Secretary, saying that as per the action of the Board in January, he would enclose me under separate cover some samples and would request that I take them to some reliable printing house and secure bids, and bring them back to the office, with the understanding that this work was to be done strictly union. These samples reached me two days prior to the time that I left New York for the General Office. Immediately I took these samples down town to two printers who have done the printing for the Carpenters of New York for the last twenty or more years, asked them to make their estimates on these different supplies as specified by the G. S. and mail them to the office in Indianapolis. I could only leave the samples with one, and I requested him to take the samples to the next one. And the samples, as Brother Duffy said, reached him.

This matter of the printing was taken up on April 29, 1909. The members of the Board asked for the bids—the chairman of the Board, I believe. I told him I had secured bids and had the samples returned to the General Office. The bids were brought in and opened up, and the Board decided that this work should be let to the lowest reputable bidder, including only those that are union. That was the understanding. This action was taken on April 29, 1909, and in the proceedings of the Board you will find this item: "Consideration of bids for stock printing was taken up and the G. S. was instructed to submit the bids of Indianapolis printers that he had procured by direction of the Board. The bids sub-

mitted by the G. S., and also bids procured by members of the Board in New York City, Minneapolis, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn., were examined, and the following being the lowest bids, the G. S. was instructed to purchase supplies from the said printing houses as per samples and specifications that had been submitted to them to figure on and according to their figures."

The General Secretary drew the specifications in every instance. If this printing was not done under union conditions and not according to specifications, it was not the fault of the Board. The G. S. receives and distributes all supplies. If the Folk-Keelin Company did work nine hours and employed ex-members and women, the General Secretary never notified the Board to that effect. Neither did he place the letters that he read to this convention on Saturday before the Board, and I am going to put every member of the Board that is here now to say whether he did or not. But the General Secretary did inform the Board on February 3, 1911, that the firm of Folk-Keelin had begun to substitute cloth for leather on the books. On February 3, 1911, the General Secretary appeared before the Board and stated that the Folk-Keelin Company of Nashville, Tenn., had made shipments of due books to this office cheaply bound in cloth instead of being in leather, as per contract with them. The General Secretary stated that the cloth-bound books had been sold and shipped by the general office to our local unions, with the exception of probably a half dozen that the G. S. had on hand at that time, and which he exhibited to the Board. He also reported that the same firm had substituted a cheaper grade of paper than called for in the contract for 50,000 F. S. report blanks. The G. S. submitted samples of the F. S. reports to the Board. These due books, mind you, where he had begun substituting cloth for leather, were still part of the original order that we had let to this firm in April, 1909. That was an order for one hundred thousand. The Board at once, mind you, instructed the General Secretary to procure new bids on due books and to exclude the Folk-Keelin Printing Company from bidding. You will find that in our report to the convention, too.

Again, on February 8, 1911, after letting the contracts to several firms for considerable printing, the Board instructed the G. S. to reject all printing not up to the standard or specifications, as up to this time the Board did not suppose or expect that the G. S. would accept inferior goods not up to specifications or samples submitted. In the minutes of the Board February 8, 1911, you will find this item:

"The G. S. is instructed to reject The Carpenter and all supplies that are not up to the standard as per specifications and samples under which contracts are let."

So much for the printing. If it was trash, and the Board responsible for the trash, whose duty was it to return the trash and demand that the firm who delivered the trash deliver goods as per specifications and samples submitted when the contract was awarded?

Now in reference to the audit and our signed report. We did make the audit and signed the report, as has been stated, and under the circumstances and conditions which have also been stated. It is scarcely necessary for me to again describe how this work is done at the general office when the audit is being made. But suffice it to say that every member of the Board does not go over every book in that office. I never have yet. Up to this time—and I shall continue as long as I am there, maybe only a short time now—to have faith in my fellowmen, as I expect them to have in me, that when they do any part of the work I will take their word that they have done their work right. I have signed that audit—that to the best of my knowledge and belief everything was correct—and I did so conscientiously. Nor even today would I do different when my colleagues say that they have found things correct; I will sign, because I realize the fact that it is impossible for every one of us to go

over every slip, every bill and every item. That was the reason that this audit was signed by this Board to the convention at Des Moines. For no other reason.

I don't believe there is a man on this floor who believes that this report had been signed, knowing it was wrong. We all signed it because we believed we were right at the time. I went ahead, boys, a little too far from the time of the printing of this report. I merely want to say in passing that I was practically the "kid" on the Board when this first rumpus arose. I don't classify Brother Cole as a "kid." We were apprentices in that line of work. I made inquiries as to the audit and assisted in any manner, shape or form that I could. Now when I came back in July, and an effort was made to take stock, and we were informed that during the moving in April that stock book had been lost, we knew that we could not take stock then. And this is how we signed that audit at that July meeting (this was in July, 1909):

"The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed with the exception of the stock book, which is reported by the General Secretary as having been misplaced. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct."

Now we could not audit that stock book after the G. S. told us it had been misplaced or lost. The General Secretary had been given sufficient time to start a new stock book, and not to my knowledge was any effort made to force him to make one, so that we could immediately take stock. But the matter was spoken of of taking stock, but nothing tangible resulted in that line until the April meeting. 1910. Then the book had not been found and a new book was started. But I might say, boys, that up to this time the General Secretary has never informed the Board, to my knowledge, that that stock book that got lost has ever yet been found or located. I may ramble a bit. I am going to cut out many of these matters that have been touched on so as to avoid repetition. I will go now to the time when we came back from our last convention to the General Office, which has also been touched on. I desire to say a few words in reference to the matter on my own behalf.

After coming to the General Office from our last convention we acted on a great many matters that were referred to us and incidentally took up the quarterly audit, and that was the first time I have ever taken stock or examined the stock book, as my part of the work did not come in that direction. That was the first time I had seen the stock book and I could not say to this day when that stock book was started—I could not say —in place of the one that had been lost. But after it was brought in there all the members of the Board went over and examined it, and every member saw that erasures had been made and the additional entries put in for the month of April, 1909. And we also tried to find the amounts that should be credited in the cash books for the stock shown as shipped out. I want to tell you, brothers, right here that I sat there and it nearly broke my heart to think for a minute that anything could be amiss, and never to this day did I think that our General Secretary did the entering there. But I did believe that carelessness of the clerks and the lack of system in that department was responsible for it. After we had all seen this book the General Officers were requested to come in, as they have already stated, and it was then and there that Brother Duffy had been asked to make an explanation. I did not hear him say anything, nor anybody else. But I do remember this: that practically every member there said this: if there appears to be anything the matter, we want the accountants called in, and I voted for it myself, and I said that I felt the same way, and I feel the same way today—that I did my duty. The chairman of the board then suggested that the accountants be called in to audit this stock book. I had been informed that the stock book of our organization had never been audited by the expert at

any time, not since the history of the organization nor since we kept or had a stock book. And I believe that every delegate to this convention, had he been placed in the same position and under the same circumstances as those appearing at that time, would have done the same as we have done.

I wish to state at this time, as I have already mentioned, that this, in my opinion, was due to gross carelessness and lack of system in that department, and that the General Executive Board has nothing whatever to do with either the hiring, paying or discharging of any of the office help there.

Now, then, we will get down to this enormous expense. The enormous expense attached to, or incurred in making this audit has been vividly pointed out and impressed on you. That is the point that has been vividly brought to your attention, this enormous expense. I want to say this to the delegates to this convention: that this particular part of the audit for a stock book was made by the same accountant who had audited the other financial accounts of our General Office and had done so for many years, but not including the stock book. And I have never had any doubt in my mind up to this time that considering the length of time it took him to audit one book, he certainly rubbed it in to us good and plenty. But if he did give us a fair day's work and it took him so long at such an enormous expense, you may draw your own conclusions as to the condition of that book and the necessity for having it checked up and audited by an accountant, and not by carpenters. We did try to do something with it for a day or so, I believe. I worked at it for a day or two. But we did not go back far enough. The entries had been made in the month of April, 1909. Bear in mind, too, that this particular stock book was just a little over a year old at the time that it was audited. If it took the auditors two months to audit that book, it would take us some time to do it.

Now, I will not dwell on the expert's report. Brother Connolly read part of that, but what we found and what the experts found amounted to this: that highly improper methods had been used in inserting some of the entries in the stock book in order to balance it and make the figures conform to the stock on hand. Now, we did not find much, true, I will agree to that. I wish to God the organization had owed the General Secretary thousands of dollars, and I would willingly have paid it. Let us have a system first, last and all the time. From this audit a system has been devised that will prove a benefit to the membership, not only to the membership as a whole, but it will protect also the official in that office if carried out faithfully. It would appear as though we had committed a crime by doing our duty, but if a mistake was made it was not a mistake in purpose or at heart. I have no apologies to make for my part in it. I have done my duty honestly, conscientiously and as I saw it, and as I said in the start, if I am to be condemned and crucified for the stand I have taken, I had rather die a man at any time than to live as a cur.

I thank you.

Brother Walquist—I don't know where or just how I fit in this case. When this matter was started last Saturday Brother Duffy stated that he was on trial. If he is on trial, then I must be a witness in the case. If the Executive Board is on trial, then I don't know that I would be qualified as a witness in the case. If Brother Duffy is on trial, don't make your findings against the Executive Board, and if your Executive Board is on trial, make your findings accordingly.

I believe there has been almost sufficient evidence introduced already to justify the audit that was made.

I want to say first that the system we had of auditing supplies when we were in the State Life building was inadequate. An order would be left for a large amount of supplies which the printer would deliver to the stock room piecemeal. When more supplies were needed Duffy would call up and say, "We want some more of this or some more of that sort of supplies," and he would make

out a new order. That being the case, as I understand it, while we kept a stock book ever since the Milwaukee convention, it was of no use to us. You understand it is very easy to put a lot of figures in a book that will tally mathematically, but that does not prove anything until you can verify the book with the stock on hand. It was impossible at that time to verify the stock book with the stock on hand, because only a portion of the supplies ordered would be delivered at one time.

Ever since Tim Sullivan was a member of the Board, I kicked many times and said that we ought to get a better system in our supply department. But it seems it was impossible to get to it. It finally drifted along until we looked forward to the day when we would be in the new building. It was talked over and we agreed to let the matter drop until we moved, then we would have plenty of room and would get this stock business on a business basis. We moved into the new building in April, 1909, and everything was upside down; we did not make any effort at that time to take stock. We let it go until July, 1909, and then the G. S. informed us that the stock book was misplaced. We took it for granted that we would find it later and we did not insist on taking an audit of the stock at that time. We let it go until October, when the G. S. informed us that he could not find the book. The Board did not censure the Secretary then. At least he didn't say so Saturday. We gave the G. S. nine months from October until April, 1910, in which time he could have the stock department fixed up.

In April, 1909, as has been stated, Brother Connolly and myself were appointed by the chairman of the Board to take stock after the meeting adjourned. We took stock at that time on Monday and Tuesday, and we waited until Thursday noon to get that book brought down to date, so that we could compare the book with our findings when we took stock. When we took stock there was with us Mr. Burke, one of the clerks, and Frank Duffy, Jr. Frank Duffy, Jr., and myself counted the stock on the shelves and Mr. Burke and Connolly each marked it on their list. After we had taken stock at that time and could not get the stock book down to date, and could not get any assurance when we could get the book, we agreed with General Secretary Duffy that it would be just as well for us to go home and compare our list of supplies with the stock book at the July meeting.

(Here Brother Walquist explained the system used by the Board in auditing the books at the General Office, stating that the members of the Board work in pairs, that is, two of them will go over the stock account, two more of them will go over the bills, etc.)

When we got to the July audit Brother Bausher and myself were appointed to make out our report to the convention. We were put on that work, and the other members of the Board—some of them—were auditing the books. Connolly was writing up the minutes. It fell to Brothers Post and Cole to take stock. They did take stock at that time and we handed them the list that Connolly and I had made when we took stock at the April meeting, and they reported to us that they found everything correct, that the stock book tallied, and that it also tallied with the stock we took at the April meeting. I didn't see the stock book at that time. I don't know whether I would have been satisfied with it as it was or not. But that one page—you can see when you get the stock book here—that one page looked like it had been run over with a lawn mower, and I don't care who knows it.

We all signed the audit and we signed the report to the convention. I don't deny it. I did so, believing everything was correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had absolutely no right or no grounds upon which to refuse to sign that report.

Later it was discovered that there was something that was not right. After the Des Moines convention we adjourned to Indianapolis. I did so in good faith and did not intend to adjourn to go there

to play politics, after it was called to my attention that there was something wrong with our supply account. If I had neglected to do my part to have the same straightened out, I should have felt so guilty at this convention of having neglected my duty that I would have been away from here before this matter was ever brought up. This matter of playing politics in that audit was never started by the Executive Board. Others who wanted to put the Board in disrepute started the rumor of politics. Don't think for a minute that if I had intended to play politics that I would have gone down to Indianapolis and stayed there while other people were running around the country, discrediting me and the entire Executive Board. If we had played politics in this matter, then this is the time to bring it out. I am not now nor never was in favor of playing politics. I will say right now that if I cannot hold an office in this organization without playing politics, then I am ready to leave at any time.

I want to call your attention to this fact: Brother Duffy, our Secretary here, was one time a member of the Executive Board, and his reputation then wasn't a bit better than mine is now.

Every time we have endeavored to improve the bookkeeping in this organization we have had to crucify an Executive Board to do so. We tried to straighten out this stock book matter at the Milwaukee convention and condemned an Executive Board before they got through with the attempt, and I believe it is time we should crucify another Executive Board to inaugurate things on a business basis. I am willing to be crucified along with the rest of them if things can be put on a business basis.

There has been considerable said about the expense that the Board has incurred in connection with this Board meeting and the expert accountants. I want to say this to you, that the expense of the accountant was enormous, and in this I agree with the other brothers. I never surmised it would cost any two or three thousand dollars. I was astonished when I saw that bill. I said to myself: "My God, if that fellow didn't put it over us. He certainly stung you."

I am going to make this point: if there were no errors or no mistakes in the General Office, then there must have been something radically wrong with the system as it stood. I am not accusing Duffy; I want to make that plain. Bear in mind the number of employes we have in that office. The General Secretary does not see all the books there. It is a matter of getting the employes to do their work well and right, rather than to go after Brother Duffy at all.

I would like to correct Brother Duffy's statement regarding the expenses of the Board in conjunction with that audit. He said it cost something like $7,000 or over. We were at the General Office just 24 working days, or a solid four weeks, after the Des Moines convention. If you look back over the sessions of the Executive Board you will find they ordinarily run about four weeks. The work we were doing was regular work that always comes before the Board in October, a great part of it left to us from the Des Moines convention. If we had not done it then it would have laid over until January. I remember, too, there were several cases where we did not have all the papers at Des Moines and could not act on the cases there. We spent 24 working days at Indianapolis in that Board meeting. Out of that 24 days we spent about 5 days on the regular quarterly audit for October. That left us 19 working days otherwise. In that 19 days' work we acted on 80 separate matters brought before us by the General Secretary. I remember particularly one case in St. Louis that it took us over a day to arrive at all the grievances in the case. Consequently, if you want to figure fairly or honestly in this matter, figure just what the expert accountant was paid for that audit, and that is all that it did cost to get that system on a business basis.

I want to say right here that I would rather have spent a large sum of money and found that everybody was honest,

although a large number of mistakes had occurred, than to have found that deliberate dishonesty existed in our organization.

Regarding the audit of the journal: I agree with what Brother Connolly said that we did not order the journal audited at all. But there was some question as to whether or not we were receiving the number of journals for which we are paying. (Here Brother Walquist exhibited labels which he had taken from packages containing our official monthly journal, addressed to various local unions and showing in some instances that the packages were short one to eight journals, as compared with the number marked on the labels.)

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that Duffy is not to blame for this at all, and we must strictly understand that. The question is, does the printer deliver the full quantity of the journals? If he cheats one local union out of a copy of The Carpenter each month, we are short that much. Brother Duffy made a point here Saturday upon that—that the members of the Mailers and Wrappers' organization would let us know if there was anything wrong. These mailers work for Mr. Thorsch, the printer, and you people know to what extent any employe is apt to squeal on his employer to some outsider. It is absolutely none of the mailers' concern if we get all or half of the journals that we pay for.

Brother Duffy says considerable about us saying that he was entitled to have his bond renewed, and all that. When Duffy assumes that this was a personal attack on him, he is imagining things. There never was a word said to me that this was a scheme to cut out anybody. If such a thing had been mentioned, I would certainly have balked on the proposition.

So far as the bond of the General Secretary is concerned, there was absolutely no use talking about it. If there had been ever so much dishonest work done in the bookkeeping, in the supplies of the General Office by the clerks, you could never have held the G. S. responsible.

Now in regard to the power of the Executive Board to do these things, I don't believe there is any question. I have possibly presumed that my power was greater than some people think it should be. I always looked at it in this way: that the Executive Board is the representative of our membership, and the three of the general officers the same as the other side. I have tried to be fair and honest with them, but I am never going to be a tool for the general officers against the membership.

I want to deny the statement made by the General Secretary that I made a remark to the effect that "if he was to explain matters that would not make matters right." To the best of my recollection I never opened my mouth at the time the other officers were discussing it. I was so damnably disgusted with having signed something that was not right that I walked back and forth in the Board room and wished that I had never seen any of the books at the General Office.

Regarding the statement made by the G. S. to the effect that I did not return the samples of supplies which he sent me: I don't know that I did call Brother Duffy's attention to the books when I returned them, but I am willing to make an affidavit, if so required, some time this afternoon or tomorrow that I did return the books to this office. I remember this well, because I did not get the samples until two days before I left for the next Board meeting. I took them down to the printer, who was an ex-commissioner of labor, and who had a strictly union shop, and asked him to submit his prices. He looked at the stuff, but when I came down the following afternoon he was not in. I was to leave that evening, and when I came back in the evening he had not bid on it yet. I just had time enough to get the samples and bring them with me. I remember carrying them down to Indianapolis, for they were heavy, and when I got to the Board meeting I left them on the table in the Board room with the other stuff.

I believe I have answered every charge that has been made against me so far,

and the matter will possibly be explained further by the other members of the Board. If any additional charges are brought against me now, I will ask that I be given the privilege of answering them also. I am satisfied with what I have done. I have done my duty as I felt that I ought to, and if I am to be crucified for this I would rather be crucified for having done more than my duty than for neglecting it.

I want to say that when you render your verdict, I will accept the same with good cheer. If I am condemned, I suppose you will hold my funeral the latter part of the week. When you hold my funeral I will be there and sing in the choir.

Brother Post—I keep my medicine wrapped up in small packages, and I am not here to make a good fellow of myself nor to tell you that you are going to crucify me, the same as you did Christ, but if you hang Dan Post I am going to invite you to the funeral beforehand, because I won't be there to invite you afterward. I have not got my speech written, either. I have some notes here that I took immediately after our convention in Des Moines, Iowa. I was as sure as I was that Dan Post was living that the action of the General Executive Board at that time would come to this convention and be thrashed out. And I immediately started to take some little notes, and I don't want any of you brothers to believe that I am here to cast any reflections upon any one man or go into personalities. I am going to give you some dates, days and dates, and I am going to mention some names also. This case that we have before this convention now is similar to the one that I went through with as a member of the General Executive Board eight years ago this month in Milwaukee, Wis. A great deal has been said to you about what we found, but the question as to how we went about it was not touched on so clearly. I want to say to you, brothers, that when I was in Des Moines, Iowa, attending that convention, certain men came to me and said, "Dan, what's wrong at the General Office?" And I must confess here to you men that I had to throw up both hands and say: "I don't know of anything being wrong at the General Office." Somebody was peddling it in the city of Des Moines, before the General Executive Board ever went back to the General Office to even get a whack at it.

One night attending the Executive Board meeting at Des Moines, Brother Schardt, acting chairman of the board, recommended that when the convention adjourned we, the Board, would meet at Indianapolis. I asked at that time: "What for?" Since my term in this office, and it has been some years, they had never gone back to the General Office after a convention. The reply from Brother Schardt was: "We have some things to look up at the General Office." I voted against going back to the General Office because I did not know, as one member of the Board, what we were going there for.

We went to the General Office and met on the 3d day of October, 1910. I arrived in the city on Sunday, and immediately the Board went into session on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. I have a few notes that I made at that time, because from what I had heard outside of any members of the General Executive Board or any General Officer, I was led to believe that somebody had something up his sleeve. That is why I took these notes.

The Board met at the General Office on October 3, 1910, and took up the matters referred to it at the convention and other matters that were to come before the Board. Brother Schardt was for several days looking over the records that had been acted upon by the Board, and approved and signed by that body, while the business of the Board was going on, but said nothing.

One week later, on Monday, October 10, 1910, the Board started the audit, going over the bills, Brothers Cole and Post going over the large ledgers comparing them with the financial sheet that goes out to the Local Unions. On Tuesday, October 11, Brother Connolly was all day

looking over the old accounts, with Brothers Post and Cole still on the ledgers. I asked Connolly what he was doing, whether he was writing his will, and he replied: "More than that." That evening about 4:45 something was said about what Connolly was doing, and Brother Schardt said: "We have some dope to spring in the morning," and added, "for the Board not to say anything until it was shown us," and further, that he, Schardt, "had looked up certain matters and found that something was wrong, and that he had had Brother Connolly go over the books and see what he could find, that they were not satisfied, and that the auditors should be called in to make a general audit." Brother Schardt also stated he could prove that there were several thousand dollars in deficiency of the stock account of this organization.

The next morning when the Board went into session Brother Schardt said: "Dan, you and Cole come over here and we will show you what we have found," and Connolly said, "Yes, boys, come on." But they did not say to Walquist and Bausher, "you boys come over, too, and we will show you." It seemed that they knew all about it already by their action. Schardt, Connolly, Walquist and Bausher knew all along what was going on. So after they had shown us what they had found I said: "Call in Duffy, Huber and Neale." They were all called in and the matters were called to their attention. Brother Duffy explained to the Board how certain things happened to be in the books, but it did not seem to satisfy them, and Schardt said: "As president of the Board I demand that the accountants be called in." So it was decided by the board to call in the accountants, and Secretary Duffy was instructed to call them by wire.

I want to say to you, brothers, that from what I heard in Des Moines and from what I have heard going around in the different districts, there was something wrong in our General Office with our General Secretary, and when they showed to us that stock book, they did not try to take the explanation of General Secretary Duffy. Dan Post was one of the first who said: "If there is anything wrong, I want to know it," and I was in favor of calling in that accountant, and while it cost in the neighborhood of seven thousand dollars in order to clean the skirts of this organization and your General Officers so that the enemies of organized labor could not brand your organization as being handled by crooks, I believe that the audit should have been made if it cost one hundred thousand dollars.

When the auditors were called by wire I suggested, in fact, made an amendment to that motion, that the General Secretary be instructed to call two accountants in instead of one, in order to hurry the work along. Great stress has been laid upon the expense of that audit by some members of the Executive Board. I don't know whether they overcharged us or not. I know they worked day and night, and I don't know whether they are paid time and a half or not. But they presented their bill, and we had no other alternative but to "pay the fiddler for the music that he gave us." I don't believe that it would have taken two months to make that audit if this question had been confined to the question in dispute, but if you read carefully through that report you will see that Mr. Staub calls attention, as per request or instructions of the chairman of the Board, to several things. He made the audit of the membership, as well as the stock book, also the finances and also of The Carpenter, and the action of your General Executive Board was only to employ the accountant to go over and make an audit of the stock and its accounts.

On Thursday, October 13, the accountant was on hand and he came in before the Board, before any of the General officers saw that he was at the office. How he came to come direct into the Board room I don't know. After he had been there for a few minutes, I said: "Shall I call in the General Officers?" And Schardt said: "The Board will attend to this," so the General Officers were not

called in. Brother Schardt then told me to get the books, and I brought them in with the help of Brother Bausher. Then Brother Duffy came into the Board room and Brother Schardt explained to Mr. Staub what the board wanted. Mr. Staub then left the board room. Neither Brother Huber nor Brother Neale were called in at any time during the conversation, although the constitution says that the G. E. B., in conjunction with the G. P., shall have general supervision over the affairs of the U. B.

I want to say to you, brothers, at this particular time that Dan Post never voted against having that audit made, because there certainly was a damnable mix-up on that stock book. (Excuse my language.) Let me tell you it was this organization that gave me the education that I have; I never went to school after I was eleven years old, and I take my hat off to the brotherhood for the education I have, and for the strikes and lockouts I have gone through. Knowing that the rank and file of this organization hates underhanded work, Dan Post is one of those kind who believes in having an investigation made in time. We should be open and above board and not go behind closed doors to do anything. I say to you, brothers, that this investigation upon this stock book did not have any more to do with "Bill" Huber or "Common" Tom Neale—they had nothing more to do with that stock book in its keeping than you did, and why in the devil were not they called in and consulted? I told you that I was going to be compelled to use some names.

On Friday, October 14—this is all after the accountants had arrived at the office and started their work—I was called to my home on account of sickness and to attend to some business concerning my family, and the same night Brother Schardt left for Chicago. Brother Schardt returned on Tuesday, October 18 and I returned on Thursday, October 20, and about 10 a. m. that day Schardt said: "Post, you and Bausher are to count the labels. I have to go to Chicago to see some accountants." I said: "Schardt, what does that mean when we have accountants here," and he answered: "If they cannot explain things to the satisfaction of the Board, we will call in others." I asked: "Where did you get such orders?" And he said: "From the Board, Post, while you were away," and Walquist said: "It was not the action of the Board, but that the chairman of the Board had the right at all times to confer with any one in regard to our organization." Just as he was going to leave I said: "What are Connolly and Walquist going to do?" Schardt replied: "They had other work to do," etc. So Schardt went away about 10:45 a. m. on Thursday, October 20, 1910, and did not return to the Board until Tuesday morning, October 25, 1910.

I want to tell you, brothers, he very plainly told us what our work was, but he did not tell us what the work of Connolly and Walquist was. Bausher and Dan Post were sent down in the basement to count six hundred thousand labels that you heard talked about here this morning. If I do have to tell you, it was a damn fine job. We had to make aprons out of paper about four feet long to hang down over our clothes on account of the quicksilver. We looked as if we had been working in some copper mine or some silver mine after we had finished our day's work. There was a big box of labels in the cellar that had never been opened, and we were told to count every one of them; and we counted every label that was in the basement. We were the boys that obeyed orders.

Listen, brothers, all the time Schardt was away, Connolly and Walquist were down in the basement in the vault—we have a big vault in our building where the old bills and old documents are placed after they have been passed on by our convention; after this convention goes down into history these bills that have been passed by your finance committee to this convention, they are stored away from the vault upstairs to the vault down in the basement. All that time Connolly and Walquist were in the basement in the vault looking over the old bills. They

were there on the 20th, 21st and 22d, and on Monday, October 24, about 3 p. m., the General President came down and asked them what they were doing, and told them—I might put this in a little stiffer language, it would not look well in print—to get up in the Board room where they belonged and do their business there. I might add here that Brother Huber came into the Board room and combed all of us, and it was not with a comb brush either. He told us to "get to hell" out of that basement, and if we wanted any books or papers to ask the General Secretary or Tom Neale and they would bring them in to us. I believe he said also that unless we did attend to business in the Board room he would prefer charges against every one of us. All the time Connolly and Walquist were in the basement they had never told either of the general officers or myself or Brother Cole what they were doing, although we had asked them several times. I said to Brother Bausher: "It looks as if two or three members of the Board are bound to run it."

Brother Bausher and I got through counting the labels on Friday, October 21, and we had nothing to do but sit around the offices and wait, as Connolly and Walquist were still in the basement going over old bills that had been passed on by the finance committee long before their time in office. They refused to allow us to help them or to say what they were doing, only that they were looking over old bills which had already been passed on by the Board.

I am not going to rehash all that has been said about the stock book that you have heard so much about. It is true that some entries were made in that book that were wrong. I agree with that, and believe Brother Duffy does also. The man who made the entries upon that book made a very big mistake, and when Mr. Staub was before the Executive Board explaining his audit to the Board, this one clerk—I believe his name was Burke—he was not a bookkeeper, and Brother Duffy had this clerk check up the book whenever he could spare a day or two from his regular work. This book was not audited as it should be for the same reason that the space that we had in our old headquarters would not permit it. I saw at a glance where the man who had put this stock that is in question upon the stock book had made a blunder, and any man with two eyes could see it. For instance, if 600 due books were shipped to Local Union No. 1 and the money was received in 1908, we will say, he would enter it up in this stock book as being shipped in 1910, and of course no cash receipts would show for 1910. That clerk should have said: "600 due books went to Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., money received June 10, 1908, shipped June 12, 1908," and then we would have known right where to go and locate the money. But he didn't do it. And I want to say that when this question came up, there certainly was some bitter feeling existing between some members of this Board and the General Secretary. This Executive Board did not even try to go back and find whether it was in 1908 or whether it was not. When Mr. Burke was called in before the General Executive Board with the accountant the question was asked him: "Why did you change the figures upon that stock book?" He said: "I didn't know any other way to balance my accounts." These are just the words he used. It is true he didn't know any better. I wish that book was here now so I could show it to you.

But, as has been said here, since that time things have changed. At that time I went in to General Secretary Duffy and I was pretty hot under the collar. I said: "Frank, if I were General Secretary of this organization I would put a stock clerk in that stock room and have a daily balance struck every day, and nobody would get a constitution unless he knew where it went." General Secretary Duffy now has a man by the name of Mr. Green who is certainly keeping things in apple-pie order. When supplies are sent out from the General Office by express, lots of times we receive communications from our Local Unions saying that the

package was broken open, and in such cases General Secretary Duffy orders the goods duplicated and puts in a bill to the express company. We have a book now in which we keep all these duplications, so that when on the stock book you see "duplication" marked, you can get the duplication book and look it up, and it tells you through the date of the correspondence concerning the article or articles shipped right where to go and find it. And this book was established by my going to Brother Duffy and suggesting it.

I tell you, brothers, since our Des Moines convention there has not been enough hand-shaking in our General Office among our General Officers in order to have things go as they should go. I don't say that this was a political move, but if I can tell black from white it looks to me as if there was something behind it, because I want to say to you that the staff that was on the Executive Board, I believed every one of them was Dan Post's friend. We always used to walk to and from the office together, sat down at the same table, and if we wanted a drink we went in the same saloon and had our drink together. But since the Des Moines convention, or from the time the Executive Board adjourned in Des Moines to go back to Indianapolis up to the 1st day of February, 1911, there were only six men serving on that Executive Board — Brothers Schardt, Connolly, Walquist, Bausher, Bill Cole and Dan Post. Brother Foley was not attending these meetings. But I will be plain with you, brothers, there was too much of that bitterness, and if I were to tell you some of the remarks that were passed against your General Secretary it would make you shiver. It would not look good in print if I used some of the language that was used. Let me tell you that Frank Duffy had no more show after October 1, 1910, from the hands of that Executive Board than a snowball in hell.

You may hang me, boys, but let me tell you that when you do you are hanging a Post that has always stood up to be open and above board in all his doings. It is not that I condemn certain members of the Executive Board for what they have done, but for the way they have done it—underhanded. My old father, if he were alive, would give me a kick if he knew that I was not open and above board in all my doings. He admired me to think that I had been representing such a grand organization. He never knew what unionism was, and he said to me an hour before he died: "Dan, always stand up for what is right, open and above board," and if God Almighty strikes me dead tomorrow or next day, He will strike me dead for standing up for what is right.

I am not here to get anybody's scalp; I am not here to wash any dirty linen. If I was going to start a laundry in Washington I would get a license. I am here to tell you facts. I want to tell you that for the last two years that I was re-elected to this office, so the tabulating committee says, I was at the General Office all during the month of January, 1911, and time and time again I had talked with some of the members of that commmittee, but I did not know that I was elected until a few days before I was installed. One day some of them would tell me I was elected, and the next day they would say that it looked doubtful. I don't know where the trouble was. Judge for yourselves, brothers. There were other members of the old Board that were elected at that time; Brother Connolly was re-elected without any opposition and so was Brother Walquist.

And I am sorry to say, brothers—to show that there was a feeling existing somewhere, Dan Post has never changed his route between the hotel and the General Office. I go and come all the time the same way. But after Brother Schardt went off that Executive Board, Brothers Connolly, Bausher and Walquist have never walked with me between the hotel and our General Office a half dozen times. Then on the face of it, Brother Connolly would send out a letter over his own signature recommending to the rank and file of the Fourth district that Brothers Schardt, Bausher and Walquist

would be elected to office in this organization, as they were honest and sober men. I have it here. As much as to say, because I said to these boys, let us be open—I may have been wrong—just as much as to say that Dan Post was a crook, or that he was a thief or a robber. Let me tell you fellows something.

When this was called to my attention that there was something wrong with the stock book—Brother Schardt and I used to be very warm friends; we are yet as far as Dan Post is concerned, I hold nothing against any man. I don't represent only the men in Pennsylvania, or only the men in the Second district; as a member of this Executive Board I represent all of you, and you all look alike to me, and I believe that the brothers who have heard me talk in the districts I have visited know that is the stand I have always taken—when Brother Schardt called this matter to my attention on October 10, 1910, I said this to him; and we had some pretty warm words over it, too: "Bill, when did you discover this?" He said, "In July." Those are the words he said. In July, mind you, was the last meeting of our Board before the Des Moines convention, and at that time we drafted up our report to that convention. I said to Brother Schardt: "Bill, it seems strange to me that if you knew this in July you waited until after the convention to call the attention of the Executive Board to it, or in fact, to call the attention of Dan Post and Bill Cole to it. He told me that his wife was sick and that he could not stay at that meeting. I believed him. I said to Brother Schardt: "If you knew this was wrong, then, Bill, you should have called this General Executive Board together in Chicago, in your home town if necessary, to lay this matter before the members of that body before we went to the convention." And I believe that he should have done this. That audit was signed; not a word said. The report was signed and not a word said, and never would I have signed it if I had known that that mix-up was there.

In plain words, brothers, it looks as if this was held back to find something to issue to the rank and file for campaign literature, and nothing else.

And I told our Executive Board last July when we were arguing over that section: "Boys, by God, you killed the goose that laid the golden egg. You have it on our records two years ago that Frank Duffy be held for the shortage in the stock account." The vote stood 4 to 2 in the Executive Board. But they did not tell him that the shortage was a toothpick or a button, an elephant or a gold brick. Two years afterwards they came back and said: "The surplus on the shelves more than equalizes the shortage," and Frank Duffy says nothing against it.

Boys, we had it out at the last meeting of the Executive Board. Here we have two new members of the Board, Brothers Potts and Martel; they are here and can speak for themselves. They no doubt heard a whole lot just before they were about to be installed into office. And I believe they have opened their eyes since and realized what I meant.

Now as to the questions before the house. Brother Duffy brought in another matter here about some question of printing.

I am free to confess that Dan Post is liable to make mistakes. If I did not make mistakes and pleased everybody, then you ought to fire me out of this convention. A man who pleases everybody has no place in the labor movement. I want to tell you there may have been mistakes made in getting some of our printing into a "rat" shop, but I will be honest with you and tell you right now that I never knew it. Brother Connolly explained time and time again before that Board that it was a strictly union shop. I don't say that Brother Duffy did not present that letter to the Board, but if he did I did not hear it read. I never for a moment would have voted or allowed with my voice and vote any of our printing to go there. Dan Post has fought for the use of union-made paper, and I believe that we pay one and one-half to two cents a pound more for

our official journal than we would have to pay if we had it printed on non-union paper. I fought to have the label on The Carpenter, the union label water mark of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and now the label of that organization is stamped on the paper on which our journal is printed.

I am not here to make a good fellow of myself; I am not the only Post in this convention. All I ask of you delegates is to weigh this matter heavily, let it sink into your brain, and let it go from your brain down to the bottom of your shoes, in order that our organization may do its business free and above board and not be continually trying to get the scalp of some other fellow.

Brother Cole—I hope the brothers will adjourn their little meetings while I am talking. This matter has been thoroughly thrashed out.

To begin with, I want to say that I became a member of the Board about the first of January, 1909, when the general offices were located in the old State Life building in Indianapolis, Ind. I was notified by the General Office that I had been elected to the Board and to appear about that time to be obligated and take up my place on the Board. I came there, took my obligation, became a member of the Board and started in to attempt to do my share of the work. I well remember that the first lesson that was impressed upon me was by the then chairman of the Board. He stated that the Board, the General President, General Secretary and the General Treasurer constituted the general officers of the Carpenters' organization; that they were all members of that Board, the three other general officers being ex-officio by reason of their office and that the general officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters constituted one great family; that their work had always been conducted in a reasonable and amicable manner.

As I have previously stated, I entered on my duties as a member of the Board in the old State Life building; I was not a member of the Board for many months until I realized there was friction. For instance, a matter was up concerning the General President; I said the General President is also a member of the Board and I suggested that as this matter concerns his office he be called in. The reply I got was, that if the General President wants to come before the Board on this matter the door is open to him. Being a new member of the Board, I properly took my rebuke and quit for the time being.

This question in discussion has been pretty thoroughly covered, but I want to say that when you get down to the matter of this audit, the other members have pretty thoroughly explained it to you.

As has been explained to you, the stock book could not be located, consequently we could not make an audit of it. Brother Post and I were detailed to make the audit, which we did, and went to the Des Moines convention; that was my first convention as a member of the Board. Towards the close of the Des Moines convention or about the close of it the question was brought up that all the Board go back to Indianapolis to work. It was my impression that it was the usual procedure; right there for the first time Brother Post and I got on opposite sides of the question; I voted on going back to Indianapolis. It was borne on our minds that there were matters at the General Office that should be attended to. We went back, took up our work.

About the close of one of the meetings, nearly 5 o'clock, some little question arose as to why certain books were being scrutinized by some members of the Board, and the chairman of the Board arose in rather a dramatic manner and said: "You boys just might as well know there is a great discrepancy in these books." It struck me like a clap of thunder or a California earthquake. We asked what is it, and they said, "That stock account." Then I began to realize about the whispers that I heard relative to the General Office: Who is going to run against Duffy; what is the matter with the accounts down there? I had heard that for two weeks in Des Moines—

could not understand where it come from or what it meant, and immediately every member of the Board wanted to know. Dan Post said: "What is wrong with the books?" Then some items were pointed out on the stock ledger. Here is an item, what does this mean—300 due books charged out to Union 281 on the 14th day of last April? Where is Union 281? Off the reel I could not answer, but it came out that it had not been in existence since April; another item of 600 due books, charged out on that date; where is your cash for it? Where is the corresponding money paid in? In a moment it struck me that the General Secretary's office is not "grafting" on the organization—it has stock going out and no money coming in. I suggested that the other ex-officio members of the Board be called in; somebody drew a watch and said 5 o'clock; let us take it up in the morning. So it went. One of the members said: "Let it be understood that no one mention this fact to a living being between now and tomorrow morning." Leaving the board room, I said to one of the members of the Board, "I don't understand this, but, by God, if there is anything brought up against Frank Duffy you have got to show me, for I have known that Irishman for ten years." My mind reverted to that question that came up at the Milwaukee convention.

You have heard the whole story from the rest; we called in the Secretary and the other officers in the morning; Frank Duffy stepped up to the stock ledger and as soon as he looked at it he realized there had been a mistake made by some clerk. Frank Duffy said: "Yes, I told the clerk last April to bring the stock ledger up to date." (Here Brother Cole explained the system of shipping tickets used in the General Office.) Our shipping slips are printed in blocks of five and each leaf laid over postal card, printed in blocks of five of the same size. The order is taken down by the shipping clerk: Received from local union, the name of the secretary, local union so and so, then the amount of money in full, then on the next line below the month's per capita tax, if any, is included in that order; below that follows the supplies, and then there are several blank lines on which to write. Down at the bottom is totaled the whole. When it is finished there is a duplicate shipping slip on the postal card that goes back to the local union, so that there can be no question. When the stock ledger was lost these shipping slips were all that was left. Frank explained that this Burke was told to take these slips and bring that stock ledger up to date. Our report said: "Owing to errors and carelessness on the part of the clerk," and it is absolutely correct, because in putting them down the clerk put them all down under the date of April, under the date on which they were entered showing the stock was shipped on that date, when it had been shipped many months before. Local Union 281 had been out of existence when this shipment was shown as being made; on the face of it it did not look right. Brother Duffy came into the board room and started in to explain it. One of the members of the Board made the statement, "Your explanation don't explain it. After you have made it there is no explanation." There was every evidence of the fact that there was a feeling among the members of the Board that there was trouble in the books. Then came up the proposition of the experts. The same experts examined our books every quarter, and owing to the Des Moines convention I presume were late in coming that quarter.

The brother members felt that the expense of that work was great. I, in connection with the other members of the Board, did not believe it would take over two weeks at the most. I did not think it was going to cost over a few hundred dollars. If I had known it would have cost $7,000; if I had known it would cost $10,000, or $25,000, and on top of that all the damn few dollars that Bill Cole had on earth, I would have been willing to bring them in rather than leave the general officers under that im-

putation. I felt that everything should be known. I was not afraid that the Brotherhood would not be satisfied that every one of your general officers were doing their duty.

The experts came in and went to work. They worked a couple of weeks and then told us they wanted a couple of weeks more. But in two more weeks they said, "Still more time necessary." But for myself—I cannot speak for all the members of the Board, but I think I can speak for some of them—we had no idea that any orders had been given the experts to audit anything outside the stock until the experts brought in that report. Then we found that the membership had been gone over. Now, Brother Duffy in his report tells what occurred in respect to the membership roll. We have almost two thousand financial secretaries in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and I don't suppose that in the whole bunch there is 10 per cent. that has ever had any experience in bookkeeping. Mistakes creep in and errors occur. This is shown by the number of mistakes given in the report of your General Secretary as being made by the local secretaries during the last two years.

Brother Duffy took the organization when there was no system of accounting and worked night and day to work out of the chaos a complete system whereby the affairs of the organization could be handled properly. And with this growth on the hands of the General Secretary, as well as the work of planning out a system, do you wonder that more mistakes have not happened? Never in the history of an organization was a man more thoroughly vindicated that was Frank Duffy by that expert's report.

Think of all the years past, of all the supplies that were sent out free. I just want to call your attention to this. Look over that list of supplies; certain supplies were not sold to local unions; they were sent out free to organizers on the road; application blanks were sent out free; the organizer does not want only six or eight, he wants a bundle of them; he wants constitutions, etc., a bundle of them, sent to him. Under our old system we sent ten constitutions and ten due books to organize a union, as under our constitution ten is the lowest number for which a charter can be granted. An organizer asks for forty of these constitutions, and they are sent out; then he wants forty of this or forty of that. There was no account kept of this free distribution of stock. That continued all the years that Frank Duffy has been General Secretary of this organization. What is the result? Your expert accountant spent ten weeks in going over those books, digging out every possible item. Then he came back and reported that everything was accounted for. Why, my God, the Executive Board uses stock every time the Executive Board meets. All the free distribution and unaccounted for stock that came under these heads amounted to $380. I was ready to say let us strike a balance and start right here. That is exactly what we have done. I want to say to you, brothers, that the feeling that has been engendered against the general officers for the last six or seven years aroused the suspicion of every member that belongs to the organization, and you know these inquiries were floating around Des Moines: "What is the matter with the General Office?" In my town the statement was being made that $15,000 of the funds of the General Office locked up in safety deposit vaults had been done away with. Then after I heard that I could account for some of the direct insinuations that had gone out after the election of our general officers two years ago.

This has all been thrashed out. In the name of God and humanity let us quit this thing in making that kind of a political fight. Let us try for once to put everything simply on its merit and not try to accomplish things in a manner that means the destruction of this organization. You have heard about men being crucified. I never expect to be good enough to be crucified. I don't claim to put myself on the same level as the One who was crucified. He was a different kind of a man. I want to say to you

that after you thrash this thing out, if you think there is a man better qualified in the Sixth district than "Bill" Cole, put him in. Sparta has many a worthier son than he and in our district we make better men every day. Let us cut that part of it out and get down to business, get down to what this thing really means, and for God's sake let us quit using our organization so that some man may be elected General President or to some other general office.

I don't want to say, "I told you so," but when certain things were brought up on the floor of the Des Moines convention I took a little note of it. I said to you then whenever you find a gentleman playing that kind of politics make him come out in the open. Don't allow any man to use this organization for any such purpose.

If Frank Duffy had been allowed to go and explain everything that was wrong in those books I don't believe any kind of an investigation would have been necessary.

I have nothing more to say that I know of. This thing has been thoroughly thrashed out. Above all, don't let us get the idea that we have to do these things to elect anybody to office. I don't want to speak about myself again, but let us finish this thing. If this report suits you, adopt it. I want to call your attention to something. That report tells you there was a certain amount of unaccounted for stock; tells you why and all about it. Some of the members of the Board did try to force that accountant to read into that report the word "shortage." Mr. Staub said "No." There is no shortage there. There is nothing but unaccounted for stock, and it has been explained why it was unaccounted for. The members of that Board said: "We will get other experts that will make the kind of a report here that ought to be made." After the whole thing was over and that bill came in we decided it was time to see if we could not get our accounting done a little cheaper. So we decided to consult other firms of experts, recognized able men, and ask them to tell us what they would do the work for. They submitted bids and the work was given to the lowest bidder, viz: $375 per year, and it has been done satisfactorily ever since. They are not only doing that work, but they frequently make valuable suggestions in the bookkeeping line.

I want to say in passing that Brother Duffy has a man in there now for the last year and we have never found but two unimportant errors in his work. The work of the General Office is now in better shape than it has ever been in the past. Let us proceed and do business.

Brothers Martel and Potts were not members of the Board at that time, consequently had nothing whatever to do with it. If, as I said before, the account of my stewardship is not satisfactory, look around anywhere in the Sixth district and you will get a man just as good as I am. (At this point a delegate asked whether or not the other members of the Board knew of the rotten condition existing in that printing plant, The Folk-Keelin. Brother Cole replied: "We all felt that the big printing firms in Indianapolis were overcharging us, and we thought we would send out to another city and might be able to get a line on the work.")

Every specification that we have made has called for union work under union conditions. As soon as we were notified that the paper makers' union had watermarked union labeled paper we voted unanimously to use it. I believe there was one issue of The Carpenter that was on the press and the printer was unable to get a large enough supply of the union made paper to furnish the issue. Part of the journals were printed that month on paper which did not bear the label.

I want to say with regard to that Folk-Keelin Company that we let the contract to them under the same provisions that we let all other contracts. When our attention was called to the fact that they were furnishing an inferior grade of stuff, we instructed the General Secretary to refuse it. I had no idea that the Williams Printing Company had any connection with the Folk-Keelin Com-

pany until I learned it afterwards. That is all there is to that.

Brother Martel—I am just going to take three minutes of your time, and when that three minutes are up tell me to shut up. When I went to headquarters I was under the impression that there was harmony existing there. I was a little surprised to see some confliction. I have not done anything to make this condition any worse.

With regard to this condition that has arisen, I had nothing whatever to do. I therefore hope you don't regard me as being qualified to make a statement. If we have taken a contract from an eight-hour job to a nine-hour job, it was because I did not understand the situation at the time. I would not have gone up to headquarters to do anything of the sort. I may have known it, but that is one of the mistakes I have made, and, brothers, I hope you will not be too severe.

Brother Potts—I am not going to take much of your time, but I have been called upon by Brother Bausher to go on record in regard to a letter that Brother Duffy read Saturday morning, and I would state that never to my knowledge did it come before the Executive Board. This stock book which you have heard so much about—I have audited that stock book for the last eighteen months. I found two clerical errors where the number of the local union was wrong. In the past nine months the book was absolutely correct. We found that the stock called for on the books was on the shelves, and that is all I can say—that the stock and the books at the present time are absolutely correct.

Brother Duffy—As far as I am concerned there are no personal hard feelings on my part towards any of the members of the Board. The report of the committee on Executive Board's report came in Saturday; that committee wanted further information, the delegates asked for it, and I got up on the floor and gave it to you. And thus the whole entire subject matter has been brought out before you. As I said Saturday, it is a family affair; you ought to know and you ought to know it in detail.

Now, at our convention in 1904 in Milwaukee we decided to change our due book to a leather-bound one. From that convention until this day I have never given out any printing without getting prices. When I took the office of General Secretary it was the General Secretary's duty to get the supplies. You remember the fights we had in the old days, and so I was determined that I would get prices on them, and here they are for the last half-dozen years, from 1905 to the present time. I asked for prices in all that time. You decided on a leather-bound due book. I asked for prices from our big printers in Indianapolis who could handle the work. I got prices at 12½ to 13 cents each. I consulted with General President Huber, but I am not certain whether I consulted with General Treasurer Neale or not. The question came up: "What are we going to charge for them?" We have got to wrap them, ship them, pay for the handling of them, and all that. Bill said: "15 cents per book." Now if you remember I had ordered about 150,000 of these books from the Cheltenham Press. That firm happened to be the lowest of all the bidders who figured on these goods at that time.

The Cannon Printing Company, of Milwaukee, was a union concern when our convention was in session in that city in September, 1904.

Mr. Cannon was down South on some business. This was after the first order was let. He was coming through to Chicago and Indianapolis was on his way. He stopped off to see me. He wanted to know if we had decided that the leather-bound due book was to be the official due book, as he got samples of them up in the cardboard while the convention was in Milwaukee. He said to me: "Did you have any ordered?" I said: "Yes, about 150,000." He said: "I would like to give you a price on them." He did give me a price. I believe it was 9½ cents. From that day the Cheltenham Press never got an order from me. The Cannon Printing Company got it. If you

remember we could not even get all the leather in one color; we had brown leather and black leather. We were so hard pressed that we had to take them whatever way we could get them. I would have remained with the Cannon Printing Company to this day, only it happened that when I was ready to place an order for another fifty or hundred thousand due books, W. J. Kelly, a delegate on this floor, telegraphed me that the fight was on then in Milwaukee for the eight-hour day, and that the Cannon Printing Company was fighting the Typographical Union. After that prices were again taken. It went so far and there had been so much talk about the printers of Indianapolis that I got sick and tired of it and wanted some one else to take it off my hands. Even when the Board was giving out the last contract for The Carpenter—mind you, I have nothing whatever to do with giving out the contract for our journal, and I am not opposed to getting sealed bids; I have the interests of this organization at heart before any printer or any business man—we were taking prices, and I said to the Board, standing at the table in the Executive Board room: "I will not, I absolutely refuse to ask the Cheltenham Press, Hugo Thorsch, proprietor, and the Burford Printing Company to bid on anything in the future for us except you so order me." And you ordered me. Dan Post said afterwards: "Frank, you deserve a leather medal with gold edges on it." There is so much talk going the rounds about this printing that I am sick and tired of it. The Cheltenham Press was the lowest bidder and that firm got the job. And if the Cheltenham Press comes down in their prices, am I to blame for that? If the expert accountants go up in their prices I nor any other of your general officers, are to blame for that.

— The Labels—

On investigation and on inquiries we found that that company in Chicago was the finest union printing concern in the country who manufactured these labels. There are very few people that do that kind of work. President Huber said to me: "You had better order another hundred thousand large and a hundred thousand small labels, because the orders will be coming in heavy from now on. I ordered them, thinking they were the same good union firm they were before. I did not know anything about them having trouble until several weeks afterwards, when Brother Schardt called my attention to it. I then immediately tried to cancel the order, but the word I got back was that the labels were all done and were shipped that day to Indianapolis.

Now we come down to Nashville again. We are dealing with a union firm out of town. We are told by our own local unions, by Typographical Union and others that it is a thoroughly union shop from cellar to garret. That is what happened in Chicago, and that is what happened in Nashville. If the work was done close to us where we would know something of it, then it would be a different proposition. I am not advocating that all our work be done in Indianapolis by any means.

When I went to the printers of Indianapolis to see about supplies, they would call up the secretary of the Typotheta and tell him of my visit. Then the news goes out from him to all the printers, and they know the prices submitted by the first firm I visit. The next man's prices are a little higher, and the next man's still higher. It took us some time to find out all this and report it to the Milwaukee convention. We had this same thing on the floor of that convention for hours and hours.

Some of the delegates asked if I did not bring this matter before the Board. I said I did have the matter before the Board. Here it is: "Printing—Folk-Keelin Printing Co.—G. S. wants to be heard on this matter." Mind you, I am receiving from two hundred to a thousand pieces of mail every day in the office, and in order that I might get before the Board when this matter was being considered, I wrote on the papers: "Want to be present." I only wanted, whenever this matter came up, to have my at-

tention called to it, and I could go in and talk to the members of the Board about it. On July 20, 1909, it says: 'The papers were read and filed." And these papers contained the letter written by Brother Glockling, the international president of the Bookbinders. Now, then, I find here again on October 8, 1909, it says: "The G. S. is instructed to procure supplies from Folk-Keelin Company, as per action of the Board in April, 1909." Here is the action on August 5, 1912, with the other papers, from the same firm: "The G. S. is instructed to continue the purchase of supplies from the Williams Printing Company." Now, there are three of them—three different times that these papers have been before the Board.

In regard to Secretary Daugherty's letter that was sent to me, whether the Board read that letter or not I cannot say. It was returned to me; most likely they did not read it, or they would have made some note of it in their minutes.

Brother Connolly says he brought his supplies back. Brother Walquist says he was sick and tired of carrying his around Minneapolis. If they were brought into the Board room and placed on the table, was that not a slack method of doing business, when I asked you in my letter to be good enough to return them to me? They were entered against you, and I wanted to have them checked off again as being in the General Office. After the Board went away no one would know who the samples lying there belonged to, or had been sent to. I did not have them checked off. They may have sent them back, but if they did I did not receive them.

In the General Office I try to cut down expenses as much as I possibly can. Not six months ago, for instance, I told the Board that I wanted a multigraph machine; you know that is a machine that will turn out letters the same as a typewriter, and is a valuable aid in printing circular letters. In the last five months I have turned out 27,000 stock letters that have gone to our district councils and local unions. I went to see Jim Lynch of the Typographical Union to make sure that I was not taking something away from his organization. He said, "No, we use one of them right here in our headquarters." So in that way we did away with and will do away with the expense of thousands of dollars which we would be obliged to pay out for printing. I also went a little further than that. I asked the Board to put in a dictaphone. I find that the mail is so heavy that even when I use all my stenographers I am sometimes at a standstill. And when they are all busy I can take the dictaphone and talk to the machine, thus saving time.

You don't realize what we have to contend with. In the last twelve years I have worked day and night for the organization. I have worked more than 9,000 hours overtime, but not a cent have I received for it. Bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks get overtime and double time for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Brother Connolly said that once upon a time not so very long ago President Huber and myself tendered our resignations. President Huber never tendered his resignation. Did you, Bill? He says: "Not yet." That was not with reference to supplies and printing. Before we moved to our new headquarters it was a question of work night and day for us all. You don't understand our organization. In our old location we did not have space enough and we could not hire help enough to do our work, therefore we had to work nights. I said: "Never mind; wait until we get over to our new headquarters; we could hire all the help we wanted," etc. But we worked just as hard over there day and night. When I came down to the office one day Brother Schardt said: "Frank, we want to know what you want in this office, what furniture you want, what filing devices you want, chairs, desks, tables," etc. I said: "All right." He told President Huber the same thing. In President Huber's room I said this: "Boys, it amounts to this: if you don't want to give me what I want in this of-

fice to conduct the affairs of this organization, or if I want two thousand dollars' worth of filing cabinets for a filing system in order to transact the business of this organization, and you will only appropriate one thousand dollars and you keep on hampering me, and if I have to come back here nights and work, then I want to tell you I am not going to do it. I have worked nights long enough. I have been laid up sick. I am of more value to my wife and children out of a job and alive than dead and in a pine box." I said, "If you do that I will tender my resignation now to President Huber. What I must have, I want." That is how that happened. I was the one who said I would resign. But not because of the printing, or anything of that kind, but because I could not have the facilities to transact my business.

Now, Brother Post said to me after the expert accountants made their report: "Frank, if I were you I would put a stock clerk in charge of that stock room." I would not do anything one way or the other towards changing the system until after the experts made their report. I am trying today to keep down the expenses of the organization. Up to that time I generally appointed one of my stenographers at the end of each month to go down in the basement and enter up all the stock that had been shipped out. He came back to me every time and reported to me that there was so much on the shelves and everything correct. If I could do all the work of the General Office myself I would willingly do it, but as it is there are from twenty to twenty-five clerks there to do the work.

The members of the Board say Frank Duffy is not to blame for these things. The minutes of the Board do not bear out that statement. The minutes were to the effect that "the G. S. be held responsible for any shortage that may exist." While the report shows that there was a deficiency in some things, there was a surplus in others. The one balances the other. Now that is just how we stand.

Brother Post, as I said before, made a remark to me after the experts were all through. He said, "Frank, why don't you put on a stock clerk?" and I said, "That is just exactly what I have decided to do." The next time the Board was in session Brother Post said: "Well, Secretary Duffy has a stock clerk and he has things down in fine shape now," and the Board agreed. The mistakes that are made now do not amount to anything.

After the whole entire business from beginning to end was gone through I want to say that nobody was more pleased than I was. I never objected for one moment to the expert accountants coming in. I was the one who telegraphed for the expert, and I brought him there before the Board. I said then that there was no shortage around the office, but that there might be some mistakes and errors, as we are only human.

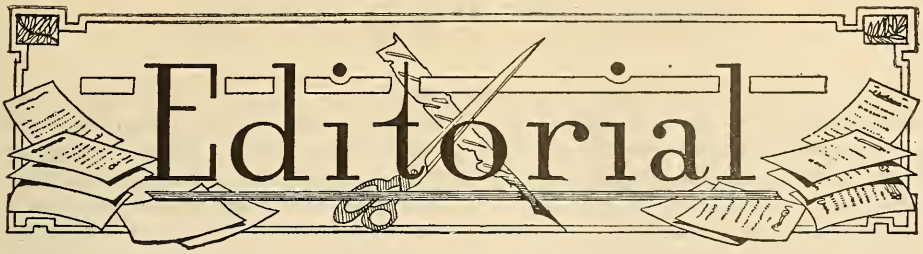
The experts worked nights. My clerks worked there nights in October, November and December, because the experts demanded this, that or the other thing, and they did not know where to find it under our filing system. After it is all gone through from start to finish the Board says, in making its report to this convention: "There is no shortage." The expert says:

"The entries included in the first three classes were supported by shipping slips, etc. In every instance the articles were paid for and credit appears on the financial ledgers in the General Office."

That tells the whole story. The one trouble that we had was this: the question of moving, when the stock book was lost. Load after load of stuff went over to the new building. It was not only this shipping book and the stock book, but other books were lost or misplaced as well, and that is where the trouble arose. When we looked through that mass of stuff and found that the book was not there, then we tried to go back and find as best we could. Several months afterwards this bundle of shipping slips were shown to me.

Now, the expert accountant has gone over all these entries that were made in

(Continued on page 53.)



THE CARPENTER

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV., 1912

Review of Our Seventeenth Biennial Convention

When at 4:35 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, September 28, General President Huber declared the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. adjourned, after a session of almost two weeks in the city of Washington, to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., the site of the headquarters of our organization, two years hence, it marked the passing into history of another important event in the career of the Brotherhood. It was the last of our conventions in which the present G. P. was to participate as presiding officer, for during its course he had announced that, after his thirteen years of faithful service, he had determined to retire, and refused to allow himself to be put forth as a candidate for re-election.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, September 16, by President Arnold of L. U. 132 of Washington. Brother Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the organization, was introduced as temporary chairman and briefly reviewed the work which the U. B. had accomplished during the twenty-one years of its existence. He pointed out the prominent part that it had played in the laying of the foundation of organized labor, and reminded the delegates that the wage earners of this country were receiving $2,940,000 more in wages than they had received prior to organization among them. He told the delegates, in closing, of their duties and the great responsibilities which rested on them in their deliberations in this convention, and expressed the hope that they would lend all their efforts to build up and strengthen our organization, rather than to tear it down.

Capt. James F. Oyster was the next speaker. On behalf of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the president, and of the citizens of Washington, he extended a warm and hearty welcome to the delegates and outlined the program of entertainments which had been provided for them by the local committee and his own organization. He referred, in his remarks, to the present unsatisfactory form of government in the District of Columbia, and declared the hope that it would be changed in the not far distant future. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was then introduced. The speech of Mr. Gompers will be printed in another issue of this journal. Dr. William Tindall, representing the commissioners of the District of Columbia, in his talk referred to the fact that there was no calling more distinguished than that of carpenter and joiner, some of the greatest characters of

history having followed that trade. He also touched on the present form of government in the District, as discussed by Capt. Oyster and incidentally by Mr. Gompers.

John B. Colpoys, "the live wire of the District of Columbia," business agent for the Central Labor Union, congratulated the delegates upon the fact that in the city of Washington they were holding their first convention as the only legitimate, recognized body of carpenters on the North American continent. He said there should not be two organizations of the one craft within the labor movement, and advised careful and conservative conduct on the part of the U. B. toward members of independent organizations. He also predicted a change in the government of the District's affairs.

H. S. Hollohan, chairman of the convention committee, and Thomas Grant, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, extended hearty welcomes to the delegates and thanked them for coming to the Capital city.

General President Huber then was introduced. In his introductory remarks he thanked the local committee and all concerned in the arrangements for the convention for their work and their welcome, and urged the delegates to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the various points of interest in the national capital. He stated that we have now accomplished that for which we have been striving for the past fifteen or twenty years—one organization of carpenters on the North American continent, and advised that the suggestions offered by President Gompers and Brother Colpays of the Central Labor Union be given serious consideration—in other words, that although the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is now an independent body insofar as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, we should go along as we have been doing. He further expressed the belief that if good judgment and discretion were used in this matter, in a short time the Amalgamated Society would amalgamate with the Brotherhood.

P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco, and formerly a member of the General Executive Board, styled by Chairman Edmonston "the silver-tongued rooster from beyond the Rockies," in a few well-chosen words told the delegates of the progress of trade unionism in California, and declared that when Congress next convenes two of the men from that commonwealth would be representatives of the laboring men.

General Secretary Duffy was the last speaker, addressing those present briefly on the work before them, the important questions to come up, and the necessity of getting down to actual work at the earliest moment. He thanked the Chamber of Commerce and the local committee for the work they had done in advance of the convention and for the hearty welcome extended on behalf of the civic bodies and the Washington labor union.

Chairman Edmonston presented General President Huber with a gavel composed of various kinds of woods from thirteen States, and in accepting the same the General President declared that it would no doubt be used to good advantage before the convention was over. He then declared the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners open and ready for business.

The report of the credential committee was called for, and Secretary Duffy read a protest signed by twenty-five members of the U. B. against the seating of organizers as delegates. The Secretary then read the majority report of the credential committee, recommending the seating of all delegates present with proper credentials from the locals they purported to represent. Brother Charles H. Bausher presented a minority report, recommending that the protest be sustained and that organizers be not seated in accordance with Section 8 of the general constitution. The General President stated that he was compelled to render a decision on this very question and desired that that decision be read, so that the matter might be considered fairly. The convention, on mo-

tion, deferring consideration of a motion to substitute the minority report as the report of the committee, decided to hear the President's decision, which was read.

This matter brought forth quite a little discussion, but no action was taken on it until the following day, when after the reading of congratulatory telegrams from Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor; John R. Burgess, secretary, New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; George Brown, secretary, L. U. 247; Thomas Burke, general secretary-treasurer, the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; S. G. Perry, acting secretary-treasurer of Buffalo District Council and L. U. 76, the matter again came up. It was moved that the credentials of the organizers be accepted, but a discussion arose as to whether this motion or the one of the previous day, substituting the minority report, should be taken up. The General President ruled in favor of the present motion and an appeal was taken from his decision. On roll-call the President was sustained by a vote of 210 to 182. The motion was then amended so that it read to seat the organizers now contested, but provided that the chair should choose one or two men from each side to draw up an acceptable law to be submitted to referendum vote, thus to clear up the situation and prevent future disputes. On roll-call the motion as amended was lost, 222 to 167, the organizers thereby being unseated. While the vote was being counted James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to the delegates, expressing the hope that they would strive for unity of purpose in their organization. Several more congratulatory telegrams were received. A supplementary report of the credential committee, recommending the seating of newly-arrived delegates, was concurred in.

At the third day's session telegrams were received from the Michigan State Federation of Labor and Secretary James G. Hannahan of the International Union of Steam Engineers; also one from Secretary Neal of the New York District Council, telling of Judge Crane's favorable decision in the case of John Rice. The credential committee requested permission from the convention to reopen the case of P. J. Carlson of Moline, Ill., who had been unseated on the general motion in regard to organizers, because of the statements by several delegates before the committee that there had been a mistake in listing Carlson as an organizer, the money appropriated for use in his district having been expended before May 1, 1912. The convention granted the committee the desired permission. Other reports of the committee as to the recognition or refusal of recognition of the credentials of various delegates were disposed of, and by a roll-call vote, 257 to 119, it was decided to seat the following with a voice, but no vote in the convention:

James Hopkins, representing Buffalo District Council.

W. E. Brown, representing Cincinnati District Council.

John Metz and Daniel Galvin, representing the Chicago District Council.

Frank Mullan, representing the Florida State Council of Carpenters.

F. H. Davis, representing the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters.

The report of the committee on rules was heard and discussed. Secretary Duffy suggested an amendment to Rule 6, so that it would not conflict with the general constitution. The amendment was carried, as was the report on rules as a whole. The convention adjourned at noon until the next day to allow the delegates to enjoy an excursion down the Potomac, planned for them by the local committee.

The credential committee, at the beginning of the fourth day's session, reported favorably on the Carlson case and the convention concurred in the report. President John R. Alpine, president of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of America, and a member of the executive council of the American

Federation of Labor, recited to the delegates the various points of controversy existing between the United Association and the International Association of Steam Fitters. He said the case was the exact parallel of that of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society. He promised the moral support of his organization in our contest with the Amalgamated and asked our members to assist his association or at least not to support the International Steam Fitters in their differences.

The report of General President Huber was read and referred to the proper committee, as were the reports of General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale. A telegram was received just before noon adjournment from President Perkins of the cigarmakers, that organization being in convention at Baltimore.

At the afternoon session the report of the Board of Trustees was read, as also the reports of the general officers on Resolutions 1, 2 and 52 of the Des Moines convention, providing for efforts toward building a home for tubercular members, as also those afflicted with rheumatism, incapacitated by reason of age, etc. The officers reported favorably on the matter and recommended that the subject be referred to the incoming officers for further development. This was concurred in. In addition the officers submitted a most thorough report on the matter.

It was decided that a special committee of five be appointed to take up this report along with all data and information on the same, and report back to this convention.

Brother Anton Johannsen of California made a lengthy and interesting statement on the trial of Clarence Darrow, which will be printed in a later issue of The Carpenter. Brother Thomas I. Kidd was extended the privilege of the floor and spoke for a short time on the A. W. W.

Brothers Johannsen and Kidd were given votes of thanks for their excellent and earnest addresses. The finance committee then submitted their report. A telegram was received in the afternoon from the New York Federation of Labor.

The fifth day's session was cut short to allow the various committees to work, and also to allow the delegates to take the promised trip down the Potomac, which had been postponed on Wednesday, because the machinery of the boat that had been chartered for the occasion had broken down. Brother Crosby of the local committee announced that the Chamber of Commerce desired to "make good" in this respect. He also spoke of the trip to Baltimore, which was to be given on Sunday, and of other entertainment planned.

A request was made by L. U. 429 that the G. S. and G. T. make public the source of a certain confidential communication in regard to a death benefit claim. The General Secretary explained that very often in passing upon death claims information of this nature had proven very valuable and that if he or the General Treasurer divulged the source of their information in any instance, it might prove extremely difficult to obtain it in future cases. The G. T. gave a thorough review of the case in point, and the convention sustained the officers in their stand. Brother Peattie of Millwrights' L. U. 740, New York, gave a short talk on the necessity of granting more recognition to millwrights.

The committee on organization submitted a partial report on the sixth day, which was acted on by the convention. Among the resolutions adopted was one of particular interest recommending "the system of a local instructor" for apprentices, well versed in craft problems, etc., giving lessons on the different phases of the trade, and instructing the G. E. B. to devote one day of each quarterly session to the apprentice question and the G. S. to devise ways and means whereby the expense of this educational work can be met and thus make the system self-supporting. The report of the committee on appeals and grievances was taken up, and then the committee on General Executive Board submitted its report. This evoked a protracted discus-

sion, particularly the matter of the investigation of the books of the G. S. made immediately after the last convention. Several delegates asked for information on the matter. General Secretary Duffy gave an extended account of the whole affair. He showed that the Executive Board had previously gone through the books and declared them O. K., that the then chairman had on July 21, 1910, certified to the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company under oath that "the books and account of Mr. Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, were examined and found correct in every respect;" that the special accountants in their audit found but a few unimportant errors and a slight inconsistency in checking up the stock account. He explained that this latter was occasioned by the loss of the stock book during the move from the State Life Building to the new headquarters, necessitating a new start altogether with no way to determine exact stock on hand. He showed the inconsistency in this was in favor of the Brotherhood. "And yet," he added, "it took $7,000.00 to find out that I had $125.18 more goods on the shelves than I should have."

The entire morning session of the seventh day was taken up considering a further report of the credential committee on recognizing certain delegates and unseating others. A telegram of good wishes was received from O. H. Tvietmoe, secretary of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, inviting the next convention to that city. The afternoon meeting was given over wholly to further discussion between the G. S. and the members of the G. E. B. as to the latter's report.

The nominations for general officers were declared in order on the eigth day. President Huber's name was presented for re-election, but he refused to serve again. The list of those nominated is published, in accordance with the instruction of the convention, in the Official Information section of this issue. Nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L., for the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and for the tabulation committee then followed. The balloting on these nominees proceeded for the next three days and the result of the vote was announced later on. The cities for the next convention were also placed in nomination. It was moved and on roll-call carried, 269 to 111, to appropriate the sum of $2,500 as a present to the retiring G. P. in recognition of his services to the Brotherhood. Action on the report of the committee on the G. E. B. report was again postponed to wait for a further statement. At the close of the morning's session a rising vote of thanks with three cheers was given the General President. A vote of thanks and appreciation was also given L. U. 132 of Washington.

At the afternoon meeting the following report of the committee on the G. S. report was concurred in:

To Members of the Seventeenth Biennial Convention—Greeting:

Brothers—Your committee on General Secretary's report, after carefully going through said report in detail and comparing the tabulated forms as well as other matters contained therein, beg leave to report that we cannot do otherwise but congratulate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in having such an able Secretary as Brother Duffy. No man could make any better report, as he gives us a full, detailed report on every matter that we might ask; but am sorry to say that we, the committee, find that some of the recording secretaries of some of the locals do not try to help our General Secretary, or do not want to, for some cause or another. We, the committee, would recommend that it should be compulsory for recording secretaries to give all information regarding trade conditions and so forth in their locality. We cannot let the opportunity pass without congratulating our General Secretary for placing such an intelligent and instructive report to our convention, and subsequently before our organization. Nothing has been left undone by him in said report to elevate and improve the U. B. We look upon this report to the Seventeenth Biennial Convention as one of the best that has ever been made in the history of our organization, and we recommend it to the careful perusal and consideration of our members.

1. We, your committee, note the recommendations of the General Secretary in regard to clearance card system, and refer the same to constitution committee.

2. We further concur in the General Secretary's report on Section 183, with the following change: Strike out five days and insert ten days.

3. We further concur in the General Secretary's recommendation in regard to due books, and hereafter space be left so that the age of members can be placed therein.

4. We further concur in our General Secretary's recommendation pertaining to application blanks after member has been initiated.

5. We, your committee, would recommend, on the filing system for application card and maintenance of same, that one dollar be stricken out and fifty cents be inserted.

6. We further endorse the recommendation of the General Secretary in regard to the apprentices; the same has been referred to special committee on apprentices.

7. We would further recommend that the General Secretary be empowered to have our official journal, The Carpenter, registered at the earliest possible time while here in Washington, D. C.

8. We further congratulate our General Secretary on the itemized detailed report of the McNamara Defense Fund.

9. We further recommend that new members joining our organization furnish the local with a doctor's certificate of good health before becoming a member.

10. We further congratulate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on trade movements throughout the United States and Canada and for the grand success that it has attained in the last two years.

11. We, your committee on General Secretary's report, in conclusion, most heartily endorse the report as a whole and recommend its adoption by this convention.

The committee on apprenticeship submitted its report, which was adopted. The committee on Board of Trustees' report submitted the following:

We find the report bearing upon the receipts and disbursements to be correct as reported by the committee on finance. The total income for the first two years was $11,430.01, and the disbursements amounted to $6,126.48, leaving a net income of $5,303.53. The total cost of the building to June 30, 1912, as shown by the trustees' report, was $74,407.57, which makes the investment a paying one, equal to or greater than the same amount would bring were it placed on interest in bank.

We desire to congratulate the members of the U. B. on the acquiring of a home which we can all proudly look upon as our home, and which must surely give our organization a standing which it could not otherwise secure.

We also desire to commend the Board of Trustees for the able and efficient manner in which it has conducted the business entrusted to it.

Referring to the suits now pending in the higher courts by reason of failure on the part of the building contractor to fulfill his obligations in the construction of the building, we would recommend that the trustees be authorized to defend the U. B. against same.

The committee on the General Treasurer's Report had this to say in regard to that document:

After a careful perusal of the various financial items which are covered in his official printed report, we find them to be correct and correspond with the financial committee's report.

We, your committee, would therefore approve and recommend that the conflicting sections of the general constitution on page 17 be referred to the proper committees.

We further recommend, if the suggestions of the General Treasurer were closely followed up, would prevent appeals, litigation and unnecessary expenditures.

Also note the additional duties conferred on this deportment by the last convention as it involves the passing on claims.

Therefore, we compliment highly the cheerfulness with which the General Treasurer has perfectly fulfilled the duties of this department.

We, your committee, desire to thank the officers and delegates of the convention for their undivided attention while reading this report, and we hope the same will meet with your approval.

This was concurred in by the convention, the ritual committee then making its report. The convention adopted the changes as suggested by that committee, the proposed amendments, submitted to referendum vote, being found under "Official Information."

The discussion of the report of the organization committee was continued. The convention then reconsidered its previous action on the matter of choosing delegates to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. It was this time decided to elect the delegate to that body from the floor of the convention and nominations were made in accordance.

While discussing this matter the General Secretary made a statement with regard to the laws of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which prohibit any member of our organization from the States from representing the United Brotherhood at their conventions, even though per capita tax is paid direct to the congress from the home office in Indianapolis and even though the U. B.

knows no boundary line between the United States and Canada. In other words, the representative or representatives of this organization at the conventions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress must hold their membership in a Local Union in Canada. He stated that he urged upon our Canadian representative to put forth every effort to have this law changed. A delegate from Canada declared he did not think it long until we would have representation according to our wishes. The committee which was appointed by General President Huber in accordance with the agreement between the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. W. W. I. U. submitted its report just before adjournment.

The first evening session was held on the evening of this day. It was taken up entirely with a discussion as to the action of the majority of the tabulation committee of two years ago in throwing out thousands of ballots for one reason or other, the discussion arising over a resolution submitted by thirty-three delegates demanding an explanation. Brother Wesley Hall of L. U. 8, the lone minority on the committee, who throughout staunchly refused to acquiesce in the majority's action, was first heard from. He told of many incidents that went on in the committee sessions, declaring that the majority were trying to "count out" certain candidates, General President Huber in particular. Brother T. P. Ryan of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee, spoke next. He at first asked that the convention send for all the ballots, boxes, etc., at Indianapolis. This the convention refused to do. He said that all the ballots thrown out had been so treated because of good and legal reasons. He acknowledged that he had supported Brother Schardt, as he said he had a right to do. President Huber then took the floor, producing affidavits to show that the majority members of the committee, and Chairman Ryan in particular, had made up their minds if at all possible to count him out. The affidavits showed that Ryan had stated at the Des Moines convention, after being elected to the committee, that he "would make it warm for General President Huber upon reaching Indianapolis in November," and "that he (Ryan) would count him (Wm. Huber) out of office at any and all costs." President Huber spoke also of the conduct of the majority members while in session. Considerable discussion followed, after which General Secretary Duffy made the following few remarks:

My name has been mentioned in this affair a couple of times. As far as the committee was concerned and myself I don't think there was any misunderstanding one way or the other. The registered letters and packages were addressed to me. As soon as they came, and the members of the committee were busy, I went to the board room and I said, "Tom, the letter carrier is here with mail or the express wagon with packages." They came and took it to the board room. After that I did not have anything to do with it one way or the other. I have been written to by several Local Unions as to why their votes were thrown out and not counted. I don't know; the information is locked up in the boxes. When anybody asked me for information I simply gave it to them; there was no dispute whatever; I never protested as an official against the counting of ballots. I am not catering either to the majority or to the minority, but I don't want any of the committees to get me in trouble.

They came nearly having all the clerks in our office on strike as well as those in the offices of the teamsters, barbers and bookbinders. Every clerk in those offices are members of the Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union. I got a communication from the business agent of the stenographers, who at that time was Mr. Nantz, an employe of my office, in which I was informed that some of the committee on the tabulating work had had some work done by non-union stenographers. He not only wrote me, but came to me personally and made complaint and said he wanted me to take the matter up with the committee and reply to him in writing so he could present same to the stenographers' local. He stated that it was rather a peculiar position to take when the stenographers were trying to organize in the city of Indianapolis. One day Ryan came through the office and I read the complaint I had received to him. Ryan said, "Frank, let me have that communication and I will take it to the committee in the board room and place it before the committee." I never heard any more of the communication. Tom Hughes, who is International secretary of the teamsters, and Jacob Fischer of the barbers' came to my office and said, "What does all this mean; we are up to our ears in work. If we are going to have

trouble with you carpenters we will move out of your building altogether."

Our office will supply all the stenographers wanted Never has a committee asked for a stenographer that I have not directed one or two stenographers to do its work. The only trouble is this, they did not want Duffy to know what they were doing.

Mayor Ellis of Grand Rapids, Mich., who did so much for the Brotherhood in the strike in his city was given the privilege of the floor at the ninth day's session. Note will be made of his excellent speech in next month's Carpenter.

At the conclusion of his address, a rising vote of thanks was tendered him by the convention, and for five minutes the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

The tabulation committee's action was further discussed and tellers were appointed to count the votes for the various delegates to the A. F. of L., the Building Trades Department and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Various telegrams were received, among them a request from Grand Rapids to bring the next convention to that city. The ninth day's afternoon and evening sessions were taken up with balloting.

The Committee on the General Executive Board report submitted a second report to the convention on the tenth day. After some discussion it was decided to table the whole matter with the exception of the report recommending the printing of the constitution in Hebrew.

Mr. Dinsey of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union spoke to the delegates of the necessity of buying union-made goods.

As a result of the balloting which had continued during this day, the following condidates were declared elected to the following respective offices:

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, F. C. Wheeler, A. M. Swartz, D. F. Featherston and W. E. Hemsell.

Delegates to Building Trades Department—P. H. McCarthy, Frank Duffy, O. E. Woodbury, John Cosgrove, James Hopkins, M. J. McDermott and O. R. Jarrett.

Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—George Armstrong.

The following were elected members of the tabulating committee: Wesley C. Hall, J. C. Jackson, R. Price, W. H. Hayden, J. A. Ross.

At the tenth day's evening session the following report of the committee on the General President's Report was concurred in:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Seventeenth Biennial Convention, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America —Greeting:

Your committee appointed on the report of the General President, respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

1. It affords us pleasure to note the advancement of the organization in the past two years, through his untiring efforts, and his recommendations meet with the endorsement of the committee as we believe they will tend to the advancement of all concerned and are worthy of and entitled to your earnest attention.

2. Fully realizing the inadequate amount of funds on hand in case of strikes, lockouts and legal proceedings, we hereby recommend that a twenty-five-cent assessment per quarter per member be levied on each membr in good standing for a period of two years, and recommend that this be endorsed and that the matter be referred to the committee on constitution.

3. We have also taken into consideration the varying amounts paid per month as dues by members of the different locals, and while we recommend a standardization of dues, we do not believe at this time it would be good policy to raise the minimum amount 100 per cent. We believe it would work a hardship on Local Unions recently organized, in the localities where there has been no material advancement of wages, but we do recommend that the minimum for all dues be advanced 50 per cent., to-wit: that the minimum dues per month for beneficial members be not less than 75 cents, and that the minimum dues of semi-beneficial members be not less than 50 cents per month.

4. We concur in the recommendation of the General President as to an apprenticeship system and respectfully refer this matter to the committee on apprenticeship.

In conclusion, the report of our General President as a whole meets with our approval, and we recommend its adoption with the above-mentioned amendment as to minimum dues.

The report of the committee on constitution was taken up, discussed and acted on in part, the discussion being continued on the next day.

The fifth ballot for the city for the

next convention, taken on the eleventh day, showed that Indianapolis had received 198 votes and San Francisco 196, with two blank ballots cost. The Second Vice-President in the chair, declared Indianapolis chosen as the next convention city. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, who was sustained—224 to 165. Indianapolis, therefore, will be the scene of our Eighteenth Biennial Convention.

Brother George De Lacey, a member of L. U. 388, Richmond, Va., and one of the oldest members in the Brotherhood was voted $100 by the convention. A collection among the delegates added $96.91 more for our aged brother. For several years he has been unable to do any work, being entirely supported by his daughter.

The convention also presented $300 to Mrs. P. J. McGuire, to restore her home, damaged by cyclone.

In response to a request for aid from Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robbins of the National Women's Trade Union League, it was decided to give $50.00 a month to that organization for one year, provided assurance is given that the women workers organized by the league are so organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The consideration of the various committee reports continued during this day's session and those of the next, which was the last day of the convention.

All matter before the convention being disposed of, a rising vote of thanks was given Baltimore District Council for its entertainment on Sunday, September 22, and a vote of thanks was also extended to the ladies on the committee which had entertained the visiting ladies during the convention. With that the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood came to a close.

The various amendments to the constitution and resolutions submitted to the membership for referendum will be found in this issue under the head of "Official Information." A brief summary of other important resolutions adopted will appear in a subsequent number.

Report of Committee on Executive Board's Report.

(Continued from page 44.)

the stock book and has then gone back on the records of our ledgers and day books to find where the orders were sent in and the amount of money sent in with each one of them and has reported everything O. K.

I am better satisfied that the accountants were called in. I believe that is about all I have to say.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Hastings, Mich.	Charlestown, S. C.
Palmer, Mass.	Truro, N. S., Can.
Westport, Conn.	Detroit, Mich.
Frederickstown, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Oregon City, Ore.	Boston, Mass.
Arma, Kas.	Arcadia, Fla.

Total: 12 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Louisville, Ky.
Akron, O.	Manhattan, Kas.
Altus, Okla.	Madison, Wis.
Alva, Okla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Asherton, Tex.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	New York City.
Aurora, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Austin, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Norfolk, Va.
Battle Creek, Mich.	North Yakima, Wash.
Birmingham, Ala.	Omaha, Neb.
Boise, Idaho.	Peoria, Ill.
Cleveland, O.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Dayton, O.	San Antonio, Tex.
Dubuque, Ia.	Sioux City, Ia.
El Paso, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fresno, Cal.	Tampa, Fla.
Greeley, Colo.	The Dalles, Ore.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Tulsa, Okla.
Hutchinson, Kas.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Kenosha, Wis.	
Kewanee, Ill.	
Klamath Falls, Ore.	

The State Federation of Labor of Louisiana will be reorganized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1998a Christoph Colomb, Montreal, Que., Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Candidates for General Officers

—For General President—

James Kirby, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 199.

Wm. G. Schardt, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 1.

—For First General Vice-President—

Arthur A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. No. 65.

A. M. Swartz, Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. No. 211.

—For Second General Vice-President—

J. D. McKinlay, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 62.

W. L. Hutcheson, Saginaw, Mich., L. U. No. 334.

P. J. Carlson, Moline, Ill., L. U. No. 241.

—For General Secretary—

Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 75.

R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala., L. U. No. 296.

—For General Treasurer—

Thos. Neale, Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 1, Chicago.

Oliver Collins, Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. No. 247.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the First District—

T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y., L. U. No. 78.

Chas. H. Bausher, New York City, L. U. No. 478.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Second District—

D. A. Post, Wilkesbarre, Pa., L. U. No. 514.

George Myers, Washington, D. C., L. U. No. 132.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Third District—

John H. Potts, Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. No. 667.

K. G. Torkelson, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 181.

Harry Haigh, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 10.

Roland Adams, Alton, Ill., L. U. No. 377.

John G. Meiler, Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 1367.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Fourth District—

Jas. P. Ogletree, Memphis, Tenn., L. U. No. 345.

A. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Ga., L. U. No. 253.

Frank A. Mullan, Tampa, Fla., L. U. No. 696.

T. J. Naughtin, Savannah, Ga., L. U. No. 256.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Fifth District—

Harry Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 73.

John Walquist, Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. No. 7.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Sixth District—

Wm. A. Cole, San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 1640.

Fred Cheshire, Spokane, Wash., L. U. No. 98.

David Ryan, San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 483.

—For Member of the G. E. B. from the Seventh District—

Arthur Martel, Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 1127.

Donald McLeod, Edmonton, Can., L. U. No. 1325.

Amendments to General Constitution Submitted by the Seventeenth Biennial Convention, held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 16 to Sept. 28, 1912.

Note.—[Only those parts of sections which appear in heavy type constitute any changes or amendments.]

Amendment to clause on first cover of Constitution:

Shall **General** be substituted for Biennial?

Resolution adopted by Convention:

Shall our principles on the inside cover of the Constitution be printed every month in our journal, The Carpenter?

Substitute "Seventeenth General" Convention inside of first cover.

—Name of Organization—

Amend Section 1:

Substitute "Organization" for "Society," first line:

This **organization** shall be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and shall consist of an unlimited number of Local Unions and members subject to its laws and usages and shall not be dissolved while there are (3) three dissenting Local Unions.

—Name of Organization—

Present law:

Sec. 2. The following abbreviations, when used in the United Brotherhood, shall have these meanings, viz.:

U. B.—United Brotherhood.

G. E. B.—General Executive Board.

D. C.—District Council.

G. P.—General President.

1st G. V. P.—1st General Vice-President.

2d G. V. P.—2d General Vice-President.

G. O.—General Office.

G. S.—General Secretary.

G. T.—General Treasurer.

L. U.—Local Union.

R. S.—Recording Secretary.

F. S—Financial Secretary.

Amendment to Section 2:

"S. C." **(State Councils)** be inserted after G. E. B.

—General Convention—

Section 5, as amended:

Sec. 5. On motion of **fifteen** L. U.'s, no two unions to be in one State **or Province**, a Special Convention may be called. Time, place and cause for holding the convention must be stated in the motion, and be approved by a general vote of the U. B.

—General Convention—

Section 6, as amended:

Sec. 6. A Local Union shall be en-

titled to representation in the Convention for membership in good standing on this basis: A union having one hundred members or less shall be entitled to one Delegate; more than one hundred members and less than five hundred, two Delegates; more than five hundred members and less than one thousand, three Delegates; one thousand or any greater number of members, four Delegates.

State and District Councils shall be seated in the convention with voice and vote, their representation to be one Delegate for every 5,000 membership affiliated in a State or District Council, or fraction thereof in good standing.

—General Convention—

Section 9, as amended:

Sec. 9. The R. S. **of the L. U., D. C. or S. C.** shall, under penalty of $5.00 fine, at once report to the G. S. the name and postoffice address of the Delegate and Alternate.

—General Convention—

Section 10, as amended:

Sec. 10. Each Delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials duly signed by the president, and R. S. of the L. U., D. C. **and S. C.** he represents with seal of said union attached.

—General Convention—

Section 11, as amended:

Sec. 11. Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy representation shall be allowed. A Delegate to the Convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local, D. C. **or S. C.**, of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can unions in a D. C., and elect a Delegate, but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

—General Convention—

New Section to be known as Section 17a:

It shall be the duty of the General Convention to determine how many organizers shall work in each of the districts, and said organizers shall be elected by the district in which they reside, and under no circumstances shall an organizer be sent to any other district to represent the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Any member in good standing one year previous to the general elections shall be eligible to that office, and any L. U. or D. C. may nominate any member within their district, either through mail or delegate to the convention.

New Section to be known as Section 17b:

The G. P. shall have supervision over the organizers, but must act in accordance with Section 17a. The G. E. B. shall have the power to suspend any organizer failing to attend to his duties or if found not acting to the best interests of the U. B. An organizer's term of office shall be two years.

—General Officers—

Section 18, as amended:

Sec. 18. The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board, who shall be exempt from all local duties in the L. U. to which they belong.

Note.—The words of **seven members**, on the fourth line in old section, is stricken out.

—General Officers—

Section 20, as amended:

Sec. 20. The names of all nominees for General Officers shall be referred to the members of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected. Nominations for all General Officers shall be made on the **fourth** day of the **first week** of the Convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system in the following manner: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots, supplied by the U. B., the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or

until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

All Delegates to the A. F. of L., B. T. Department, tabulating committee, or other bodies, shall be nominated and elected as follows: On the fourth day of the first week of the Convention, immediately following the nominations for General Officers, the nominations for Delegates to the A. F. of L., B. T. Department, tabulating committee, or other bodies in the gift of the Convention, shall be made. The election shall take place on the fifth day of the first week of the convention in regular session, on printed official blank ballots supplied by the U. B. The names of all nominees shall be placed on the official ballot under proper headings as nominated. All nominees receiving a plurality of all votes cast shall be declared elected. All ballots shall be voted by the Delegates making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All other sections or parts of sections in conflict with the above shall be and are hereby repealed.

Addition to Section No. 20:

A recall of any General Officer can be demanded by 10 per cent. of the membership from ten different States as polled at the General Election. A petition for a recall must be by a plurality vote of the members present at the meeting which all members have been legally notified to attend.

The General Secretary upon the receipt of said petition shall immediately notify all Local Unions of the pending recall, giving the name and official title of said officer in said notice. Any Local Union in good standing may submit the name of a nominee to the General Secretary, accompanied by a fee of $50.00 to go into the general fund of the United Brotherhood.

Thirty days after the sending of said notice the General Secretary shall have prepared and send to all Local Unions sufficient official Australian ballots containing the name or names of the officer or officers against whom the petition was issued, together with the names of the nominees sent in by the Local Unions for said office or offices, and the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the officer recalled, after the canvass of the vote by the compilation committee elected at the previous convention. All members in good standing are entitled to vote by personally marking his ballot with a cross thus X opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. Only black pencils shall be used in the marking of the official ballot, and no other form of ballot shall be used.

The election for the recall of any officer shall take place upon a date set by the General Secretary, so that all returns, together with all voted and unused ballots, shall be sent to the general headquarters of the United Brotherhood not later than thirty days after the sending out of the official ballots.

In case of the petition being issued against the General Secretary the duties stated in this section shall devolve on the General President.

Any officer recalled shall be forever debarred from again holding office in the United Brotherhood.

That all laws or parts in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

—General Officers—

Section 24:

All ballots, after being marked, shall be immediately placed by the member voting in a box provided for such purpose by the L. U., which shall be in charge of the President of the L. U. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the President of L. U., and a statement in duplicate prepared on blanks to be furnished by the G. S., showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and said statement shall be signed by said tellers and attested by the President and R. S. of the L. U., with the seal attached. One copy to be sent by the R. S. of the L. U. to the G. S. by registered mail, and one copy of such

statement to be retained by the L. U. All voted ballots to be sent by mail or express to the G. S. by the R. S. and all blank ballots to be immediately destroyed by the L. U. No returns will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 15. The above provisions, with reference to date of election and time of sending statement, do not apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico and British West Indies, in which places the election shall take place and the statement forwarded at the earliest possible date. There shall be a Compilation Committee of five (5) members of the U. B. elected at each general convention, who shall meet at the General Office, December 15, and shall tabulate all returns cast by each Local Union of this U. B. for each candidate, and shall report their findings to the General President and a full accounting of each Local Union's vote to be published in The Carpenter, irrespective of the time it is received. If too late to go in the first issue, to go in the next issue.

Addition to Section 24:

All election returns must be sent to the General Secretary in sealed envelopes, said envelopes to be furnished by General Office, and marked "Election Returns," care of General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. The General Secretary shall turn over all envelopes received to Compilation Committee when they report for duty in the same condition that he received them without being opened.

Be it Resolved, By the 17th Biennial Convention, that the incoming tabulation committee of the election of general officers shall, in addition to the duties now assigned it by the constitution, be and is hereby instructed to tabulate all votes as cast by each Local Union of this U. B. for each candidate according to the intent of the voter, and no Local Union's vote shall be rejected for cause unless first proven that such votes were not properly filed or were fraudulently cast, and then not until the protested Local Union has had reasonable notice to file answer with the tabulation committee. Appeal for a recount may be taken to the General Executive Board from the count of the tabulation committee by any Local Union whose vote is protested, and all such votes shall be counted for the candidates in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board; and the General Secretary shall, when issuing the election call, insert in the same this resolution, and at the time of the convening of the tabulation committee furnish each member with a copy.

—General Officers—

Section 28 as amended:

Sec. 28. There shall be seven divisions of the United States and Canada, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division, as follows: Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Porto Rico and Cuba. District No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma. District No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. District No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada, except the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

—General Officers—

Section 30 as amended:

In case of charges against any general officer, the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the other members of the G. E. B.,

such investigation to take place, and the findings of the G. E. B., with a copy of all evidence, submitted to a general vote of the Local Unions within thirty days, the result of said vote to be returned to the G. P. within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds vote of the members of the U. B. voting, the G. P. shall make the suspension permanent.

—General Officers—

Section 31 as amended:

In case of charges against the G. P., the General Vice-Presidents, in conjunction with the other members of the G. E. B., shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B. and the General Vice-Presidents. And the findings of the court so organized shall be submitted, with a copy of all evidence, by the G. S. to a vote of all the members of the U. B. within thirty days after the findings are complete, the result of said vote to be returned within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the U. B. voting, the aforesaid officers shall make the suspension permanent.

New section in lieu of Sections 34 and 35.

—First Vice-President—

Note—Your committee believes that the work of the U. B. is increasing daily, and that some provision should be made to handle the work in a proper manner, and in view of the fact that the G. P. is required to be absent from the General Office much of his time on official business, there should be some one in authority under the supervision of the G. P. to take care of the business of the U. B. in his absence. In view of the above your committee recommends the following in lieu of Section 34:

General Vice-Presidents.

—The First General Vice-President—

Section 34:

The First General Vice-President, under the supervision of the G. P., shall render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and in case of a vacancy in the office of the G. P., he as next in rank shall become G. P., and perform the duties of that office.

His duties shall be to devote all his time to the U. B., with headquarters at the G. O. He shall have power to examine, approve or disapprove all L. U., D. C. or State Council Laws. He shall have charge and issue the label and keep a record of same, in accordance with the constitution. He shall ascertain and keep a record of all union and nonunion shops, mills and factories, also the number of men employed in all towns, cities and States in said mills, shops and factories, and their wages, hours and conditions, and keep a record of same for the information of the General Office, Local Unions, District Councils and State Councils, organizers, deputies, auditors and business agents, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the General President. He shall submit a quarterly report to the G. P. for the information of the G. E. B., the same to be published in our official journal, The Carpenter.

New section in lieu of old Section 35.

—Second General Vice-President—

Section 35:

The Second General Vice-President shall render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and in case of a vacancy in the office of First General Vice-President he shall assume that office and perform the duties of same. He shall submit a quarterly report to the G. P. for the information of the G. E. B., the same to be published in our official journal, The Carpenter.

New section in lieu of old Section 36.

—General Secretary—

Section 36:

The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention, preserve all important documents, papers and letters, and retain copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence appertaining to his

office and sign all charters, if in proper order. He shall have charge of the seal of the U. B., and shall affix it to all important official documents. He shall publish the official journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein all business appertaining to the Local Unions. He shall also issue the general password quarterly, and publish a monthly financial statement in pamphlet form of all moneys received and expended and the sources from which they have been received, same to be forwarded to the secretary of each Local Union.

—General Officers—

New section in lieu of old Section 42:

The G. E. B. shall be composed of the G. P., G. S., G. T., First General Vice-President and one member from each division of the United States and Canada, who in the interim between board meetings shall devote their entire time to the interests of the U. B. under the supervision of the General President. The G. P. shall be chairman of the General Executive Board and the G. S. secretary of the General Executive Board; they shall hold quarterly meetings, or when required, and at the call of the chairman of the G. E. B., special meetings. All correspondence and appeals for the G. E. B. shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall present same at the next regular meeting of the Board. No General Officers shall vote on decisions rendered by themselves. The proceedings of the G. E. B. shall be published in The Carpenter.

New section in lieu of Sections 44 and 46.

—General Executive Board—

Section 44:

The G. E. B. shall have the power to authorize strikes, in conformity with this constitution, and when necessary, to defend the organization in any locality against attacks by employers, combinations or lockouts, or any attempt to disrupt or destroy the organization; to support such locality by the levying of a per capita assessment and by ordering a cessation of work for any employer involved, irrespective of where such work is located.

—Qualifications for Membership—

Section 57 as amended:

Any candidate applying for admission in any L. U. under the jurisdiction of the U. B. must be a citizen of the United States, Canada or Mexico, or must furnish proof of his intention to become a citizen.

(Note—The convention voted to strike out the entire section, but submitted it in two propositions.)

No. 1. Shall the word Mexico be added to the old section?

No. 2. Shall the entire section be stricken out?

New section in lieu of old Section 58.

—Qualifications for Membership—

Section 58:

Any apprentice of good moral character, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, may be admitted to membership, and after having served four years as such, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified, as per Section 55, will be classed as a member entitled to donations, as per Sections 85, 86 and 87.

An employer who employs two or more journeymen may have one apprentice, but the number may be increased at such rate as the District Council or Local Union having jurisdiction may decide.

All apprentices shall hold agreement between the District Council or Local Union having jurisdiction and his employer, and any apprentice who can be continuously employed by one employer and who violates such agreement shall be debarred from further membership in the U. B. unless such apprentice shall have sufficient cause to make complaint to his District Council or Local Union against his employer, and which complaint on investigation should be sustained.

When an employer cannot provide continuous employment for an apprentice and he is obliged to seek work with an-

other employer, he shall have the actual time he works for each succeeding employer entered on his due book.

District Councils, where such exist, and Local Unions, where there are no District Councils, shall have power to enforce apprentice agreements, to establish a minimum wage scale per week for each succeeding year of the apprenticeship, and may extend the term of the apprenticeship one year upon satisfactory proof that the applicant cannot command the minimum scale of wages paid journeymen carpenters, and the applicant, until admitted to full membership, to remain a semi-beneficial member.

New section in lieu of old Section 65.

—Admission of Members—

Section 65:

A member qualified and who desires to become a member of any L. U. of the U. B. must fill out the regular application blank in duplicate and sign his name to it and have the same certified to by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member. After the application has been acted on the F. S. shall send the original application to the General Secretary, together with monthly report.

The duplicate shall be filed away by the R. S. for future reference.

—Admission of Members—

Section 67 as amended:

The application of the candidate must be presented to the F. S. with the full initiation fee and a sum equal to one month's dues, together with the proportionate part of month in which he is initiated, before he can be obligated, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the L. U., making such recommendation as it deems proper, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the investigating committee reports favorably.

—Finance and Dues—

Section 74 as amended:

The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than five dollars. Members entitled to donations as prescribed in Sections 85, 86 and 87, shall pay not less than seventy-five cents per month dues, and members entitled to donations as prescribed in Section 89, not less than fifty cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

—Finance and Dues—

Shall fifty cents of the initiation fee of each new member be forwarded to the General Secretary each month for the maintenance of the card filing department?

New section in lieu of Sections 59 and 89.

Section 89:

Any apprentice or any candidate over fifty years of age, when admitted to membership, or who was in bad health when he joined, or who was not qualified for donations, as prescribed in Section 83, shall be entitled only to a funeral allowance of fifty dollars, payable from the General Fund, provided at time of death he is over one year a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the donations specified in Sections 85, 86 and 87.

New section in lieu of Section 105.

—Clearance Cards—

Section 105:

A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and present due book and have Clearance Card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current month's dues. It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit

his Clearance Card at the office of the D. C. or Local Union where no D. C. exists before securing work, pending a meeting of the L. U., and comply with all local laws. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C. **It shall be the duty of the F. S. accepting dues from a member working in another jurisdiction to immediately report same to the D. C. or Local Union where no D. C. exists under penalty of a fine of five ($5.00) dollars for the first offense, ten ($10.00) dollars for the second offense, and for the third offense suspension from all local office for a period of two (2) years.**

—Clearance Cards—

Section 107 as amended:

No union shall have the right to collect dues again for the month paid on a clearance card. The L. U. issuing the card shall pay to the G. S. the tax for said member for the period the cards holds good **only**, and he shall be considered a member of that union until he deposits his card, when he becomes a member of the L. U. wherein said card has been deposited.

(Note—The changes in this section are: The letter "s" is stricken out of "months" in second line; also the words "current and ensuing month"; also word "only" is inserted after the word "good" on fifth line.)

New section in lieu of old Section 109.

—Clearance Cards—

Section 109:

A member of a L. U. taking out a Clearance Card before he is one year a member shall pay, where the initiation fee is higher, into the L. U. accepting the Clearance Card, a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee before the Clearance Card can be accepted.

New section in lieu of Section 111.

—Clearance Cards—

Section 111:

On deposit of said card the F. S. receiving it must sign and affix the seal to the coupon and forward it to the G. S. as evidence of its deposit along with his monthly report. The F. S. receiving the Clearance Card shall immediately report the same to the F. S. issuing the Clearance Card under penalty of five dollars fine.

New section in lieu of old Section 127.

Section 127:

District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; **they cannot make arrangements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association.** Nor shall they affiliate with any central organization whose constitution or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B. They shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local strike and other donations, except sick donations, and shall provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. P., as per Sections 157, 158, 159, 160 and 161, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

Section 131 as amended:

State Councils may be formed voluntarily by locals of this U. B., who may have power to adopt, by a referendum vote, such laws as will assist in organizing and strengthening the locals of their respective States. All laws of State Councils must be approved by the General President of this U. B., and all officers and members of State Councils shall be held responsible for compliance with all laws governing the U. B. **In all States where State Councils are organized composed of as many as five Local Unions of the State, representing 55 per cent. of the membership of the State, it shall be obligatory on all Local Unions in the State to affiliate with the State Councils.**

Whenever in the judgment of the General President State Councils, Local Unions, District Councils or members comprising State Councils are working against the best interests of the United

Brotherhood or are not in harmony with the general laws of the U. B., the General President shall have power to order said State Councils to disband under penalty of suspension of the Local Unions, District Councils and members comprising said State Councils.

New sections in lieu of Sections 139 to 156, inclusive.

—General Strikes and Lockouts—

(The laws here subjoined in every particular apply to lockouts as well as to strikes.)

Section 139:

Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules may be sanctioned by the G. E. B. and financial aid extended to the extent that the funds of the U. B. will permit, all trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary.

Section 140:

Job or shop strikes are to be conducted on rules made by the D. C. or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist. The G. E. B. shall not extend financial aid to any L. U. engaged in a strike unless said L. U. has been organized for a period of one year. A trade demand inaugurated by a L. U. that is affiliated with a D. C. must be endorsed by the D. C. before same is submitted to the G. S. and the G. E. B. for sanction.

Section 141:

Where a D. C. exists, it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lockouts in that district, as provided for in Sections 128 and 129. Where a member from an outside district goes into any city to take advantage of better conditions he shall take the risk of being called out on strike without pay.

Section 142:

Any member who goes into any city seeking work or who goes to work where a strike or lockout is pending, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, or expulsion, or both, said fine to be paid to the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his Local Union, and said union shall enforce this action and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the U. B.

Section 143:

When any local trade difficulty arises the members aggrieved shall lay the case before their Local Union or D. C. If said body decides to sustain them, the President of the Local Union or D. C. shall appoint a conference committee of not less than three capable members to wait on the employer or employers, with a view to adjust the difficulty or dispute.

Section 144:

The conference committee shall report at the next stated meeting, and if no settlement has been effected, the Local Union or D. C. shall then proceed as prescribed in this constitution.

Section 145:

When any demand for an increase of wage, reduction of hours or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a L. U. or D. C., each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his L. U. Said notice must state the object of the meeting. When a L. U. or D. C. decides to take a vote on a trade demand they shall at once apply to the G. S. for a blank Schedule of Inquiries.

Section 146:

If two-thirds of the members present vote by secret ballot to put the proposed demand into effect, the blank Schedule of Inquiries shall be filled out immediately after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the G. S., who shall at once submit a copy of the same to the G. E. B. In no case shall the G. S. or the G. E. B. sanction a trade demand unless 40 per cent. of the members affiliated with the D. C. or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, are present at the special meeting and vote on the demand.

Section 147:

The Schedule of Inquiries must be filed with the G. S. for submission to the G. E. B. at least sixty days prior to the date the trade demand is to go into effect.

Section 148:

The officers of the D. C. or L. U., or a

committee elected or appointed from said bodies, shall endeavor to meet with the employers and bring about an adjustment at the earliest possible date, and shall report to the L. U. or D. C. not later than the next regular meeting, and each week to the G. S. the result of their efforts.

Section 149:

The G. P., if he deems it necessary, may deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration. Failing in a settlement, the deputy shall submit by telegraph or letter all facts to the G. S., who, if he deems it necessary, shall submit all the facts to a vote of the G. E. B., who shall send their reply to the G. S. by telegraph within three days after receipt of said information, under penalty of ten dollars fine.

Section 150:

When financial aid has been granted by the G. E. B. to members on strike, it shall not be payable until the end of the second week, and then only to such members as have been on strike for two weeks in succession. Members in arrears shall square up their arrearages out of the first strike payment. Only those members who are called out on strike or who are locked out shall be entitled to strike pay.

Section 151:

The Treasurer of the D. C. or L. U., where no D. C. exists, shall send promptly to the G. S. at the close of each week a complete financial report on "blanks" furnished by the G. S., of all money paid from the funds donated by the G. E. B. Each member receiving strike pay must sign his name on the " blank" opposite the amount he receives, and the "blanks," when so signed, must be countersigned by the chairman and treasurer of the Strike Committee and attested by the R. S. of the L. U. or D. C., and have the seal affixed. During the duration of the strike the secretary of the L. U. or D. C., or secretary of the Strike Committee, shall report at the close of each week to the G. S. in detail all matters of interest pertaining to the strike. The G. E. B. shall not vote any additional appropriation until the provisions of this section are complied with.

Section 152:

In case of a strike or lockout, where immediate aid is required, the G. P., G. S. and G. T. be vested with power to appropriate such sums as in their judgment they deem advisable to meet these particular demands, and until such time as the G. S. can act upon the same through correspondence with the G. E. B.

Section 153:

The G. P. and G. E. B. shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that support in a strike or lockout should cease, to declare the same at an end so far as the financial aid of the U. B. is concerned.

Section 154:

In case of a general lockout of members of the U. B. in any locality, the secretary of the D. C. or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, shall immediately mail to the G. S. a complete statement of the causes leading up to the lockout. The G. S. will submit the same to the G. E. B., who may appropriate funds for support of the members involved. The rules governing the disbursement of funds appropriated for strikes shall govern all appropriations made by the G. E. B. for support of members locked out.

Section 155:

Any L. U. or D. C. engaging in a general strike without conforming with the above laws may be suspended.

Section 156:

All parts or sections conflicting with these amendments shall be repealed immediately upon adoption of same.

Section 156, as amended:

—General Vote—

Whenever a general vote of the members is taken a statement shall be submitted along with it by the parties sending it out, giving their reason why such amendment should become a law.

Section in lieu of Section 157:

—Appeals and Grievances—

Section 157:

A member who has a grievance or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any L. U., D. C. **or State Council** having any grievance, may appeal to the G. P. for redress, subject to a further appeal to the G. E. B. **and a further appeal to the General Convention, except violations of trade rules,** but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed.

In case a fine is imposed by the L. U. or D. C. and an appeal is taken, said fine shall be held by the body assessing same until said appeal is finally and completely decided.

Section 163, as amended:

—Rules for Local Unions—

—Local Officers—

Said officers shall serve for a term of **one year,** or until their successors are elected, installed and duly qualified, with the exception of the trustees and auditors, who shall be elected in such manner that the term of one trustee and one auditor shall expire at the end of each term successively. Neither the president, treasurer, financial secretary or recording secretary can act as trustee or auditor.

Section 164, as amended:

—Rules for Local Unions—

—Local Officers—

The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in **June,** but may be reopened on motion the night of election.

Note—The words **"and December"** were stricken out.

Section 165, as amended:

—Rules for Local Unions—

—Local Officers—

A member cannot be nominated for any office, **delegate or committeeship** unless he is present on the night of nomination, except he is in the ante-room on business authorized by the union or out on official business; nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter (as per Section 55), working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the U. B. prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required.

Section 170, as amended:

—Rules for Local Unions—

The election of officers shall take place on the second meeting night in June and shall be governed by Sections 166, 167, 168 and 169 of the constitution.

Note—**"Night"** is substituted for "nights" and **"and December"** is stricken out.

Section 171, as amended:

—Rules for Local Unions—

The installation of officers shall take place on the first meeting night in July. In case an officer does not appear for installation within two regular meetings after time provided for, his office must be declared vacant.

Note—"S" in word **"nights"** and **"and January"** in old section is stricken out.

New section in lieu of Section 183.

—Duties of Financial Secretary—

Section 183:

The F. S. shall make a written report monthly to the G. S. on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, **said report must be sent to the G. S. not later than the tenth day of each month, for the month preceding,** under penalty of two dollars fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each quarter to the L. U. as to the numerical and financial standing of the Local Union for the preceding quarter, and shall give such bond to the trustees as may be required of him by his L. U.

Local Unions having an established office and a permanently employed F. S. shall have the power, by regularly passed motion, to designate the books and other property to be kept at the office; also to delegate such duties to the F. S. as may be deemed expedient for proper transaction of its business.

—Charges and Trials—

Section 209:

A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the Local Union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a traveling member, a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Any Local Union may fine, expel or suspend a member, by a three-fourths vote, when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action. A **member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.**

Amendment:

Shall all that part after the word "action" on the seventh line be stricken out?

Section 215, as amended:

—Charges and Trials—

The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial, and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply, either in person or by counsel; the latter must be a member of the U. B.; and, failing to do so, the committee shall proceed with the investigation. **All testimony to be taken down in writing.** Testimony of persons not members is admissible.

Section 236, as amended:

—Amendments or Alterations—

This constitution, and the local rules herein contained, can be amended or altered **only** at the regular sessions of the convention by a majority vote of the delegates present, or as provided for in Section 47, and all such amendments or alterations must be submitted by the G. S. within twenty days after the convention adjourns to the Local Unions for a general vote to be taken as provided in Section 156. A two-thirds vote of the members voting shall be necessary to sustain such amendments or alterations to make them law.

Section 237, as amended:

—Amendments or Alterations—

Any Local Union may submit an amendment to the constitution and local rules as a new law. The proposed amendment must be sent to the G. S., who shall publish it in The Carpenter one month prior to the next regular meeting of the G. E. B., and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote. If the amendment is endorsed by twenty-five unions in as many States, approval of the G. E. B. shall not be required.

Note—Word "twenty-five" is substituted for "five."

—Label—

New section in lieu of Section 228.

Section 228:

Every shop, mill or factory shall have a shop steward; he shall have supervision over the label, stamp or die, and it will be his duty to see that said label, stamp or dies shall not be placed on any manufactured article other than that which is made under the agreement of which he is shop steward. It will be his duty to see that the rules of the agreement and the District Council or Local Union with which he is affiliated are carried out in their entirety. The members employed in said shop, mill or factory shall hold meetings at least once a month.

The shop steward shall be appointed at the regular monthly meeting for one month; the member working in said shop, mill or factory longest shall serve first. All others to serve in rotation.

—Other Questions—

Shall the U. B. affiliate with the Label Department of the A. F. of L.?

—Resolution—

Whereas, One of the most serious problems confronting labor is unemployment. While less serious at times of so-called prosperity, millions of unemployed vainly seek employment at times of industrial depression, or so-called financial panics. Unemployment is the root evil of almost all social diseases, such as child labor, lack of education, long hours of labor, low wages, starvation, crimes, etc. Unemployment is inseparable from the wage system; therefore, so long as the present system of wage slavery exists the problem of unemployment cannot be

solved. Under capitalism a reserve army of unemployed is a living necessity. Without such an army at its disposal capitalism would go bankrupt in short order. The present profit system would immediately collapse in itself if one man would not depend upon the other for a job. No strikes would be necessary to shorten the hours of labor or increase the wages of those who today work long hours and still remain in abject poverty. Recognizing the above facts; be it

Resolved, That it should be one of the objects of our organization to propagate among our members the abolishment of the present wage system and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, where the problem of unemployment, with all the accompanying misery, will be banished from the human race; and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to our members the discussion and the study of the so-called social question at the meetings of their respective Local Unions for the purpose of arriving at an intelligent understanding and conclusion.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That at least two pages of information in trade affairs shall be printed in The Carpenter each month in Yiddish, and that the General Secretary be instructed to print and distribute enough constitutions in Yiddish to supply our Hebrew membership.

—Home—

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

We, the undersigned, members of the special committee, appointed to examine all data turned over to this committee by the G. E. B.; also all data presented during the sessions of this committee concerning the construction and maintenance of a mineral bath sanatorium, a Home for the Aged Carpenters and a Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients, to be owned and operated by the U. B. for its members, beg leave to report as follows:

1. We find that to properly construct and maintain the three institutions would require an added per capita tax of 15 cents per member per month, which in the opinion of the committee would not be ratified by a referendum vote.

2. We further found that a home for tubercular patients would cost to maintain it properly from $525 to $575 annually per inmate, and a home for the aged carpenter a little over half as much. These figures are taken from the Typographical report of their home. Statistics given by the I. O. O. F. in their last yearly report state that the cost of maintenance of their home for the aged is approximately $210 per annum per inmate. And we also believe that a home for the aged carpenter would not prove satisfactory unless his wife, should she be still living, be allowed to accompany him—in that case materially increasing the cost of maintenance.

3. As to the mineral bath house for the free treatment of members of our craft, as proposed, who are afflicted with rheumatic, kidney or stomach troubles, this latter proposition, as it would necessarily benefit the young as well as the old, appears practical and offers reasonable assurance of being self-supporting, we suggest that this last proposition be favorably considered by this convention, and our recommendations in all the above matters would be as follows:

1. That a special per capita tax be levied in the amount of 5 cents per member per month; this sum to be set aside from all other funds of the U. B., and to be known as the Sanatorium and Pension Fund; this fund not to be used for any other purpose except by a majority vote of the General Convention, which is later ratified by a referendum vote of the U. B.

2. We would also recommend that after this special fund has been paid into for the period of one year, the General President shall appoint a committee of five qualified brothers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. who are in good standing, to investigate the cost of construction of

the necessary buildings, cost of location, preparing of plans, and locality recommended by said committee.

Said committee then to report to the General President, who in turn shall report findings of this committee to the G. E. B. Should the General Executive Board acting with the general officers concur in the findings of this special committee, said committee to be authorized to proceed at once with the securing of location and construction of all buildings necessary. Should the G. E. B. not concur in the findings of this committee, the whole matter to be referred to the next General Convention.

3. We would also recommend that a pension of at least twelve dollars per month, and not more than fifteen dollars per month, be paid to all aged brothers who are eligible to the same; payment of these pensions to commence after this fund has been paid into by the Local Unions for the period of two years, or until such a time as the laws governing the same as hereinafter provided for, shall have been adopted.

4. We would further recommend that in the event of the special assessment of 5 cents per month per member, carrying by referendum vote, that the General President appoint a committee of five members of the U. B. to draft a set of laws specifying the necessary requirements either to the pension benefit or the free mineral baths; the above laws to be referred to the referendum vote for ratification. We would further recommend that all dividends derived from the mineral bath establishment be turned into the Sanatorium and Pension Fund and used as part of such.

Recommendation of the General President which was adopted by the convention:

—Funds—

This convention should devise some way to provide a fund large enough to meet the expenses which are incurred through strikes and lockouts and defending injunction cases. Our finances have not kept pace with the growth of our organization, and it has become a serious question how we are to finance this great Brotherhood of ours in the future. Recommendations have been made to past conventions for an increase of the per capita tax to the General Office and also recommendations in regard to raising a defense fund whereby we could meet our financial obligations where movements for better conditions take place. The membership only pays $3 per year into the General Office for a fund with which to pay salaries, organizing expenses, legal expenses, death and disability claims and other incidental matters. Out of that when on strike they get $4 per week, which I shall admit is a paltry sum. It looks like a small amount indeed for such a gigantic organization as ours. We are looked upon as cheap by many other organizations. We should formulate some plan whereby the General Office would be able to pay at least $6 per week strike pay to every man out on strike, thus enabling him to have some subsistence to live on while on strike for better conditions. The peculiar thing about our system and about our finances is that many of us pay six, eight and sometimes as high as twelve and fifteen dollars a year to fraternal organizations as dues and assessments. We pay this gladly and willingly, and I admit for meritorious purposes, but still there are none of these fraternal organizations which advocate for us an eight-hour day and an increase in wages, and were it not for our activities in the trade union movement we could not secure the wherewithal to pay these fraternal dues, as we make our bread and butter through our union organization we should be willing to concede it a little more financial help. The conditions in the last few years have changed and changed considerably, and the amount which we now have to run the organization is not sufficient when we consider the great number of injunction suits and the money necessary to successfully combat them. We will readily see that conditions have changed. These conditions did not obtain a few years ago, but now we ask for better

conditions for our men, and the first things that the employers or bosses' associations think of is to get in court and get an injunction and have it made permanent if they can. During the two years just closed we have spent the sum of $34,000 in defending this organization against the insidious attack of the employers, and I want to say that by our persistent work we, in most cases, successfully combated their contentions. We have more financial obligations to meet now than in the past. How are we going to do it? At past conventions recommendations have been made to increase our per capita tax 5 cents per month, but these recommendations have always been defeated, and in view of this I would recommend that we insert a clause in our constitution whereby we can assess each member 25 cents per quarter, and I think it could be raised in this manner easier than in any other way. I believe the members must see the need of such an increased revenue and that they will, willingly and freely give this amount from the patriotic motive, and from the desire to see this organization go onward and upward.

Question—Shall the above recommendation be adopted?

Amendments to the Ritual:

—Page 2—

Add to first paragraph: "Except brothers who are not in possession of the current password."

Strike out all of pages 3 and 4 and also page 5, down to the paragraph in which the conductor introduces the candidate to the president.

By this the conductor does not reexamine the candidate, and why should he? as the candidate has been investigated by a committee and accepted on committee report.

A part of the conductor's questions are now on application blanks. Some are superfluous and others should be on application blanks that the answers may be recorded and filed. Therefore we recommend the following: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10 are now on application blank; 3, 5 and 11 be stricken out; 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 be inserted in application blank.

Insert under head of initiation ceremony:

Pres.—Brother Conductor, you will retire to the ante room and learn if there are any candidates awaiting initiation. Should there be any you will report their names to the L. U.

Note—Conductor complies with instructions and reports in following manner:

Conductor—Brother President, Mr. John Doe is in the ante room awaiting initiation.

President—Brother Recording Secretary, has Mr. —— been duly elected to become a member of this L. U.?

Recording Secretary—Brother President, Mr. —— has been duly elected to become a member of this L. U.

President—Brother Financial Secretary, has Mr. —— fully complied with Sec. 67 of the general constitution? (Change con.)

Financial Secretary—Brother President, Mr. —— has, or has not (as the case may be), complied with Sec. 67 of the general constitution.

(In case he has not.)

President—Brother Financial Secretary, you will retire to the ante room, where you will collect the balance of initiation fee and dues.

Brother Conductor, you will retire with the Financial Secretary and introduce such candidates as have complied with Sec. 67 of the general constitution.

Note—Conductor ascertains from Financial Secretary if same has been done, and approaches the inner door, giving one rap, and reports to the warden:

Warden—Brother President, I announce the conductor with candidates for initiation.

President—Admit them.

Note—Conductor conducts the candidates to altar, "if there be one," if not to the President's station.

Conductor—Taking up page 5, omitting all above introduction of candidate to President.

In order to protect the membership in their general benefits along the lines suggested by General Treasurer Neale, we recommend that Sec. 67 be amended by inserting after word "far" in second line, "and a sum equal to one month's dues, together with the proportionate part of month in which he is initiated before he can be obligated."

Convention Call—American Federation of Labor

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Rochester, N. Y., in Convention Hall, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 11, 1912, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

—Representation—

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1912.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself; but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Rochester convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Rochester convention, November 11, 1912.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced and faithful members.

—Credentials—

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Rochester; hence secretaries will observe

the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

—Grievances—

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Information regarding railroad rates will be mailed delegates-elect at a later date.

Reservations in hotel should be made by addressing the secretary of the convention committee, Mr. Peter Bohrer, 179 Williams street, Rochester, N. Y.

Headquarters of Executive Council will be at Seneca hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary Peter Bohrer in advance of the time of their arrival in Rochester, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the American Federationist.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary,
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice-President,
WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice-President,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice-President,
H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer,
Executive Council A. F. of L.

Convention Call—Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You are herewith advised that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Rochester hotel, Rochester, N. Y., at 10 a. m., Monday morning, November 25, 1912.

The Rochester hotel has been selected as the official headquarters.

The basis of representation in the convention is: From national and international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Credentials are herewith enclosed, duplicates of which should be returned to this office at the earliest possible moment.

Your attention is drawn to the constitutional provision which requires delegates to be members in good standing in the unions they represent and per capita tax to be paid on the full membership to the date of September 1, 1912.

Adjustment of pending jurisdiction claims and determination of matters of unusual importance now before the department make it imperative each international should send a full quota of delegates.

Anticipating a full delegation from your organization and hoping that the approaching convention will reflect added prestige and influence to your International Union, as well as to the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., I beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

JAMES A. SHORT,
Pres. Building Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

I know that the cause of labor is set in righteousness. I know that labor is bound to win.—Raymond Robbins.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Notiz!

Die Amendements der Konstitution über welche in der jetzigen Sitzung gestimmt wird, können in dem Official Information Teile dieser Ausgabe gefunden werden. Dieselben langte zu spät an um auf Deutsche übersetzt zu werden.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1912, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Nacherwähnte Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume durch briflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und den G. S. erledigt:

8. August 1912.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Anfrage des D. C. für weitere finanzielle Unterstützung für streikende Mühlenarbeiter. Der Board bewilligte $180.00

Quebec, Que., Can. Anfrage der L. U. 730 für finanzielle Unterstützung für Streiker. Der Board bewilligte $135.00.

9. August 1912.

Chicago, Ill. Auf Befürwortung des G. P. und Board Mitgliedern des 3ten Distrikts,, (welche die Rechnung der Anwälte in dem Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, früher mit der A. W. W. Untersuchten) bewilligte der Board $4,007.38.

15. August 1912.

Indianapolis, Ind. Auf Anfrage des D. C. für eine weitere Bewilligung für die Verteidigung der Brüder Meadows und Kline, bewilligte der Board $1,000.00.

Washington, D. C., 20. September 1912.

Der General-Exekutiv-Board versammelte sich in vierteljähriger Sitzung in dem Metropolitan Hotel. Connolly führte den Vorsitz und Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist, Cole und Martel waren anwesend.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Die Delegaten der L. U. 1914 erschienen vor dem Board mit dem Verlangen einer Unterstützung für Organisationszwecke.

Springfield, Ill. Die Delegaten der L. U. 16 erschienen mit der Nachfrage um Erlaubnis Stahl aufzustellen. Die Untersuchung ergab, daß diese Resolution an das Komite für Organisation gewendet wurde.

New York. Die Delegaten der L. U. 340 erschienen vor dem Board wegen der Appellation über die Entscheidung des G. T., welcher die Verletzungsunterstützung des Robert McDermott nicht befürwortete.

Dallas, Tex. Delegaten der L. U.'en 198 und 213 erschienen mit einer Appellation über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle R. M. Means.

Dayton, Ohio. Delegaten der L. U. 104 verlangten finanzielle Unterstützung für Organisationszwecke.

Denevr, Colo. Die Delegaten der L. U. 55 erschienen mit einer Appellierung über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle der Leadville L. U. vs. A. Roenfeldt der L. U. 55. Da die Papiere in diesem Falle in dem Besitze des G. O., kann der Board vor der Januars-Sitzung nicht in Erwägung nehmen.

Lead, S. D. Die Delegaten der L. U. 1440 erschien vor dem Board mit der Anfrage, daß der V. B. $10,000.00 auf erste Hypotek in Gruben Stockanlege.

Cumberland, Md. Delegaten der L. U. 1024 und 1378 verlangten finanzielle Unterstützung für Organisationszwecke. Da die Papiere noch nicht angelangt waren, konnte der Board keine Entscheidung geben.

Tampa, Fla. Delegaten der L. U. 696 verlangten eine Bewilligung für Organisierungszwecke.

23. September 1912.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Macon, Ga. Die Delegaten der L. U.'en 326 und 144 erschienen in Bezug einer Unterstützung welcher der Board in Februar 1911 bewilligte. Eine teilweise Liste der Ausgaben wurden in der Juli-Sitzung an die Seite gelegt bis weitere Auskunft vorhanden sei. Da diese Papiere in dem Besitze des G. O. sind, wurde nichts bestätigt.

Cleveland, Ohio. Die Delegaten des D. C. verlangten eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Ein Komite erschien mit einer Gewerksforderung zur Reduzierung der Arbeitsstunden für Mühlenarbeiter.

26. September 1912.

Alle anwesend.

Komite'en der L. U. 627 Jacksonville, Fla., und L. U. 171 Youngstown, Ohio, verlangten finanzielle Unterstüung für Organisationszwecke.

New York. Appellirung der L. U. 340 über die Entscheidung des G. T., welcher eine Verletzungsdonation des Robert McDermott.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Claims Paid

DURING OCTOBER, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
17883	Swen Olson	1	$200.00
17884	Mrs. Katherine Moller	12	50.00
17885	Mrs. Mary Baxter	18	50.00
17886	John Jensen	45	200.00
17887	M. W. Adams	52	200.00
17888	J. G. Burdell	52	200.00
17889	Therval Reed	62	200.00
17890	Mrs. Augusta B. Neubauer.	63	50.00
17891	Julius Fitzner	76	50.00
17892	O. P. Olson	79	200.00
17893	Frs. Fredericka Gosch	80	50.00
17894	Theodore Clamer	80	200.00
17895	James Blair	62	200.00
17896	Mrs. Adelaide L. Michaud	94	50.00
17897	Albert Simmons	106	200.00
17898	John McDonald	109	200.00
17899	Mrs. Marcella Colpitts	111	50.00
17900	George W. Smith, Jr.	115	200.00
17901	Mrs. Mary E. Powell	127	50.00
17902	George T. Bell	131	200.00
17903	Mrs. Lucinda J. Crown	136	50.00
17904	George Deorich	138	200.00
17905	Peter Lawton	142	50.00
17906	Wm. C. Rosenstein	158	200.00
17907	Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas	171	50.00
17908	Jas. F. Grimes	213	200.00
17909	Mrs. Lizzie Boyce	224	50.00
17910	Mrs. Amanda M. M. Riess	231	50.00
17911	Charles Reiter	291	200.00
17912	Mrs. Margaret T. Corbett	351	50.00
17913	George Bleyer	355	200.00
17914	Theodore Padlewsky	375	200.00
17915	Wm. E. Ryan	382	200.00
17916	Eusebe Marcotte	408	50.00
17917	D. Krauthammer	416	200.00
17918	Charles Meisinger	419	200.00
17919	C. H. Burchard	426	200.00
17920	George J. Bohnen	476	200.00
17921	W. C. Cain	527	200.00
17922	Mrs. Mary L. Ferreira	550	50.00
17923	John E. Heiple	604	50.00
17924	Mrs. Marietta Crow	627	50.00
17925	Mrs. Jessie M. Densmore	629	50.00
17926	W. S. Ellison	700	200.00
17927	James Van Benscoten	750	200.00
17928	D. L. Day	808	200.00
17929	George Hanyen	895	200.00
17930	Samuel Schiller	1051	200.00
17931	Mrs. Carrie May Brainard.	1272	50.00
17932	N. J. Finch	1488	50.00
17933	Mrs. A. C. Hammarback	1824	50.00
17934	George G. Beekman	1211	50.00
17935	Mrs. Missouri B. Herrin	1366	50.00
17936	Sixto Gonzales	1589	200.00
17937	Mrs. Catherine Greelish	2	50.00
17938	Mrs. Minnie McCarthy	2	50.00
17939	Mrs. Minnie Duesing	242	50.00
17940	Martin Spisak	309	200.00
17941	Otto Kowelewsky	309	200.00
17942	Mrs. Mattie Adams	326	50.00
17943	Mrs. Margaret Lamereaux.	471	50.00
17944	George W. Gibson	483	200.00
17945	Mrs. Lavenia Fleming	847	50.00
17946	Edward Ackerman	961	200.00
17947	Vickery W. Miller	10	50.00
17948	Mrs. Caroline V. Keeler	10	50.00
17949	Andrew Karlson	50	200.00
17950	F. K. Shelhamer	98	200.00
17951	John T. Keck	158	200.00
17952	Chas. P. Straight	158	50.00
17953	T. R. Wright	283	200.00
17954	Edward Gonyea	229	50.00
17955	Mrs. Catherine Mulally	299	50.00
17956	Erick Larson	62	200.00
17957	Mrs. Mary M. V. Reinhart.	132	50.00
17958	Elias Longstreet	474	200.00
17959	John W. Watkins	511	200.00
17960	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst	602	50.00
17961	Diller D Ferree	626	200.00
17962	Mrs. Clarence A. Freeman.	914	200.00
17963	Mrs. Helen M. Jensen	948	50.00
17964	J. L. Rodin	7	200.00
17965	Mrs. Elizabeth Olson	7	50.00
17966	Jefferson H. Wright	31	200.00
17967	Mrs. Rosa B. Taylor	200	50.00
17968	Garrett Keating	247	200.00
17969	John Kalloway	288	200.00
17970	Morris Shulman	329	200.00
17971	Otto Bilz	355	200.00
17972	A. Nicolson	457	200.00
17973	Adam Lang	1053	200.00
17974	Henry Busse, Sr.	5	50.00
17975	Herman Anderson	80	50.00
17976	Mrs. Dora Seaman	213	50.00
17977	John Badingduck	349	200.00
17978	David Sanford	410	50.00
17979	Alphonse Forant	567	200.00
17980	Mrs. Margaret G. Rowley	571	50.00
17981	Edward Klebeasdel	946	50.00
17982	Frank Novak	1784	200.00
17983	John Johnson (bal.)	181	150.00
17984	John Klusky	1	200.00
17985	Edward J. Hayes	8	200.00
17986	David E. Stines	31	200.00
17987	Mrs. Rose H. Blair	171	50.00
17988	Chas. Nelson	181	200.00
17989	Nels Nelson	290	200.00
17990	Thomas Crichton	325	200.00
17991	Geo. W. Young (dis.)	887	400.00
17992	Mrs. Sophia E. Hanson	948	50.00
17993	Benjamin C. Doane	962	200.00
17994	Edward Jones	1244	200.00
17995	Mrs. Edith E. Williams	1569	50.00
17996	John Vanderpool (dis.)	1582	400.00
17997	Mrs. Ethel Vass	1747	50.00
17998	H. Koeppe	13	200.00
17999	Ira Klinger (dis.)	37	400.00
18000	H. G. Saunders	453	200.00
18001	Alfred St. Hilaire	643	200.00
18002	Henry Blaim	730	50.00
18003	Mrs. Annie Havlicek	746	50.00
18004	M. C. Brown	747	50.00
18005	Peter Meehan	781	50.00
18006	David McDonald	1704	200.00
18007	Wm. Auer	1922	200.00
18008	Mrs. Caroline Weitzel	3	50.00
18009	H. Stein	13	200.00
18010	Charles J. Rorty	43	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
18011	Andrew Hanson	87	200.00
18012	Richard Schultz (dis.)	115	400.00
18013	L. W. Lloyd	132	200.00
18014	Mrs. Lula Leary	144	50.00
18015	Henry J. Brown	150	200.00
18016	Darius Perrigo	166	200.00
18017	Mrs. Mary Wood	316	50.00
18018	Frederick M. Gurney	407	50.00
18019	Hugh Sutherland	416	50.00
18020	John P. Bastendorff	419	200.00
18021	Henry Nieborger	422	200.00
18022	Andrew Lindberg	483	50.00
18023	Geo. Pelaske	747	200.00
18024	John W. Hamilton (dis.)	857	400.00
18025	Ferdinaud Nelson	1747	200.00
18026	Edward A. McDonald (dis.)	1824	400.00
18027	Mrs. Hanna K. Larson	55	50.00
18028	Mrs. Derilda D. Martin	134	50.00
18029	Mrs. Malaley G. Pope	1582	50.00
18030	John Seiler	9	200.00
18031	Joseph Marcoux	21	200.00
18032	Michael Mominee	25	200.00
18033	E. R. McDaniels	44	200.00
18034	Wm. P. Williams (dis.)	125	400.00
18035	Mrs. Martha J. Martin	132	50.00
18036	George G. Heckell	213	200.00
18037	Mrs. Adele G. Frame	457	50.00
18038	Solomon J. Jenkin	465	200.00
18039	Joseph Trost	522	50.00
18040	Wm. C. Farquhar	750	200.00
18041	Mrs. Kate Budwill	813	50.00
18042	N. H. Sawyer	1031	50.00
18043	Joseph Bruna	1786	200.00
18044	J. H. Padkin	22	200.00
18045	Frank L. Morey	49	200.00
18046	John D. Rudolph	276	50.00
18047	Robert D. Plumber	281	198.90
18048	Leonard Gowen	374	200.00
18049	Thomas Manning	451	200.00
18050	Mrs. Minnie Shannon	578	50.00
18051	Mrs. Anna Weiss	644	50.00
18052	Harry N. Morse	794	200.00
18053	Job M. Collins	1503	200.00
18054	Robert Gess	1532	200.00
18055	Geo. Merin	33	200.00
18056	Gustave A. Holman	97	200.00
18057	W. J. Magee	483	200.00
18058	Christian Kamm	513	50.00
18059	Lewis M. Long	885	200.00
18060	James J. Gillis	1653	100.00
18061	F. H. Davis (dis.)	276	400.00
18062	R. H. Mattern (dis.)	1089	200.00
18063	Robert McDermott (dis.)	340	400.00
18064	Frank Longton (dis.)	586	400.00
18065	Warren J. Williams (dis.)	61	300.00
18066	Mrs. Mary Phillips	106	50.00
18067	Mrs. Anna E. Lesher	374	50.00
18068	Thos. Anderson	16	50.00
18069	Mrs. Mary E. McGeoch	33	50.00
18070	Mrs. Hulda Williams	58	50.00
18071	Mrs. Anna C. Nelsene	62	50.00
18072	Thos. E. Turner	142	200.00
18073	Mrs. Clara M. Larson	184	50.00
18074	Mrs. Mary A. Peterson	202	50.00
18075	Alfred Wagner	343	100.00
18076	Matts Wallengreen	567	200.00
18077	Charles E. Wilcox	607	200.00
18078	Mrs. Annie M. Irwin	690	50.00
18079	Mrs. Ella Grant	973	50.00
18080	Mrs. Mary E. H. Mills	80	50.00
18081	Mrs. Helen Lauziere	134	25.00
18082	Mrs. Hilda Solline	141	50.00
18083	Henry Imorde	209	200.00
18084	Mrs. Alice J. Clark	273	50.00
18085	Mrs. Mary E. Mellott	633	50.00
18086	Wm. Dekker	824	50.00
18087	Joe Wojlaseck	824	100.00
18088	Milledge Carter	1442	200.00
18089	Gus C. Doane	19	50.00
18090	Charles B. Paris	20	200.00
18091	Mrs. Mary Meyer	59	50.00
18092	Charles C. Selzer	137	200.00
18093	J. F. Gray	617	200.00
18094	Allen Carlson	624	200.00
18095	J. E. Crawford (dis.)	690	400.00
18096	R. F. Simmons (dis.)	700	400.00
18097	Julius R. Zingelman	788	200.00
18098	Mrs. Anna Herring	940	50.00
18099	Mrs. Violet Stiger	1044	50.00
18100	Joseph P. Diwine	1072	50.00
18101	Henry P. Sanders	1082	200.00
18102	Mrs. Stella Salesky	1367	50.00
18103	Wm. F. DeCosta	1618	50.00
18104	Mrs. Mattie J. Taylor	1776	50.00
18105	Mrs. Ludmila Smrstik	1786	50.00
18106	Joseph Spevacek	1786	200.00
18107	John V. Peoples	1874	200.00
18108	Fred Faut	8	200.00
18109	Frank C. Paul	10	200.00
18110	August Reiche	10	200.00
18111	David Reed	125	50.00
18112	Mrs. Sarah F. Irwin	371	50.00
18113	Mrs. Beatrice J. Sale	382	50.00
18114	Mrs. Mary Krollman	440	50.00
18115	August Anderson	514	200.00
18116	Charles Tinker	614	50.00
18117	Mrs. Amanda La Point	624	50.00
18118	Henry Gardner	13	200.00
18119	Geo. W. Kelley	296	200.00
18120	B. W. Kaufmann	513	200.00
18121	Mrs. Nellie Billings	470	50.00
18122	Louis Miller	476	200.00
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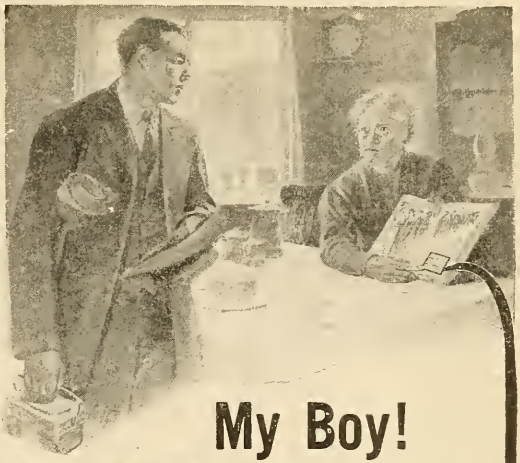

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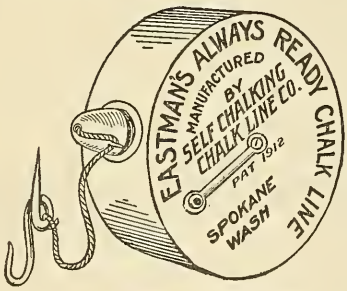
Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Department of Health is to enlist the cooperation of labor unions in its efforts to diminish the prevalence and mortality of disease. With this end in view Commissioner Porter has appointed Michael J. O'Brien of Rochester, a labor leader, as a special representative of the health department to visit labor organizations in the State and explain the efforts of the health authorities. He also will arrange special lectures before various labor organizations on the health question.

Cleveland.—Plumbers increased wages from $4.50 to $5 per day and won the Saturday half holiday after a strike of one week.



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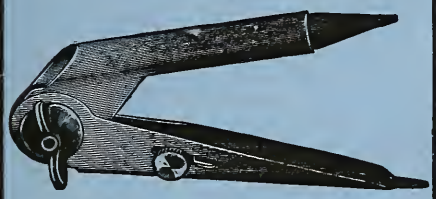

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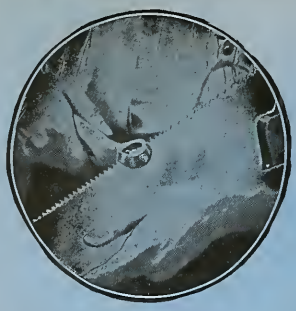

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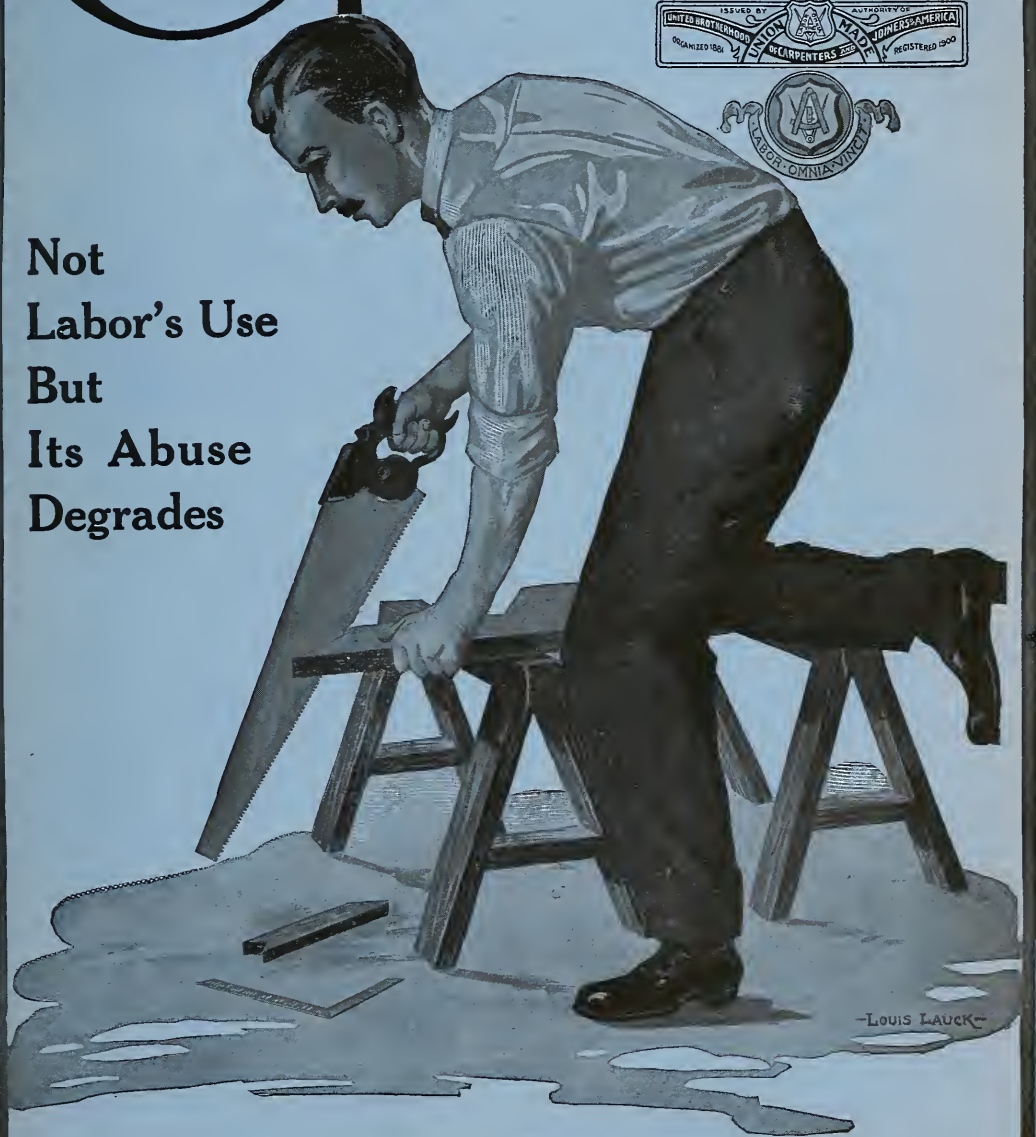

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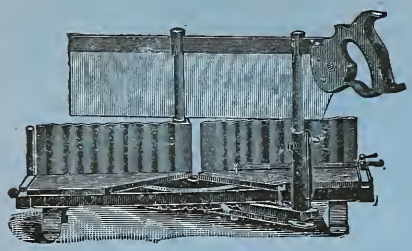

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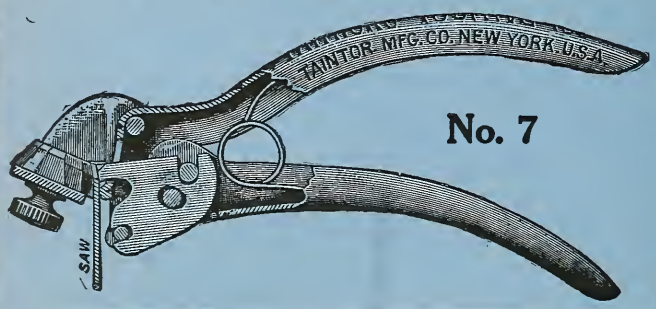

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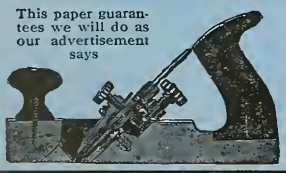

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1912

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A Touch of Kindness

If you were toiling up a weary hill,
Bearing a load beyond your strength to bear,
Straining each nerve, untiring, and still
Stumbling and losing foothold here and there,
And each one passing by would not so much
As give one upward lift and go their way,
Would not the slight reiterated touch
Of help and kindness lighten all the day?

If you were breezing a keen wind, which tossed
And buffeted and chilled you as you strove,
Till baffled and bewildered quite, you lost
The power to see the way and aim and move,
And one, if only for a moment's space,
Gave you a shelter from the bitter blast
Would you not find it easier to face
The storm again when the brief rest was past?

There is no little and there is no much;
We weigh and measure and define in vain,
A look, a word, a light, responsive touch
Can be the minister of joy to pain.
A man can die of hunger walled in gold,
A crumb may quicken hope to stronger breath,
And every day we give or we withhold
Some little thing which tells for life or death.

—Susan Coolidge.

THE COMBINE OF INCONSISTENCY

(By John B. Powell.)

NEITHER sincere nor generous in motive is the claim of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Erectors and the Anti-Boycott deceptionists, that each and all of them are working for the industrial and financial betterment of wage-earners and to quiet the unrest that is prevalent in all lines of labor and business. It is simply an effort with a hidden purpose behind it. Instead of being a magnanimous trio, past and present events establish the fact that it is the triune that has caused and is causing an industrial disquietude throughout the country such as may take a century to dissipate. A survey of the coalition's efforts, deeds and utterances shows it is subservient only to its own collective interests and the power of the monarch of money—those who permit themselves to be persuaded to believe it is an alliance of general industrial usefulness are deceived. Its contention is that no one should interfere with or prevent the exercise of running one's own business as his methods, means, needs or pleasures suggest; that labor is a commodity—a property right and may be bought, hired or leased upon agreed terms; and courts have upheld this latter view.

But courts (see South Carolina peonage cases) have also held that "no one can rationally and legally or constitutionally dispose, by absolute or irrevocable agreement or contract, his or her manual, mental or physical energies." It is a vague opinion. Yet it was given legal force and application to and did prevent a laborer from signing an agreement that would have compelled him to dispose of and deliver his labor to his detriment. The coalition and the capitalistic press saw that this was its real restriction and immediately began a silent, secret and systematic boycott against every laborer and employer disposed to "run his own business," and not appeal the decision. Now let me ask if the contention is tenable and correct that labor is a property right. Will the alliance and its press show us the consistency of boycotting those who elect to nominate and employ upon terms and conditions of hire independent of the combine's advice and consent?

One of the greatest efforts of the alliance is to train public opinion to regard the trio as a necessary constituent to remove all disquietude in the labor world. Evidence, however, is to the contrary. As a general proposition public opinion is never unanimous, though it usually endeavors to be fair, neutral and impartial. If it were or could be trained to the views and direction of the alliance, it might be persuaded to believe the combine was indeed the one necessary and the only factor possible of creating and establishing an enduring era in the commercial, manufactural and industrial world, and thus be in itself a blessing to humanity.

Now, our observation is that public opinion is not, at least in this country, readily compassed or controlled, but rather the most independent article in the market of thought, often refusing preferment until it has been furnished facts which it considers absolutely sound and incontrovertible. Nevertheless, it has elements that, it must be admitted, yield to the glitter of gold and the jewelry of polished phrases. Fortunately, such elements are few in number, so few, indeed, that they form but a minim in the makeup of the whole, and give evidence of lacking that quality of thought that is broad and strong enough to go out into the main channel of the mind's mighty stream of active current. Still, should these or any one of these elements refuse to be led by the triune, how quickly, silently and secretly would the alliance lodge and direct a boycott against them.

Not only great but the greatest brains in the country realize and acknowledge the fact that the labor movement in the United States has, under the guidance of organized labor, gained wonderfully in moral and physical, financial and numerical strength and in true appreciation and interest of nine-tenths of our people, indeed the mad, conceited few who without reason, right or authority sent bolts of personal revenge over labor's field, have, by labor's own edict, been driven into just punishment and privacy. And yet the silent, secret boycotts of capital continue against it and all liberal public opinion.

The laboring masses are and have been ever ready to learn of and consider facts that bear upon the industrial situation, whether those facts speak good or ill of organized labor, even to condemning the wrong-doers. What matters it? The boycotts of silence and secrecy go on. Like the general public, the toilers still find the masked batteries and complots of the combine, though at last the public are reaching the conclusion that the masked boycotters are the real offenders. Lawyers, attorneys, judges, courts, ministers, churches, theaters and hotels, and every other alignment that has been or is kindly disposed to organized labor, have come under the ban and bane of the coalition's corrosive boycotts. We ourself have encountered its shafts. Yet our pen stops not, but moves on, and will move on until its mental and physical vigor and service is no longer possible.

Every intelligent person knows that when labor institutes a boycott the enterprise is not only openly declared, but likewise carried on, and that hardly possible grounds appear to charge the presence of a wolf in sheep's clothing. And every such person now draws a line of distinction between things active and apparent and things not nudis verbis, or in clear, plain actions. If the mind finds a fatherless activity, the natural bent is to discover and call for the parentage. When, however, it sees effort to thwart discovery or the call, it sees a bastard's form.

What clearer contrast can be drawn between the broad, open boycotts of labor and the low, damnable, cowardly and silent secret combine of inconsistency and conspiracy that the triumvirate are and have been conducting. The time now is for all labor and the people to realize this and be no longer blinded.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE LABEL

(By Louis Francis Budenz.)

Actions speak louder than words.

MUCH has been written of the union label. Words, phrases, sentences, pages, volumes have been poured forth in praise and commendation — words, phrases, sentences, pages, volumes have been written in criticism and condemnation of the principles for which the label stands. Some men think that too much has been said, but this is not so. Nor will too much have been said until every laboring man realizes his true interest and becomes a trade unionist and until every consumer realizes the justice of organized labor's view and wears union clothes alone, lives in a union-made house, and eats union-baked bread. That time, the most optimistic must admit, is still some distance in the future.

It is not the purpose of this article to impress upon any one who might read it the significance of the label. All men of organized labor—I might say, all men of any walk or circumstance in life—know the meaning of the label. It recites in itself the silent story of the organized effort of the wage workers to better the conditions of themselves and

their fellows. It reminds us of the many incidents of the long years of labor history, of strikes, of trade agreements, of defeats, of victories. It tells of the happiness it has brought to many, of the light of hope it has enkindled in the hearts of thousands. It speaks of the uplifting of the race, of true harmony between employe and employer, of mutual respect of the rights, each of the other. Those things we all know, or all can know. There are some things which sometimes it seems that many of us do not know. Or at least, we seem to lose sight of them.

Granted that we do understand fully the meaning of the label, that we can talk long and earnestly, even eloquently, on its merits and achievements, does our duty as good unionists end here? No, it is only beginning. We must go forth and put our preaching into practice. And we don't have to go far either, for we'll run across an opportunity to get busy at the first street corner, if we're not confronted by it at our next door neighbor's. There are hundreds of ways in which the cause of the label can be helped along. In fact, there are so many that it's a wonder that we are able to dodge them as we so often do. Let us recall just a few of them and see how much really could be done that isn't done and how easy it would be to do it.

1. Boost the label—by a few, real, live "licks." What does that mean? It means to begin with yourself. Don't think only of your own craft, but look out for your fellow-workers in the other trades. There are shoes to be bought for yourself and your children—see that they are union shoes. There are stockings and undergarments and ready-made dresses—insist that they all bear the label. There are overcoats and overshoes for yourself and corsets for your wife—see that the former are "in line" and that the latter are not made at such places as the Kalamazoo Corset Company, but bear the pink mark of the Ladies' Garment Workers. If you are a young man you will take your girl to the theater once in a while. That happens quite frequently, I believe. Are the programs stamped with the stamp of the Typographical? Is the box of candy you give her now and then marked with the little white square of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers? Watch the little things that come up every day. We are often likely to overlook them, because they seem so small. But after all, it is the little things that count.

2. Do a little missionary work. Get somebody else—one of your neighbors or acquaintances—to buy only union goods. There are a thousand ways in which this can be done. A friend and yourself go up-town. Your friend wants a shave. Steer him to a shop that has the union sign in it. He wants a smoke. See that the cigar comes out of a box with the cigarmakers' blue strip on it. Watch the corners in that style. If only one-half the trade unionists in this country—there are 2,000,000 altogether—would once a week persuade some one to look out for the union label on purchases, at the end of the year there would be 52,000,000 more people using union goods than now—and if a fraction of these 52,000,000 got busy in turn the results would be tremendous. As a matter of fact, the people of this country in general, no matter what their position, would not be adverse to patronizing union places of sale, if they only thought of it. But they will rarely think of the matter if not reminded of it. Here is a very effective test of our loyalty to our principles. Some men may not be as well qualified naturally for filling offices in an organization as others, some may not be as gifted in fluency of language, but there is no one who cannot do this, the real work of trade unionism.

3. Do not, on the other hand, rely altogether on individual initiative alone. Remember that organization is the channel through which we should in as far as we can seek to carry out our aims. In every Central Labor Union, at least, there should be a strong, active branch of the Label League of the American Federation of Labor. Each one of us should do all we can to encourage its

establishment in our C. L. U. if it is not in existence, or if it is there, we should lend every assistance to see that it really carries out its purposes. Nor should the Women's Label Leagues and Trade Union Auxiliaries be forgotten. Seventy-five per cent. of the wages earned by the heads of families, it is said, are spent by their wives and daughters. If this large per cent. were expended on the proper articles a great impetus would be given the cause of organized labor.

4. Be patient in this work if you do take it up. Don't be narrow-minded. The union label stands for charity as well as justice. Every one can't think immediately on the same subject as we can. Every one has his own ideas of how things should be. It is not meant that we should not be outspoken in our advocacy of unionist doctrines. Were we to flinch in that a great deal would be lost. But many a false impression has been gained by honest-minded, though somewhat slow-thinking men, by the inconsiderate conduct of the one presenting union claims. When a man refuses to accede to your request, give him a little time to think it over before denouncing him—most all of us do better on second thought—and then put it up to him again. If he refuses this time it is a different matter. The true unionist recognizes in him an adversary, and should not be slow in branding him as such.

5. Of course, at all times protect the label. Unscrupulous employers of non-union men from time to time endeavor to invade the market which union labor has built up for itself by its good work and insistence on recognition, by placing the label on their goods. These men should be exposed and punished as the law permits. It is hardly necessary to dwell on this point. Every sincere union man—and I believe that but very few in the ranks of organized labor are insincere in this respect—will respond most willingly to duty in a case of this kind. Eternal vigilance is the price of our protection.

There would be a great deal of satisfaction to a great many men if these few hints were carried out—there would be a great deal more happiness all along the line of the workers who are benefited by such actions. It would be a practical case of helping one another. There is always much joy in that very fact alone—and when we feel that the fellow whom we are helping is trying too to give a lift for us, the sympathy engendered makes our joy all the greater.

It is unnecessary to elaborate further on these matters. Enough has been said, at least, for the present. The main point is to get busy. That we should do today. When we go home tonight let us tell our wife or daughter or mother about it and get them to pitch in and help. A woman can accomplish a great deal in matters such as these, and who should realize more the necessity of this work than the wife or daughter or mother of a union man? At the conclusion of a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League in New York City in the early part of 1911, at which the subject of the church and the union label had been discussed, a resolution was signed by all the ministers present, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, "endorsing the union label and recommending the purchase of such labeled articles to the public at large" and declaring that such was "a unique opportunity for the outsider interested in social problems to register his convictions and do his part toward preventing poverty and furthering industrial peace." That illustrates the attitude of the public in this matter. We should surely not be outdone in this respect. There are sixty-seven labels and store cards in this country to be boosted. We must each do our part. Demand the label, insist upon the label, and see that your demands and insistence are carried out.

There is such a thing as peace in this world, and it is earned by kindness to others, a smile for the dejected, a sympathetic word for those in pain, a thought that there are higher and better and nobler things in life than our own self-advancement.

THE BADGE OF SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

VERYBODY is wrong but thee and me, sister, and sometimes I think thee is a little wrong." How like the old Quaker lady we all are in the matter of personal opinion! If we belong to the leisure class in its mad rush for fashion, finery, folly and self-indulgence, we just naturally despise organized labor and everything that represents it. The badge of service is all that is necessary to emphasize the line of caste between the worker and the drone, between the parasite and the victim upon whom he is dependent. The union label has no meaning whatever to the average society "swell," but when it is defined it is for him like a red rag challenge to a bad-tempered bull. Nothing spoken or written could alter the opinion of these "children of good fortune" in their attitude to the toilers. The badge of service, unless it stands for already achieved greatness with the endorsement of the almighty dollar, is to the wearer of the purple only a symbol of ignominy. Often it calls forth a sneer, and contemptuous comment is the line of debate for the capitalistic speaker on the industrial situation. To change his mind would be to change his personality and add the opposite experience to his stock of learning. It would mean as many years in overalls as he had spent in broadcloth.

On the other hand, it is just as impossible for any of the submerged classes, perhaps brutalized by human injustice, to tolerate or condone the methods of their opponents. It is but a very short distance from the mansion to the hovel in any city, and perhaps it is but an accident of birth or circumstances whether we ride in the wake of Dives' glittering procession or are counted among the horny-handed sons of toil or the despised outcasts of Lazarus' miserable, tatter-demailion parade.

What the badge of service means to one mind is just opposite of the impression it might convey to another. Multitudes of the ignorant and debased forming the under current of the social swim are the product of financial systems. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." The one commandment of love is the supreme remedy for wrong and all wrong opinions, mine or thine. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." This alone is the panacea of the present industrial and financial situation as it cries aloud for readjustment.

"And thy neighbor as thyself" will change human opinions for all classes until the prince will no longer oppress the pauper, and capital's mighty surplus instead of being saved as a precious and ever-accumulating hoard, will clothe and feed the ragged, shivering, hungry multitude now depending upon the mercy of the unmerciful. The power of good is greater than the power of evil, and the Golden Rule will yet prove it in the demonstration of brotherhood and fraternal love in dealing with the tragedy of poverty and the problem of the unemployed.

He parted in twain his single crust,
He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,
And gave the leper to eat and drink.

Love will solve the sad world's problems by deeds of kindness and sympathy. When this love becomes universal poor little children will no longer weep from the misery of want; they will no longer stagger under the burdens imposed by cruel necessity; their tasks will not call them at daylight and keep them until dark to satisfy the demands of a miserable existence. Then, men who are masters of the financial and industrial situation will change the misgovernment of their reign of terror. Service and sympathy will be the rule of brotherhood un-

der the new regime. The flames of class hatred and prejudice must be forever quenched, the homes of vice and the haunts of crime will gradually disappear. The problems of the poor will be solved and the problems of the rich will not continue to perplex. Capital will realize its opportunities for service, progress will not crush the people, and beauty, comfort and happiness will take the place of destitution, misery and crime. When the Golden Rule converts our capitalists it will reach also our toilers. Make good citizens of the multitudes of the children of the poor and the riddle of civilization will be solved. Vandalism will cease in proportion to industrial education and improved conditions endorsed by brotherhood.

But how and when will all these visions of good be realized? It need not be all a dream—or theory—for organized labor, organized religion, organized charity, and all the forces for good are co-operating and concentrating against the common foe—the deadly disease of poverty with its hideous train of ills. There are heroes as well as visionaries at work on these deep human problems.

When the Lord calls up earth's heroes
To stand before His face,
O, many a name unknown to fame
Shall ring from that high place.

THE DARROW CASE

(The address of Brother Anton Johannsen of California, at our Washington Convention.)

Mr. President and Delegates—Many of the members of this convention and thousands of the members of the rank and file of our organization, as well as other unions, are very anxious to know something of the general facts and circumstances that were responsible for the plea of guilty of the McNamaras in the Los Angeles Times case. I shall say nothing to this convention that will be merely an opinion on my part, but shall give you such facts as I was able to observe in the recent Darrow trial, for the entire defense of the McNamaras was aired to a very large extent in the Darrow trial. The State was permitted, over the objection of the defense, to introduce all collateral testimony, regardless of whether it had any bearing on the charge of jury bribery or not, so that a complete review of the methods of procedure of the McNamara defense became part of the public record in the Darrow trial.

The evidence showed that Mr. Darrow was engaged to defend the McNaramas shortly after their arrest, and that he employed one John R. Harrington, from Chicago, as the chief investigator of witnesses, who afterwards became a traitor to his clients. The evidence also showed that Mr. Darrow and his associates in the McNamara defense were constantly surrounded by the Burns detectives and other hounds employed by the National Manufacturers' Association. It was further shown in the evidence that Mrs. McManigal was hounded from pillar to post by the Burns men, in the hope of breaking her down so that she might give some evidence desired by the prosecution, and these tactics were pursued from the early part of July up until the time of the plea of guilty.

Many of our friends and our people have offered various opinions as to how it all happened. There were some who believed that the Catholic church had been influential in bringing about the plea of guilty of the McNamaras; there were others who seemed to feel that some money had been exchanged and the McNamaras had been persuaded to plead guilty in order to influence the city election of Los Angeles, which was then pending. There were still others who were so unkind in their hasty conclusions that openly charged Darrow with selling out the cause of labor. Neither of these opinions were based upon facts, and there was no evidence to warrant either of these conclusions. The evidence showed, on the contrary, that Mr. Dar-

row, due to his age and to the fact that he places his heart and his soul in the interest of his defendants, proved unable to stand the terrible responsibility that rested upon his shoulders, and he lost faith and hope and became discouraged, and was anxious that a settlement should be reached whereby his clients' lives could be saved.

The evidence shows that on the 19th day of November, Mr. Darrow, in company with Lincoln Steffens, of New York, visited the home of Mr. Scripps Ray, the owner of a chain of newspapers that have always been friendly to the cause of labor, and at this meeting Mr. Darrow gave expression to the hope that something should be done to settle the McNamara case. The evidence further showed that on the following day, November 20th, Mr. Lincoln Steffens approached Mr. Darrow and asked him if he really meant what he said the day before—namely, that he would like to settle the McNamara case. His answer was "Yes," but that he had not much hope of being able to bring about a settlement, and seemed to be in constant fear that his clients would be convicted and sent to the gallows. However, he agreed to let Mr. Steffens make an effort to bring about some compromise; with the understanding that he must not use Mr. Darrow's name or his authority with anyone whom he might converse with. Steffens then went to see Mr. Myron Lisner, the political leader of the Bull Moose in Los Angeles.

The evidence shows that several conferences were held and that Mr. Steffens reported to Darrow that it was agreed between some of those business men and Steffens that if J. B. McNamara would plead guilty and accept a lifetime imprisonment, that J. J. would go free and all other cases dropped and the entire matter be considered closed. Mr. Harry Chandler, the business manager of the Los Angeles Times, had agreed with the other business men to this program, and through another party had communicated direct with the district attorney of Los Angeles, Mr. Fredericks. This was on or about the 23rd of November.

It was also brought out that the National Erectors' Association got some wind of this proposed plea of guilty and telegraphed Harrison G. Otis, of Los Angeles, that they were absolutely opposed to permitting anything to be done in Los Angeles that would allow J. J. to go scot free.

The evidence also showed that a telegram was sent to President Samuel Gompers, on or about November 24th, asking him that one of the following four men be sent to Los Angeles immediately: O. A. Tveitmoe, E. N. Nockels, A. Johannsen and George Gunrey—Mr. Nockels going out there a day or so later.

These negotiations were carried on from the 20th until the 28th. Upon that day Bert Franklin, chief investigator of jurors for the defense, was arrested in Los Angeles charged with bribing, and, of course, the newspapers made this as sensational as they were capable of, and the general public seemed to be of the belief that Darrow was responsible for the attempt to bribe jurors. Everybody seemed to be in fear then that the whole case was jeopardized. On the 29th of November, the evidence shows, Mr. John D. Fredericks agreed that, in the event of both of the McNamaras pleading guilty at the same time, one was to get life and the other one ten years, which was afterwards raised to fifteen years.

On Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Darrow, Mr. Scott and Lecomte Davis visited the McNamaras in the county jail, together with Lincoln Steffens. The evidence shows that for six or seven hours these men were pled with and begged and coaxed and that indirectly J. B. was actually threatened that if he did not agree to this program he would be responsible in the event of his brother being hung.

There is nothing in the entire case that warrants any opinion that the McNamara brothers for one moment weakened or that they would not have stood their ground had it not been for the persistent advice of their own counsel to do otherwise; neither is there anything to

show that Mr. Darrow was guilty of anything dishonorable or dishonest. There is, however, evidence that he broke down and lost faith and became a victim of his own cynicism. There is also evidence to show that he was betrayed by the men that he engaged to assist in the defense of the McNamaras. Attorney Joseph Scott, Lecomte Davis and Mr. McCormick, district attorney for the Federal Government of that district, recommended to Mr. Darrow the employment of Bert Franklin.

Let me call your attention to who this man Franklin is. He was employed for ten years in Los Angeles County as deputy sheriff; he was employed as United States marshal for the Federal Government five years. They say that at one time he was a carpenter, but that must have been many years ago. Fredericks has been district attorney in that county for something like fourteen years, so that you can see how closely he and Franklin must have been associated. The so-called member of the jury who was bribed — namely, Mr. Lockwood, he also was formerly employed as a deputy sheriff, and was closely associated with the district attorney. Captain White, the man hired to be the stakeholder, was also a former employee of the district attorney. The evidence showed that Mr. Franklin met Mr. White at nine o'clock in the morning, in broad daylight, at the corner of Third and Main streets, one of the popular thoroughfares of Los Angeles, and just previous to meeting him he met Mr. Campbell, at that time and at present employed as a detective for the government, and also met Mr. Holmes, who likewise is a detective, and, notwithstanding the fact that these two detectives, whom he knew were employed by Fredericks, he went ahead with his job of bribing the juror that morning, passed Mr. White a five hundred dollar bill in the saloon where three or four men stood close by. Mr. White in turn walked out of the saloon, walked a few blocks down Third street, and passed the money to Lockwood, who was the juror to be bribed.

There is nothing to show that any of these men had at any time been either friendly to labor or in any way associated with any union, but, on the contrary, everything shows them to have been closely allied with the political crooks of Los Angeles county, and upon these facts it is reasonable to assume that Darrow was jobbed. There is no doubt in my mind that the politicians of Los Angeles were very anxious to defeat the Socialist ticket at the election, of course, but, so far as Mr. Darrow was concerned, or the McNamara boys, there is not one scintilla of evidence that casts any reflection upon them having in any way agreed or associated themselves for that purpose.

The evidence also showed that Mr. Harriman was called into the Levi cafe some six days previous to election and asked if he would make certain promises to the liquor interests and that the Royal Arch would support him for the coming election. Mr. Harriman being a man of integrity and honor refused to make any personal promise, but agreed to issue a statement in the press setting forth what the attitude of the Socialist party would be towards the liquor interests in the event of their being made the custodians of the city government. From that time on the Royal Arch and the church, the goo-goos and worst political crooks in the history of California were all allied in one combination to defeat Job Harriman on the Socialist ticket. The evidence shows that Mr. Harriman was not made acquainted with the intention of the McNamaras pleading guilty and knew nothing about it until after it had been consummated.

The State gave immunity in the Darrow trial to nine men and one woman in the hope of convicting Darrow. There is nothing in the conduct of either the immediate prosecutors of Darrow or the powers behind the throne that would justify the conclusion that they were so anxious to uphold the law and vindicate justice, but the evidence gave every reason to conclude that Darrow was being persecuted because he had been a friend

to the poor and the recognized voice of labor for many years, and the National Manufacturers' Association undoubtedly hoped that with his conviction the world would be convinced that the poor had actually bribed the rich and that by such conviction the militant spirit in the labor movement would become more or less depressed.

The evidence further showed that the detective from the National Erectors' Association, Mr. Foster, of Indianapolis, went into an agrement with John R. Harrington, Darrow's friend and co-operator, who had been paid a large sum of money from the McNamara defense fund. They conspired in the city of Chicago in the month of January, 1912, to go to Los Angeles, engage two rooms adjoining each other and place a so-called dictograph in the rooms, then Mr. Harrington, who pretended such ardent friendship and devotion to Mr. Darrow, requested Darrow to go to his room on ten or twelve different occasions in the hope of trapping him into saying something that would afterwards be used by the State to help send him to the penitentiary. The most contemptible means were used and no stone was left unturned to railroad Darrow, and in the face of all this evidence the District Attorney made a statement in court that neither William J. Burns nor the National Erectors' Association had anything to do with the prosecution.

Burns was a witness in the trial and was so ill-mannered and bulldozing and filled with conceit of the cheap advertising that he had received that Judge Hutton was compelled to fine him twenty-five dollars while on the witness stand. Every attorney in the case was fined more or less with the exception of Mr. Darrow, whose manner was quiet and whose attitude was calm and pathetic during the whole process of the trial, which lasted three months and two days.

Two members of the Socialist party, one whose name is Merriam, State Secretary of the Socialist party of California, and one Edward Cantrell, ex-preacher and State organizer for the Socialist party of California, went before the county grand jury and deliberately swore to falsehoods in the hope of indicting Job Harriman, and were also called as witnesses for the prosecution against Darrow. Preachers are bad enough. Take my advice and look out for the ex-preachers.

I am very glad to say that not one union man or union woman hesitated to do what little they could in assisting in the defense of Mr. Darrow. It was a long drawn out battle and the story of how the McNamaras were persuaded to plead guilty was the most pathetic and the saddest story that I have heard for many days. Millions of men and women and children from all parts of the civilized world were depressed and sad when the news came over the wire on that fatal December 1, 1911. They could not understand and were bitterly disappointed and felt that the chain of industrial slavery would become by reason of this act still more binding. Great interest was manifested in Darrow's trial and the ears of the spectators as well as the members of the jury were eagerly waiting for every piece of evidence and every word that dropped from the lips of the witnesses and counsel during the entire process of that trial.

One of Darrow's important witnesses was Lincoln Steffens. Many of our people and others were labcring under the idea that he had butted into the McNamara case, but the evidence shows that he was requested by Mr. Darrow to assist him in bringing about an adjustment of what the attorneys for the defense seemed to believe was a hopeless case. I must say to the credit of Mr. Steffens that he showed a great deal of moral courage upon the witness stand in Los Angeles. The District Attorney tried to impeach him when he asked him if it was not true that he was an avowed anarchist. Mr. Steffens replied "No," he was worse than that. He believed in Christianity. He was then asked what he meant by that. His answer was, "All that the anarchists want is justice, but the world needs mercy, and love and understanding if it

hopes to bring about a more civilized society."

He also took the position that the McNamaras were not guilty of an ordinary crime, but if they were at all guilty it was a social crime, and that if society hoped to protect itself it must give more attention to the great social questions that are pressing themselves upon the world for solution. He admitted that he had tried to free the McNamaras, notwithstanding the fact that he knew them to be guilty. Not many men would have had the moral courage to stand by their convictions as did Mr. Steffens.

When the trial finally ended on August 17, 1912, the jury retired and was just about twenty-one minutes reaching the verdict "Not guilty" on the first ballot, and turned the ballots over to Mrs. Darrow as a souvenir.

Mr. Darrow's plea to the jury was the most eloquent and masterly address that I have ever listened to. I am only sorry that every human being could not have an opportunity to have heard that address. Every member of the jury was in tears when he finished, likewise the judge and the entire court room. His admission to the jury of the great responsibility of this case and the hounding by the detectives, the misrepresentations and the constant fear of being deceived by his own people bore heavily upon his mind and upon his heart, until he had lost faith and hope and honestly believed that the best thing to do was to do what was done.

In his plea to the jury he told them that he had been offered his liberty if he would surrender Schmidtie and Caplan and give some evidence that would incriminate Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. He made no apologies for labor and took a manly stand in his philosophic and economic convictions. He told the jury that he had never yet betrayed any human being, and that he could not judge a human heart. He knew nothing that would incriminate Mr. Gompers, and if he had to buy his liberty at the expense of his fellowmen that he would rather that the jury would send him behind the gray walls of Sing Sing for the rest of his natural life.

When the formalities of the court were finally over and the jury discharged, a scene took place there that only the imaginative poet could give proper description. For two solid hours men and women wept for joy at the verdict, "Not guilty." A delegation from the Labor Temple of twenty men seemed to respond by instinct and brought a very beautiful bouquet of roses to Mrs. Darrow. Some five hundred telegrams were received from all parts of the civilized world, of congratulations, and every one of them expressing faith in Darrow's integrity and devotion to the cause of the poor and the oppressed. No greater tribute could be paid to any man, and I hope that labor will not feel harsh toward him or the McNamaras, and that some day we will demand as great a responsibility from the men who are directing the great steel trust combinations, as well as the men who are attempting to direct the organized labor movement.

If the membership of the Iron Workers' International Union could be lined up with the membership of the United States Steel Trust and the X-ray of human investigation could be placed on them, we are willing that our sins should be judged in comparison with their sins, and if the advice in the Good Book, "Let him who has never sinned cast the first stone," is adhered to, we shall have more toleration and more justice in the world and a greater understanding and a more hopeful civilization.

Never let us be discouraged with ourselves. It is not when we are conscious of our faults that we are most wicked; on the contrary, we are less so. We see by a brighter light, and let us remember, for our consolation, that we never perceive our sins till we begin to cure them.—Fenelon.

The man or mule who can't do any hurt in this world kan't do any good.—Josh Billings.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MARCH—PROTEST AGAINST INJUNCTIONS

New York City—On the evening of October 26 the carpenters and other workers of this city held a monster demonstration to protest against the issuance of injunctions in labor troubles and especially against the recent restraining orders on the New York locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. An army of 25,000 men were in line in the great parade, which started from Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue and terminated at Eighth street and Fourth avenue. Twenty bands accompanied the marchers, who carried thousands of small American flags.

Joseph Mullaney, president of the International Asbestos Workers, acted as grand marshal, assisted by Peter Hagan of the steamfitters, Andrew Egan of the electrical constructors, William Brennan of the cement workers and Thomas Clark of the electricians. In addition to the carpenters' unions the following organizations were represented in the parade: International Union of Subway and Tunnel Constructors, Rockmen's Union, House Movers' Union, Cement Workers' Union, United Portable Engineers' Association, Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union, Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Metal Lathers, Inside Electrical Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. The latter were led by a band of Scottish bagpipers in national costume. All the marchers wore badges with the words "Square Deal," giving the names of their unions.

After the parade a great mass meeting was held at Cooper Union. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, acted as temporary chairman, and Eldridge H. Neal, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, as permanent chairman. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. was the principal speaker of the evening. Gompers denounced the stand the judiciary had taken in labor cases and assailed the method of the issuance of injunctions. He said the carpenters were not out to destroy the business property of any of the door and sash owners, but were out to fight for better conditions for the men, women and children employed in the wood industry.

He said the issuance of restraining orders was an infringement of the rights guaranteed by constitutions and urged the assemblage to fight against any attempt of the courts to nullify the constitution of the United States.

"If an injunction can be granted against labor unions on the pretense that their action is destroying business, because they are making a fight for better conditions, the injunction can likewise lie against an attempt to break up the sweatshop system on the same plea that the attempt is hurting business. By this means every protest against the exploitation of women and children by merciless employers can be stopped.

"We hear much of the words of judges on the right to work—on the academic and abstract right to work. If it means anything, that right carries with it the right to quit work, which has in the past been allowed to all except slaves. But, in these decisions against which you are protesting, the judges deny you the right to give any reason for quitting work."

Referring to the decisions which prohibit union men from advertising the fact that they have struck because they have been asked to handle non-union materials, Gompers went on to argue that, if a man had a right to quit work, he had a right to give the reason why he had quit work.

Thomas A. Fagan, attorney for the shirt and collar workers of Troy, and James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., also spoke. Extensive resolutions, read by John Rice, general organizer of the U. B., were adopted. These resolutions condemned the Anti-Boycott Association and endorsed the movement to prevent this association from practicing law unlawfully in New York State.

YOUR PROGRESS AND YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

(Address of welcome by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at our Washington convention, September 16, 1912.)

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Union Men, Ladies and Friends—Permit me to join in the welcome extended to you, the delegates and officers of this convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—a welcome, a thrice hearty welcome to the city of Washington, the capital of our nation. It does not fall to my lot to be authorized or even permitted to extend to you a welcome on the part of, or as a representative of the government of Washington or the government of our country, but inasmuch as the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor are located here in Washington by the voice of the organized workers of our continent, in the name of the great labor movement of America I bid you a hearty welcome. * * *

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wonderful, powerful organization in this year 1912, with a record of thirty-one years of constant achievement—it was my great pleasure to have not only the acquaintance, the intimate acquaintance, but the intimate friendship and mental contact with the man who conceived the idea and who founded the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the late P. J. McGuire. He it was who founded the Brotherhood, and he it was, with the assistance of some of those who believed in him, who advanced the good work. P. J. McGuire did not belong only to the carpenters; he belonged to the men and the women who toiled, to the children who suffered. He gave sympathy and assistance to their heart yearnings and their deepest and greatest feelings and aspirations. I knew him, and knowing, loved P. J. McGuire, the founder of your Brotherhood. It was he, too, as much as any other man in America, who did so much to give the life and the spirit to the organized labor movement of our continent in the American Federation of Labor. I need not pronounce a eulogy upon him, certainly not to carpenters, to union carpenters. And I may say here that the gentleman who presides here at this preliminary proceedings of your convention, Gabriel Edmonston, the first President of your Brotherhood, with P. J. McGuire as the General Secretary, was also the Secretary of the A. F. of L. and Treasurer of the A. F. of L. The officers of your Brotherhood are high in the councils of the American labor movement. There is no man held in higher esteem for his probity and efficiency in your organization and his intense desire to help others who may need assistance than your present General Secretary, Frank Duffy. And I am sure that the mere statement that your General President has for many terms been chosen by the unanimous vote of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor to sit in the council as a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, is enough. Did I attempt to take up the individual officers of your Brotherhood—did I attempt to take up the men, the officers in the general labor movement of the localities, or the large number of union carpenters who hold commissions as organizers for the A. F. of L.—did I attempt to speak of them individually and by name, I would take up the entire time of your convention and you would have to adjourn by sheer exhaustion in listening. (Here President Gompers was interrupted by a delegate who asked: "What's the matter with Tom Neale?" to which he replied: "Let me answer in chorus; he's all right.") Tom and I are old-time friends and I am sure I am under obligation to the delegate who made me say something about him. However, I can see so many whom I know personally and have known for many, many years, engaged in this great, uplifting work—I see Jim Kirby over there—well, I am not going to call the roll of this convention.

I can never forget that more than twenty years ago, in the full momentum of the spirit of the workers of our country, a demand was made to find a way out of the slough of despair in which so many of our fellow-workers found themselves. Their ideas and thoughts were crystallized in the motto: "Eight hours a day and not a minute longer." The American Federation of Labor discussed this question for many years at its conventions, and finally it was decided that on a given day one trade at a time should be chosen to make the demand for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, the choice to be from among those organizations which had applied for the sanction and approval of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to make the fight. Among the organizations which applied was the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the executive council selected the Brotherhood to make the fight —and it made the fight, and a glorious fight it was. It was not long drawn out in any particular center, but it covered a period of years until within ten years from the time of the inauguration of the movement, the eight-hour day had been practically established for every union carpenter in America.

I am so glad to have the opportunity of appearing before the convention of the United Brotherhood in session in this capital city, and do not intend to enter into a discussion in detail of the work, the struggles and the achievements you have accomplished. With more than a quarter of a million members, you have grown powerful, you have extended your organization to every city and town and hamlet on the North American continent. You have secured the amalgamation of the Wood Workers with your Brotherhood; you have persuaded the American Federation of Labor to take the position that there should be but one carpenters and joiners' organization in America. There is one thing that I want to say to you with whatever impressiveness I can utter it—that great power brings with it great responsibilities and the exercise of great care. No one possessing great power who utilizes and exercises that power wantonly deserves great power, and that applies to government, whether it be of czardom or of an autocracy, as well as it does apply to a self-governing body of men. There are rights to which the working people of other trades are entitled and which you, in your great power, should bear in mind and keep before you.

We are moving in our country towards economic, political, social and moral betterment. There is no factor in all our government or our society conditions that is so potent, so influential and so effective to create that public concept of duty as the much misunderstood and much misrepresented trade unions of America. Our movement has grown; our movement is growing. The figures read to you this morning by Mr. Edmonston as to the membership of the affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor were the figures of last year, not of 1912, and I am proud, and I know that you will be glad when I say that there has been an increase of nearly 100,000 members in the organized labor movement affiliated with the American Federation of Labor within these past six months. Even the political parties of today in their platforms, wherever the parties have had enough sense to know whereof they speak, constitute the demands which the working people of our country make upon society for the service they render to society, and without which civilized life and progress cannot exist. Political parties, universities, colleges, schools, churches, philanthropic work, all of it—all of it now finds its mainspring in discussing the live issues which organized labor has pressed home upon the people of our country.

I am sure you want to hear the other gentlemen who are to address you, some who come with official credentials to speak to you in the name of the government and of the organized labor movement of the city. I only want to close by saying this—that it seems to me that in this year 1912 there is greater responsi-

bility upon the men and women in the organized labor movement than at any previous time. Nowhere has greater progress been made than right here; nowhere have employers of labor been more generally convinced of the justice, the practicability and the humanitarian basis of our movement and it is equally true that nowhere in the civilized world is there such relentless, bitter, brutal war made upon the labor organizations and the laboring men than right here in the United States. And in no country on the face of the globe is corporate wealth, the position of wealth, so powerful as it is here. Therefore, all that we have obtained in the form of the shorter workday, higher wages, better sanitation in our work, better sanitary conditions in our homes, better schools, better lives—not one of these things have been handed to us upon silver platters. They are the result of the long-continued, persistent work and sacrifice of the men of labor. We have created a new sentiment, a new concept of civic rights, of civic duties and civic obligations, and with all our past, bearing the struggles and the scars of battle, with all the hopes of the peoples of by-gone days, all the aspirations of the human race of today for a higher and a better life, the accomplishment devolves upon the men of the organized labor movement.

Do your duty, men, in this convention, and after its close take back to your homes and your families and to your fellow-workers, to your fellow-citizens, the watchword and the cry for human justice, for that life of brotherhood and humanity of which philosophers have dreamed and poets have sung and the masses have struggled. Hand to them, to those who are to come after us, that great heritage of courage and fortitude and power, and the demand for that better day to which all humanity is tending.

THE MATTER OF WAGES

(Graham Hood.)

Several readers of the Globe have recently written to say that they are somewhat perplexed by the discussion regarding the rate of wages. Apparently the difficulty is one that is based upon the definition of term. In this discussion reference is made to several kinds of wages. Thus, we have the "minimum" wage, the "sustenance" wage, and the "living" wage, and to understand what a writer means when using these terms the reader must know how to define them. In view of the fact that many do not know the distinction between them, it is easy to see why this misunderstanding should have occurred.

A "minimum" wage means the lowest wage that can be paid legally—the limit of low wages below which no employer is permitted to go in remunerating an employe—and while this may not improbably be higher than some that are paid at the present time, it does not necessarily follow that it should be either a "sustenance" or a "living" wage.

Of course, in those States—like Massachusetts—where the "minimum" wage question has already entered politics, the effort is being made to bring the suggested wage schedule as near to the theoretical "sustenance" wage as possible, but this result, under present conditions, is not accomplished easily. A "sustenance" wage means the rate of payment under which a worker can live decently or can properly sustain life in his body, and certainly no "minimum" wage schedule has yet attained that point. That such will be its final effect there can be no doubt but that such a result can be realized without some years of legislation is most improbable. The best that can be said, therefore, is that the "minimum" wage agitation is a step in the right direction, for whether it is brought about by legislation or by voluntary action on the part of the individual employers, of one fact we may be reasonably certain, the higher wage is certain to come, nor is it to stop at so moderate a limit as

that which is now set by the "minimum" wage agitation. Once we have started in the right direction, nothing will stop us until we have reached the point where efficient work will be efficiently remunerated.

And that is what we mean when we talk about a "living" wage. Personally, I think that a better term might have been selected—one that would have described the purpose of the movement more adequately—for when we speak of the "living" wage, those who are not fully posted in regard to these questions instinctively think of a rate of wage that will enable a person to live decently, and no more. As a matter of fact, this is the definition of the "sustenance" wage. A "living" wage would be so much higher that there would be small similarity between them.

To say that a man earns a "living" wage, we mean that he is so well paid for his work that he can secure for himself and his family all the comforts and even a few of the luxuries of life; that he would have ample means with which to raise a family and properly educate his children; that there would be enough for him to put by something for the proverbial rainy day, or, if he was reasonably economical, to enable him to own his own home. In other words, the "living" wage, as the term is used by its advocates, is nothing less than the proper recognition of efficient work on the part of the employer, and this is the ideal toward which all wage agitation is tending today.—New York Globe.

LABOR IS KING

Labor clears the forest, drains the morass, makes the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Labor drives the plow and scatters the seeds, reaps the harvest and grinds the corn, and converts it into bread, the staff of life.

Labor tends the pastures, draws the water, cultivates the soil, and provides with daily sustenance the millions of the family of Man.

Labor gathers the gossamer net of the caterpillar, the cotton from the field and the fleece from the flock, and weaves it in raiment, soft, warm and beautiful, the purple robe of the prince and the gray gown of the peasant being alike its handiwork.

Labor molds the bricks, splits the slate, quarries the stone, shapes the column and erects not only the humble cottage, but the gorgeous palace, the tapering spire and the stately dome.

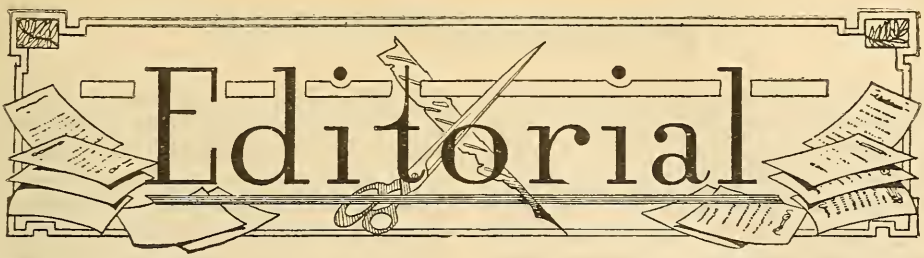
Labor, diving deep in the solid earth, brings up its hidden store of coal to feed tens of thousands of furnaces.

Labor explores the veins of deeply-buried rocks, extracting the gold, silver, copper and tin.

Labor smelts the iron and molds it into a thousand shapes for use and ornament from the massive pillar to the tiniest needle, from the ponderous anchor to the wire gauze, from the mighty fly-wheel of the steam engine to the polished purse, ring or glittering head.

Labor hews the gnarled oak and shapes the timber, builds the ship and guides it over the deep, plunging through the billows and wrestling with the tempest to bear to our shores the product of every clime.

Labor, laughing at difficulties, spans majestic rivers, carries viaducts over marshy swamps, suspends bridges over deep ravines, pierces the solid mountains with the dark tunnel, blasting rocks and filling hollows, and, while linking together all nations of the earth pities the proud fool and laughs him to scorn. He shall pass to dust, forgotten; but Labor will live forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments, and will keep organized no matter how many temporary defeats it endures.



THE CARPENTER

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The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1912

IN YOUR MERRY CHRISTMAS DON'T FORGET THE GIRL BEHIND THE STORE COUNTER.

American Labor's Convention

Another convention of the American Federation of Labor has become a matter of history. As all previous assemblages of the kind, it proved a memorable affair, demonstrating in its conclusions the good sense and level-headedness of the American workingman. In the questions that arose in the course of its sessions some diversity of opinion was revealed, but the final decisions, after all matters had been thoroughly threshed out, were in line with the well-tested and hitherto successful policies of the Federation. About three hundred delegates were in attendance at the sessions, representing two million affiliated unionists, one hundred and twelve national and international organizations and over twenty thousand local unions. Eight fraternal delegates, among whom were Robert Smilie and James Seddon of the British Trade Union Congress, John W. Bruce of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Rev. Peter Dietz of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, and Rev. James Thomas of the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, were also present.

At 10 a. m. on Monday, November 11, in the Convention Hall of the city of Rochester, N. Y., the convention was called to order by President Samuel Gompers. The delegates were welcomed by Richard Curran, chairman of the local arrangements committee, Mayor Edgerton, Daniel Harris, president of the State Federation of Labor, and John Williams, State Commissioner of Labor. We intend to print the excellent address of Mr. Williams, who is a member of our Brotherhood, in full in a later issue of this journal. In the course of his speech Williams referred to the movement for the conservation of natural resources and declared that the Federation was engaged in an even nobler work "in conserving human life, human resources, and human interests." A telegram of greeting was received from Governor Dix of New York, wishing the delegates success in their meeting. Before the regular business of the convention was taken up General President Huber of the U. B., in the name of the carpenters' D. C. of Rochester, presented a handsome union-made rosewood gavel to President Gompers. A smaller gavel of ivory was also given the chairman by the president of the Central Labor Union.

The report of the credentials committee, the appointment of the various com-

mittees for the convention, and the reading of the President's exhaustive report completed the first day's work. In opening the latter, President Gompers said:

"Fellow Trade Unionists—The past year has been one of steady, undeterred advances toward better conditions and a position of greater influence, despite severe trials. The events of the year have brought out the reasonableness and practicability of our methods and aims. What at the time our critics and antagonists declared to be the forerunner of our ultimate disintegration, only served to bring out the devotion and the tenacity of purpose of the membership of organized labor, the honesty and stability upon which our movement is builded. We have ever made progress surely and safely, undeceived by beguiling crusades that, like a will-o'-wisp, allure the unwary into treacherous bogs. It is no easy matter to maintain an open mind, aware of new forces and tendencies, able and alert to detect the real from the spurious, the lasting from the ephemeral, in a day when the mind of all mankind are pondering the problems of society and straining after solutions. * * * Today we find innumerable organizations working independently, or willing to cooperate with us, to the end that workers shall be enabled to have better working conditions, a shorter working day and better wages, that our life may be wholesome, clean, and uplifting. All of these things are stepping-stones by which the toilers climb upward and onward—each step revealing a wider horizon and an increasing conception of human possibilities."

He reviewed the historical progress of the working class, and showed the great results that the trade union had accomplished. "A comparison of conditions prevailing among unorganized with those that have employed collective bargaining, reveals unmistakable proofs of the beneficent results due to trade unionism. Higher wages mean better homes, better clothing, better food, better bodies and minds, recreation, a higher standard of life.

"The influence and the potency of the American Federation of Labor are so well appreciated by the thinkers and leaders in our nation's affairs, that almost every considerable movement for humanitarian, economic, or political reform has endeavored to enlist our approval and support. Men of labor, we play an honorable and important part in the affairs of this great nation. We are daily helping to determine its destiny.

"But in spite of many alluring proposals, many new prophets proclaiming, 'Lo! here,' and 'Lo! there,' the American Federation of Labor has ever cleaved to the old and tried fundamental propositions upon which we have builded our organization. We have not been deluded by fads or impractical visions, but have ever examined each new one to see whether it contained that one essential quality—furtherance of human welfare. We have been wedded to the cause and to the movement for the protection, development and advancement of the people. We have ever endeavored to maintain an alertness, an awareness of the needs and tendencies of the times that members of our organization and our fellow-workers might profit thereby."

The growth of the Federation and the work of organizing that had been carried on were shown in detail. As to Canada, Gompers declared that the year 1912 marked a new epoch in the development of the international trade union movement there. "From the Atlantic to the Pacific there has been an awakening to the value of organization under international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The marked difference between the condition of members of trade unions and that of unorganized workers has induced thousands of indifferent workers, who have never identified themselves with the movement, to seek admission to the organization of their craft or calling." The result of this tendency has been a great increase in the wages of workmen, as shown by government statistics. At the recent Trades and Labor Congress, held at Guelph, Ont., 240 delegates were present, representing

70,000 international trade unionists directly and over 140,000 indirectly. A surplus of $5,500 was shown in their treasury.

"Statistics collected in Porto Rico show that from November, 1901, up to the present time, 290 local, federal and central unions have been organized under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and the various internationals. The record shows that there are 160 unions with 9,000 members in good standing at the present time. Last year twenty-three unions were organized in different towns of the Island. One daily labor paper is published, three weekly papers and bulletins for several local unions.

"During the month of September the first Bureau of Labor in Porto Rico was established. The second chief of the bureau is a member of a carpenters' union at Mayaguez. This bureau will be of special value to the labor people of the island, as it will afford them a clearing house for the discussion of economic conditions and needs within the island. Tactful work on the part of the Labor Bureau will bring about many needed reforms. Wages, hours and misemployment of women and children are the grievances that need most immediate relief."

Allusion was also made to H. R. Bill 20048, providing for citizenship for the people of Porto Rico, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

The condition of the various trade departments of the Federation, as shown in reports of their respective chairmen and secretaries was reviewed at length. All were in a flourishing state. The Building Trades Department showed 19 internationals, 173 local councils and 2 State councils affiliated, with a total membership of 476,238, an increase of 181,892, and showing a balance on hand September 1, 1912, of $8,340.63. The Metal Trades Department had a membership of 222,012 on September 30, of this year, a gain of 7,544. A balance was shown of $4,428.05. The newly organized Mining Department reported a fund of $2,450 on hand. The activities of the Union Label Trades Department were given in detail. Thirty-eight national and international unions, with a membership of 370,000, are in affiliation with this department. Fifty-five thousand label directories had been issued during the year and 150,000 pieces of mail and express matter had been sent out. A balance of $5,586.80 was shown in their treasury.

The work of education and organization which the A. F. of L. is carrying on among the steel workers was also reviewed. Circulars and the News Letter were the initial means of propaganda adopted. There are nearly 150 cities and towns in the United States and Canada where steel and iron workers are employed. Twenty-eight states have steel mills and iron works. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the task in attempting organization in these industries.

The proposed extension of the Erdman Act in regard to arbitration and mediation was discussed by the report. In this matter President Gompers remarked: "We want peace in industry, but we want peace with honor, progress and freedom."

The effectiveness of the Federation's political policy was shown in the fact that the six original trade unionists in Congress in 1906 had increased to fifteen in 1910 (now increased in turn to seventeen), and that four of them—W. B. Wilson, Maher, Lewis and Buchanan—were on the House Committee on Labor, the former as chairman. Never has one session of Congress passed so much remedial labor legislation as has the last. Twenty-eight measures favored by labor received the sanction of the lower branch, and a great number of these have now become laws, among which may be mentioned the Eight-Hour Bill, the Children's Bureau Bill, the Industrial Relations Commission Bill, and the right of hearing, petition and association restored to postoffice employes. Other measures are to be pushed during the coming session.

Representative W. B. Wilson's able and vigorous fight for the granting of rights to our American seamen was highly com-

mended. His bill on this subject, H. R. 23673, has passed the House and is now before the Senate. "In behalf of justice for the men who go down to the sea in ships, the men of organized labor are urged to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the United States senators to secure favorable action upon this measure during the coming session of Congress." Labor's stand on many other important matters and the results so far obtained were also discussed, among them the subjects of "Chinese Exclusion," "Initiative, Referendum and Recall," "Popular Election of Senators," "Boiler Inspection," "Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation," "Occupational Diseases," "Labor Press," "Contract Convict Labor" and "Scientific Management." Under the latter heading the progress of bills before Congress on this subject—H. R. 25305 and S. 6172—was reported. Both of these bills have been reported favorably by the House and Senate Committees on Labor. The number of organizers commissioned during the year was 1,662, an increase of 68 over 1911, 63 of whom were salaried, an increase of 14. The Federation, as usual, is to have a labor exhibit at the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. In concluding his report President Gompers said: "We have fought a good fight and are cheered and heartened by our victories. Organize! Organize! Organize! has been our slogan and will be our inspiration for the work of the new year and the years to come."

A most thorough and detailed statistical report of the Federation's financial and general condition, showing also the present state of the various affiliated internationals and containing charts of the growth in membership and its present division, was also submitted to the convention by Secretary Morrison, as was the twenty-third consecutive report of Treasurer Lennon and the extensive report of the executive council, reviewing at length the work of the past year. As a result of its investigation into the matter of electing the officers of the A. F. of L. by the initiative and referendum system, the executive council declared that thirty-four national and international unions elected by that system now, seventy-five by the convention system, only twenty-three (representing 508,116 members) were in favor of the introduction of the initiative and referendum in the Federation and fifty-two (representing 890,240 members) were against this, and therefore the committee declared that it was impractical to adopt such a system at the present time. This view of the matter was later upheld by the convention.

Among the many important matters disposed of was the question of industrial unionism, which came up on the afternoon of the fifth day, and brought forth protracted discussion, the radical element among the delegates favoring its establishment. Upon the taking of a vote, these proved to be a hopeless minority, industrial unionism being defeated, 10,983 to 5,929, and crafts unionism upheld. In the celebrated hatters' case, majority and minority reports were offered, the latter pledging the A. F. of L. to assist in defraying court expenses, counsel's fees, etc., but assuming no responsibility for any losses "that may ensue as a result of the trial." This report, offered as an amendment, was defeated, 151 to 6, as also another amendment to assume all costs and penalties, and the majority report recommending that the A. F. of L. assist the hatters in defense of their rights was adopted. The proposition to form an active labor party was overwhelmingly voted down and it was decided to continue the present policy of the Federation in that regard. A motion that the convention endorse the Chicago newspaper strike was also defeated, a committee being created instead to endeavor to establish amicable relations between the strikers and the newspapers. A resolution to prohibit all religious or anti-religious discussions in future conventions of the A. F. of L. was likewise killed, delegates of the most varying political, economic and religious beliefs voting against it.

In the election of officers, which took place on the last day of the convention,

Samuel Gompers was re-elected President over Max Hayes by a vote of 11,974 to 5,073. All of the other officers were re-elected unanimously without opposition, with the exception of Third Vice-President James O'Connell, who defeated William H. Johnston for that position. Seattle was chosen as the next convention city, Indianapolis and Richmond, Va., having also been placed in nomination.

The seven delegates representing the Brotherhood took an active part in the business of the convention. Their report can be found under the Official Information section of this issue. The first resolution introduced was offered by them. The committee appointments to our delegates were as follows: President's Report, Frank Duffy; Secretary's Report, D. F. Featherston; Organization, Fred C. Wheeler; Building Trades, Wm. D. Huber; Boycotts, A. M. Swartz; State Organizations, Wm. J. Kelly.

At 9:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, November 23, the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned to meet in Seattle, Wash., in 1913. The Building Trades Department opened its sessions in Rochester on the following Monday, November 25. President Gompers was instructed to convey in person the greetings of the Federation to the Building Trades.

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Address of Mayor Ellis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., before the Washington Convention

It never has been too late at night nor too early in the morning for me to respond to any request that has been made by labor upon me in my own city, and I do not come here as a new man, unacquainted with the officials of this organization, but I have had the pleasure of meeting nearly all of them in our own city during the seventeen weeks' struggle of the furniture workers.

I am not in this city now because I am running for office, because, thank heaven, I don't have to do that; I was elected only a few months ago, for the fourth time, in the city of Grand Rapids.

Seven years ago, the manufacturers of our city sent broadcast a circular letter to the effect that "we absolutely own the police force, and that the laboring men of this city have no chance whatever." And this was true; for in the upholsterers' strike in Grand Rapids, the police force was called in and they drove every one of these men out of Grand Rapids. That was the condition in our city seven years ago, and it seemed that some one ought to have the courage to come forward and do something for the laboring men. Most of them, as a rule, flatter the laborer before election, fool them on election day, and forget them then until the next election. There was not a single representative of any board in that whole city of Grand Rapids that belonged to labor. Was that fair?

I came into office afterward, and I said there should be a laboring man on every single board in that city. I got one laboring man on there, and I soon found that he was a little bit lonesome, so the next year I put on all these boards another laboring man, so they could get acquainted and have a little chance. I am pleased to say that labor is now in the majority on all these boards and is practically in control.

The two great things that beat labor and which you have to fight are: first, the militia, and second, the injunction. When the strike of the furniture workers occurred last summer, it was demanded that the militia be brought out and that extra men be put on to force these men back to work. We had at the head of the police force at that time a union printer. I told him to call the next morning for 100 volunteers, and that I wanted every single one of them the men who helped to build up Grand Rapids and who were now on strike. For the first time in the history of labor troubles, we brought in 100 of these men and swore them in as policemen, and never in the history of any strike has it

been better conducted or better managed. Not a single man in the city today wears a scar to tell that we had a strike of seventeen weeks.

I am not here to exhibit myself, but I come here on the invitation of the laboring men of Grand Rapids. I just want you to understand the situation. Instead of our police force being owned absolutely by the manufacturers, there are only two men in the city of Grand Rapids who can give orders to the police force: one is the mayor and the other is the president of the police and fire commissioners. He is no longer a manufacturer, but a delegate sitting on the floor of this convention.

Now, just a word in regard to your next convention. If you want to come to a city where you can do the most good for your organization, and where there are thousands of men who need your help, come to Grand Rapids. If you could only have supported the men for another month last summer the strike would have been won. All you needed was one more punch and you would have them put out. It was only the 1st of September that the manufacturers granted the men the nine-hour day, not because of the strike, as they put it, but because they intended to do so any way.

I would rather see this convention come to Grand Rapids than to have you vote us thousands of dollars. I want to see the fight there put through to a successful finish. These men are only waiting for a little help. This is the time we need your help; we have got to show them. Not all the men belong to your organization now, but we must bring them back into the fold and show them the benefits of fraternalism.

Any time any of your General Officers call upon me in Grand Rapids, I will respond to their wishes, not with an apology or an excuse for telling them why I can't give them what they want, but I will find a way to give it to them, as I have in the past, and will do it gladly and willingly.

I thank you most cordially.

National Conference on Labor Laws

Announcement of its sixth annual meeting, to be held in Boston, December 27 and 28, has just been issued from its headquarters in New York by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Topics to receive most attention in the discussions this year are the planks in the association's immediate legislative program. "Factory inspection and labor law enforcement," is at the top of the list, with "One day of rest in seven," "Protection against lead poisoning," and "Notification of industrial injuries," as the proposals for uniform State legislation. The plan for congressional legislation includes a new federal employes' accident compensation law, and Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce, will lead the discussion.

Among the speakers at these sessions will be John R. Commons, member of the Wisconsin industrial commission; John Fitch, author of "Old Age at Forty;" Edward F. Brown, investigator of children in the night messenger service; Robert Emmet Chaddock of Columbia university; Henry Sterling, a prominent labor leader of Boston, and Charles Summer Bird who will speak on "An Employer's View of Factory Inspection."

"The Minimum Wage," is the subject for a joint conference with the American Economic Association, led by Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia university. Among other topics to be discussed are, "Hours in Continuous Industries," by Mr. Charles M. Cabot of Boston; "Home Work," by Miss Mary C. Wiggin; "Unemployment," by Mr. William Hard, and "Occupational Diseases," by Dr. John B. Andrews of New York, the secretary of the association.

When the sun is out in all its glory we should smile because of happiness that it is so; when the sun is gone and all seems gloomy we should smile on still in order to dispel the gloom.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1998a Christoph Colomb, Montreal, Que., Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General President and Members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers:

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in convention hall, Rochester, N. Y., from November 11 to November 23, inclusive. At the opening of the convention, Mr. John Williams, labor commissioner of the State of New York and former general president of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, made a very impressive address on behalf of the Governor, who could not be present. This address we respectfully refer to the editor of The Carpenter for publication at some future date.

The mayor of the city, the president of the State Federation, and other local labor men kindly and cordially welcomed us in their midst and hoped that the deliberations of the convention might be of everlasting good and great benefit to the toiling masses of our country.

President Gompers' report, as usual, dealt with many important matters, well worthy of consideration.

The growth of the organization since the last convention is a source of satisfaction to him. Under this head he says:

"It is exceedingly gratifying to report the extension and growth of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the membership of affiliated organizations. The American Federation of Labor issued 260 certificates of affiliation (charters) during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, as follows:

Department	1
International unions	2

State federations	2
City central bodies	57
Local trade unions	149
Federal labor unions	49

"At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to the organization:

Departments	5
International unions	112
State federations	41
City central bodies	560
Local trade unions	434
Federal labor unions	156

"The average membership reported and upon which per capita tax was paid by the affiliated organizations to the American Federation of Labor during the past year was 1,770,145, an increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 1,761,835. On September 30, 1912, the membership of affiliated organizations was 1,841,268.

"Perhaps it would be well to again repeat that our international organizations each have jurisdiction over the classes of work performed by their respective memberships within the American continent. Each international is composed of various local unions. Affiliated to the 112 internationals belonging to our Federation are 20,964 local unions.

"The state and city central bodies are composed of representatives from various local organizations; such organizations are intended to secure for the workers advantages impossible of achievement by isolated organizations or those who often call themselves 'independent.' It is an isolation and independence on a par with the position of impotency of the non-union 'independent' wage-worker.

"The city central bodies and state federations have been of tremendous importance in securing for the workers in the local unions and for all wage-earners, improved conditions in all the affairs and interests of the working people.

"Our international unions and our American Federation of Labor can do the cause of labor no greater benefit than by encouraging and assisting, in strengthening and extending, the power and influence of the state federations and central bodies, and by seeing to it that the spirit, as well as the letter of our laws, shall be enforced, requiring that local unions shall be represented in these bodies.

"It will be seen that there are now 112 international unions affiliated, and from that bare statement a wrong inference may be drawn that there is a lesser number of organized workers in international unions. The fact is, that during the past few years there has been a process of amalgamation. Then, again, others have had their charters either revoked or suspended."

Other matters dealt with by President Gompers are:

The different departments of the A. F. of L.

The eight-hour day and its extension.

Construction by the government.

The contempt cases.

The injunction limitation bill.

Immigration and Chinese exclusion.

Child labor.

Contract convict labor system.

Second class postal rate.

Boiler inspection.

Scientific management.

Occupational diseases.

Old age pensions.

Employers' liability and Workmen's compensation, etc., etc.

The report of Secretary Morrison shows:

Total receipts	$396,953.16
Total expenses	277,479.23
Balance on hand Sep. 30, 1912	$119,473.93

The Executive Council's report was very voluminous and dealt with, in particular, the jurisdictional fights in which many of the affiliated organizations are now engaged. In order to make their position clear on this point, they quoted not only the action of the last convention wherein it was decided that in one trade there must be only one organization, but they also quoted the autonomy declaration of the Scranton convention, held in 1901. For the benefit of our

members and for their information, we herewith submit that part of the Executive Council's report we refer to:

"Every effort has been made to carry into effect the spirit, as well as the letter, of the declaration of the Atlanta convention of one organization for one trade; that duality and rivalry must cease so far as we have the power to enforce it.

"Nor were the efforts of the Executive Council directed to that policy and practice because of the Atlanta convention's declaration. That has been the course pursued by the Executive Council and by our Federation ever since its inception, and particularly since the autonomy declaration of the Scranton convention. Inasmuch as eleven years elapsed since that declaration, we believe it entirely appropriate to quote it in this report, so that it can be made a part thereof to refresh your minds and the minds of our fellow workers. It is as follows:

—Autonomy Declaration—

Scranton, Pa., December 14, 1901.

"To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"Greeting—The undersigned, your special committee appointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency, and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principles of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transactions in industry.

"We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

"We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow-workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

"1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former Executive Councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

"2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and sub-divided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

"3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, cannot direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to

carry the above recommendations into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitrament.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
C. N. HUGHES,
Committee."

"In connection with this declaration it is necessary to call attention to a frequent misconception of the term "autonomy" as it is used by the American Federation of Labor. Some have mistakenly interpreted it to mean that a trade union cannot expand its jurisdiction or amalgamate with another organization of the same or a kindred trade in the same industry. The term "autonomy," as applied, has been used as an obstacle to such extension, growth, and amalgamation. No such construction or interpretation can be justly given the term. Broadly and specifically speaking, the term "autonomy" means self-government.

"The American trade union movement is one of constant growth, development and expansion. Since its inception, the American Federation of Labor has been the most practical and beneficial general organization of the wage-workers of the continent; has taken cognizance of the constant change and transition in industry and by every means within its power has sought not only to effect the organization of unorganized workers, but to bring about unity, solidarity and fraternity among organized workers, and has stimulated by every means within its power the necessity for closer co-operation, federation and amalgamation of existing trade unions to the end that each may be helpful to all."

Relative to the suspension of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters by the American Federation of Labor and the revocation of its charter by that body, the Executive Council says:

"Our last annual convention declared that, both for harmony and for practicability, the carpentry trade should be represented in the American Federation of Labor, and also in the Building Trades Department by one general organization of the carpentry industry — the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and instructed the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and requested the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department to carry that declaration into effect. The convention further directed that the President of the A. F. of L. should arrange a conference between the representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of carrying out its declaration and instructions.

"The representatives of the two organizations were invited to meet in conference with President Gompers beginning Monday, January 15, at Washington, D. C. The conference lasted nearly the entire week. At the outset a difference arose as to one provision of the action of the Atlanta Convention in regard to the conference of these two organizations. President Gompers was called upon for an interpretation of that action. He gave the following:

"A committee consisting of W. D. Huber and James Kirby, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Herbert Crampton and William Fyfe, representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, called upon me for an interpretation of the recommendation of the Committee on Adjustment and adopted by the convention; the recommendation of the committee printed in the first column on page 311 of the official printed proceedings of the Atlanta Convention of the American Federation of Labor, is as follows:

" 'Your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to arrange a conference between representatives of the two organizations involved within ninety days from the adjournment of this convention, with a view of arranging a basis of amalgamation of the two

organizations, and in case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation agreed upon and submitted by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the differences shall be referred to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, which decision shall be rendered not later than June 1, 1912.

"'Should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on or before July 1, 1912, the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.'

"The difference being as to whether an endeavor should first be made to reach terms of agreement between the representatives of both organizations, or whether the terms of agreement should, in the first instance, be submitted by the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"The gentlemen named requested an interpretation of the committee's recommendation regarding this difference.

"At the outset, I should say that the language employed in the committee's report is, in my judgment, involved, but it is quite evident that the recommendation contemplated a conference between the representatives of the two organizations involved within a specified period 'with a view to arranging a basis of amalgamation of the two organizations.' That statement is clear and unmistakable and is not modified or nullified by any later language of the committee's recommendation. My understanding of the later language of the committee's report is that if there be a failure to agree upon terms of amalgamation by the representatives of both organizations, then the disagreement is to be reported to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who shall jointly render a final decision not later than June 1, 1912.

"I shall submit this interpretation of the action of the convention to Mr. James O'Connell who was chairman of the committee which submitted this report to the Atlanta Convention, and who, as President of the Metal Trades Department, has offices in this building and who will be available within a short time to review this interpretation."

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,"
"President A. F. of L."

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1912.

The matter being submitted to Vice-President O'Connell, who acted as chairman of the adjustment committee of the Atlanta convention, he made the following statement:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1912.

"Mr. S. Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I have read carefully the report you make regarding the conference held between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the interpretation you give upon the report made by the committee on adjustment at the A. F. of L. convention, held in Atlanta, November, 1911. As chairman of the adjustment committee, my interpretation of the recommendation made by that committee to the convention is, as stated by you, namely:

"If the committees of both organizations cannot agree upon a plan of amalgamation, then the differences between the committees or the reasons for failure to agree upon amalgamation are to be submitted to the president and executive council of the A. F. of L. for final decision, or in other words, if the two committees fail to agree upon a plan of amalgamation the subject matter is then submitted to the president and executive council of the A. F. of L. to decide upon any differences that may exist between the committees or to outline a plan of amalgamation which would be a basis upon which the two organizations should amalgamate.

"Fraternally yours,
"JAS. O'CONNELL."

"It will be observed that there is entire agreement in the statements of President Gompers and Chairman O'Connell of the adjustment committee as to the purpose which the adjustment committee and the convention had in view in the declaration it made at Atlanta. In that understanding we are in entire accord.

"During the conferences of the week of January 15 the representatives of both organizations submitted propositions and counter-propositions for the basis of amalgamation, but amalgamation was not effected.

"The amalgamation as provided by the instructions of the Atlanta convention was to become effective on or before July 1, the further instructions being that, in the event of the failure of amalgamation by that date the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners should be revoked.

"We directed President Gompers to arrange for another conference for the purpose of further efforts at amalgamation. The officers of the Amalgamated Society refused to participate in another conference having for its object the endeavor to agree upon terms of amalgamation between the two organizations, but insisted that in accordance with the directions of the Atlanta convention the executive council render its decision setting forth the conditions upon which amalgamation of the two organizations should take place. It therefore devolved upon your executive council to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L., that is, to render a final decision relative to the terms of such amalgamation; we had no alternative. We thereupon made the following declarations and findings, which were submitted to the officers of both organizations, accepted by the U. B. and rejected by the Amalgamated Society:

"Under instructions of the Atlanta Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in case of a disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are required to render a final decision, to be binding upon both parties as to the terms of such amalgamation.

"For the purpose of having the organizations themselves agree upon the terms upon which the amalgamation should be had, a conference was called of their respective representatives and held at the city of Washington, January 15-19, inclusive, 1912.

"At the outset the representatives of the Amalgamated Society declined to enter into any conference to formulate terms of amalgamation, and it required the rendering of a decision by the President of the A. F. of L. and the Chairman of the Adjustment Committee of the Atlanta Convention, which made report upon the subject to the convention, stating definitely and emphatically that a conference must be held prior to any further action on the part of the Executive Council.

"Instead of holding a conference as contemplated by the action of the Atlanta Convention, propositions and counter-propositions, were submitted in writing, resulting in failure to reach any definite plan, since each rejected the proposition of the other.

"The Executive Council, at its meeting in May, 1912, still believing that a conference should be held for the purpose of endeavoring to reach a conclusion upon the terms for amalgamation, invited the representatives of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society to meet in such conference, and directed that three officers of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. participate in that conference to be helpful in reaching terms of amalgamation.

"The representatives of the United Brotherhood appeared at the time and place for the conference. The representatives of the Amalgamated Society refused to send representatives. Hence the conference was not held.

"The secretary of the Amalgamated Society in an official communication under date of May 29, 1912, declared

that it was the duty of the president and the executive council to render a decision without any further joint conferences of the representatives of the two organizations: The executive council therefore finds it incumbent upon it to perform the duty which it sought the organizations themselves to determine. Now therefore:

"The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, having before them the proposition submitted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, made to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as the terms of amalgamation, the counter-proposition made by the Amalgamated Society to the United Brotherhood, and the extended propositions then made by the United Brotherhood to the Amalgamated Society, declares:

"'1. That the counter-propositions submitted by the Amalgamated Society of terms of amalgamation are based upon the form of organization in all its details of the Amalgamated Society, which are so far-reaching as to make it immediately impossible for the United Brotherhood to accept or adopt, and which would indeed make the United Brotherhood, under its own name, the Amalgamated Society.

"'2. That the propositions made by the United Brotherhood are fair, just, advantageous and honorable, and as far-reaching as the United Brotherhood, in its present and immediate future is in a position to make for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood.

"'The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor therefore decides that the terms proposed in the first and second proposition of the United Brotherhood for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood should form the basis for amalgamation; that unless these terms are accepted by the Amalgamated Society it carries with it the revocation of its charter as directed by the Atlanta Convention of the A. F. of L.

"'As part of this decision, the Executive Council directs and decides that in the event of the acceptance by the Amalgamated Society of the terms of amalgamation and amalgamation is effected, that the United Brotherhood shall at its forthcoming convention determine, or refer to its membership for determination, the adoption of the following features as part of the organization:

"'(a) Uniform dues throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

"'(b) Uniform strike and lockout benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(c) Uniform sick benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(d) Uniform out-of-work benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(e) Uniform funeral benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(f) Uniform accident or disability benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(g) Uniform superannuation benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(h) Uniform tool benefits throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B.

"'(i) A general reserve fund for the guarantee of the payment of benefits.

"'(j) Arranging for the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world who have been members in good standing of such unions twelve months or more prior to the presentation of such cards.

"'(k) Equalization of funds.

"'A copy of the first and supplementary propositions of the United Brotherhood made to the Amalgamated Society as terms and conditions of amalgamation are in your possession.'

"Desirous of leaving no effort untried to effect amalgamation we extended the time limit from July 1 to August 1. However, the Amalgamated Society refusing to meet in further conference, or to accept the terms of amalgamation as decided by the Executive Council, there was no alternative left us other than to carry out the instruction given by the Atlanta Convention, and therefore, on August 2,

having waited until midnight of August 1 for any further advice from the Amalgamated Society, the charter was revoked and the officers of the Amalgamated Society so notified in a letter which under our instructions President Gompers wrote.

"Having before us the decision of the Atlanta and previous conventions, and particularly the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention which read as follows:

" 'It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials and referred to us, that a number of the central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

" 'Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.'

"And Section 1 of Article 11 of the constitution of the A. F. of L. as follows:

" 'No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention.'

"We authorized the issuance of a circular to all affiliated central and state bodies, directing that the local bodies of organizations coming under the above category should no longer be recognized, or allowed representation therein. A copy of this letter and a copy of the circular issued to all affiliated organizations were published in the September, 1912, issue of the American Federationist beginning on page 744.

"In a letter dated July 31, and received at the office of the A. F. of L. during the day of August 1, the day when the time limitation expired, the officers of the Amalgamated Society asked for an extension of time, they knowing that it was a physical impossibility for that request to be conveyed from the headquarters to the members of the executive council and a reply thereto received at headquarters on that same day. That request for an extension of time could just as well have been made earlier in July, or even in June, and the request might have been complied with, but in any event, even in all the correspondence and even in the letter in which the request for extension of time was made, it was stated definitely and emphatically that the decision of the executive council would not be accepted by the Amalgamated Society, and, therefore, the charter was revoked."

In accordance with the Instructions of our Seventeenth Biennial Convention, held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1912, we presented the following report and resolution:

"Resolution No. 1—By Delegate Wm. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, Fred Wheeler, A. M. Swartz, Dan Featherston, Wm. J. Kelly, W. E. Hemsell of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"At the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Washington, D. C., from September 16 to 28, 1912, the special committee on injunctions submitted the following report, which was concurred in by the convention:

" 'We, your special committee appointed by this convention to consider the court injunction in labor matters, and in special regard to the resolution from the

New York State Council of the United Brotherhood, report as follows:

"That the reckless and unwarranted use of court injunctions has resolved itself into mere judicial anarchy. The frightful usurpation of unwarranted power has caused hundreds of thousands of the workers and toilers of our land to be lead like sheep to the shambles. Of the hundreds of injunctions issued scarce one has been issued for the protection of the lives or fortunes of the laborer, but on the contrary, they have been issued upon the slightest pretext to harass and annoy those who are engaged in a desperate struggle for existence. We agree with Thomas Jefferson, who with prophetic vision said: 'I regard the courts as a subtle corps of sappers and miners, who if left unrestrained, taking a little here and gaining a little there, will eventually undermine the liberties of the American people.'

"We believe the time has long past when we, as representatives of the working class of America, should arouse the people to these facts, and do here and now protest against our judiciary taking unto itself such powers as were never contemplated by the founders of this republic and which if allowed to continue will result in a judicial oligarchy that would shame a Russian czar.

"Solemnly believing this to be true, we submit to this convention this declaration: be it

"Resolved, That this Seventeenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America do declare as being in favor of the right of recall of judges and judicial decisions and that we use every lawful means at our command to secure its adoption; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Bar Association and to the Bar Association of New York State, and that our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester be instructed to present a copy of the same to that convention and to work for its passage."

This was referred to the committee on president's report and was reported on as follows in conjunction with that part of the President's report dealing with the injunction limitation bill, jury trial in contempt cases, new injunction rule:

"We reiterate the position heretofore taken by the American Federation of Labor relative to the abuse of the writ of injunction and the means necessary to absolutely eliminate such abuse.

"We reaffirm our position that the equity courts should have no jurisdiction over the personal relationship between man and man, nor the power to deal with the police regulations. These powers belong to the law courts acting under laws created by the legislative branch of the government.

"We commend the vigorous action that has been taken toward securing the enactment of legislation along these lines. As a result of the activity of the American Federation of Labor, the Clayton injunction limitation bill and the Clayton contempt bill providing trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, were reported to, and passed by, the House of Representatives, and while these bills do not go as far as we had contended for, if enacted into law, they will give a great measure of relief.

"We, therefore, endorse the recommendation of President Gompers that the men of organized labor by conference with and communications to the Senators from their respective States, make known that they insist upon the passage by the Senate of these bills before the close of the Sixty-second Congress."

The convention adopted this report.

Upon request of the Buffalo District Council we introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolution No. 23—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, Fred C. Wheeler, A. M. Swartz, D. F. Featherston, William J. Kelly, W. E. Hemsell of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

" 'Whereas, The United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has illegally and in violation of the laws of the A. F. of L. seated in said central

body a dual union of millwrights unaffiliated with the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; also two local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a dual organization of electrical workers, and representatives of the amalgamated wood workers, and

"'Whereas, The matter relative to this rump organization of millwrights has occupied the attention of several conventions of A. F. of L., and representatives have been deputized to investigate charges made by U. B. and said central body has always denied to said representatives that this rump organization was represented in the central body, further that these investigations were positively one sided, the complainants never being considered in the investigations; and since the reaffiliation of the U. B. in central and B. T. department, we find delegates from these dual organizations seated in both bodies, and upon objection of U. B. delegates to the seating of dual and unaffiliated organizations, the representatives of said central body openly defied the A. F. of L. to discipline them; therefore, be it

"'Resolved, That this Thirty-Second annual convention of the A. F. of L. do at once order the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., to unseat the dual, and all local unions whose national or internationals are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

"'Resolved, That failure upon the part of the U. T. and L. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with the action of this Thirty-second annual convention, within thirty days from adjournment, that the charter of the United Trades and Labor Council shall stand revoked, without further action, and immediate action taken to reorganize a central body of bona fide trades affiliated with the A. F. of L.'

"Referred to committee on adjustment."

That committee, after hearing us and members of the D. C., who came from Buffalo as witnesses, decided that "the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with instructions to institute an immediate investigation, and if it is ascertained that dual or seceding unions are affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, said organization be instructed to comply with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and should it fail to do so the Executive Council is instructed to enforce the provisions of Section 1, Article XI."

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

The question of Industrial Unionism versus Craft Unionism occupied the attention of the convention for a whole day. On being put to roll-call vote it showed 5,929 in favor of industrial unionism and 10,934 for craft unionism.

The dispute between the steamfitters and plumbers again received the attention of the convention, and it was decided that there must be only one organization in the pipe-fitting industry, and that to be known as the Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers. The charter of the steamfitters was ordered revoked by an overwhelming majority.

The old officers were re-elected and Seattle, Wash., was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1913.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY,
FRED C. WHEELER,
A. M. SWARTZ,
D. F. FEATHERSTON,
WM. J. KELLY,
W. E. HEMSELL,
Delegates.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1912, of the General Executive Board

The following matters were acted upon by the Board, through correspondence with the G. S. between the July and Washington, D. C., sessions of the G. E. B.:

August 8, 1912.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid as relief to millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $180.

Quebec, Que., Can. Request from Local

Union 730 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $135 as relief.

August 9, 1912.

Chicago, Ill. On the recommendation of the G. P. and Board member of the Third district, to whom the matter of attorney's bill in the case of Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, formerly of the A. W. W., had been referred for investigation at the July session, the Board appropriates $4,007.38.

August 15, 1912.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation to assist in the legal defense of Brothers Meadows and Kline. The Board appropriates $1,000

Washington, D. C., September 20, 1912.

The General Executive Board met in regular quarterly session at the Metropolitan Hotel on the above date. Chairman Connolly presiding and Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist, Cole and Martel present.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The delegates of L. U. 1914 appeared before the Board in reference to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Springfield, Ill. The delegates of L. U. 16 appeared before the Board relative to a resolution pertaining to jurisdiction on erecting steel trim. On investigation it was found that this resolution had been referred to the committee on organization by the convention.

New York City. The representative of L. U. 340 appeared before the Board in reference to an appeal from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation of Robert McDermott, member of L. U. 340.

Dallas, Texas. Delegates from L. U.'s 198 and 213 appeared before the Board relative to an appeal from the decision of the G. P. in the case of R. M. Means.

Dayton, Ohio. The delegates of L. U. 104 appeared before the Board relative to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Denver, Colo. The delegates of L. U. 55 appeared before the Board relative to an appeal from a decision of the G. P. in the case of Leadville L. U. vs. A. Roenfeldt, of L. U. 55. As the papers in this case are at the G. O., the Board can not take any action until the January meeting.

Lead, S. D. The delegates of L. U. 1440 appeared before the Board relative to a resolution to be submitted to the convention requesting the U. B. to purchase $10,000 of first mortgage bonds in mining stock.

Cumberland, Md. Delegates from L. U.'s 1024 and 1378 appeared before the Board relative to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. As the papers or resolution have not as yet been referred to the Board, action was deferred.

Tampa, Fla. The delegates of L. U. 696 appeared before the Board relative to Resolution No. 22, requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes.

September 23, 1912.

All members present.

Macon, Ga. The delegates of L. U.'s 326 and 144 appeared before the Board in reference to an accounting for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in February, 1911. A partial accounting was received and examined at July session and laid over awaiting additional information. As these papers are at the G. O., action was deferred.

Cleveland, Ohio. A committee of delegates appeared before the Board in behalf of the D. C. in reference to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Toronto, Ont., Can. A committee appeared before the Board in reference to a proposed trade movement contemplated by the D. C. for a reduction of hours for mill men.

September 26, 1912.

All members present.

Jacksonville, Fla. A committee from L. U. 627 appeared before the Board in reference to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Youngstown, Ohio. The delegates of L. U. 171 appeared before the Board in reference to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 340 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation of Robert McDermott, member of L. U. 340. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground that the papers before the Board do not show that the disability was the result of sudden accident as per Secs. 96 and 97 G. C The appeal is dismissed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. 224 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation of Gilbert Jones, member of L. U. 224. A statement from the claimant having been received that he could furnish evidence that he had not been in arrears, the papers in the case are referred back to the G. T. to reopen the case.

Resolution No. 49, referred to the G. E. B. by the convention. As this resolution contains a request that the convention instruct the G. E. B. to take certain action, it should first be acted on by the convention. Therefore the G. E. B. refers this resolution back to the convention.

September 30, 1912.

All members present but Post.

In accordance with the action of the convention on Resolution No. 55, eleventh day session, the Board appropriated an additional $500 to the Indianapolis D. C. in defense of S. P. Meadows and H. R. Kline.

Dallas, Texas. Appeal of R. M. Means, of L. U. 198, from the decision of the G. P. The papers in this case and the decision rendered by the G. P. being at the G. O., the matter is

laid over until the January meeting of the Board.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. 266 for official sanction without financial aid to inaugurate a trade movement for Saturday half-holiday for mill men without reduction of present wage to go into effect first Monday in January, 1913. Official sanction granted.

Belmar, N. J. Request from L. U. 1327 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.50 to $4 per day, to go into effect the first Monday in April, 1913. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Sec. 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Aberdeen, Wash. Request from L. U. 883 for official sanction without financial aid to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.60 to $4 per day, to go into effect January 1, 1913. Official sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa. Complete accounting received from L. U. 830 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. Local Union 830 having returned to the G. O. the unexpended balance of $29.45, as requested by the Board on August 2, 1912, the papers are filed.

Montgomery County, Pa. The D. C. submitted a statement of expenditures for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The D. C. having failed to submit receipted bills, as per instructions of the G. S., on August 9, 1912, the G. S. will again instruct the D. C. to send receipted bills to the G. O.

Hanford, Cal. Request of L. U. 1043, of Hanford, Cal., that an appropriation of $200 be made to L. U. 701, of Fresno, Cal., for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

October 1, 1912.

All members present.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $1,000, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Youngstown, Ohio. Resolution 71, submitted to the convention by the delegates of L. U. 171, and referred to the G. E. B., wherein L. U. 171 requests an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Gary, Ind. Resolution No. 38, submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for the Lake County D. C. for organizing purposes in Gary, Ind., and referred to the G. E. B. and the other general officers. G. S. Duffy being the only one of the other general officers in the city at this time, he met with the Board to consider this matter. The Board appropriates $500, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for a previous appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed. Resolution No. 48 submitted to the convention requesting an additional appropriation for organizing purposes in Toronto and referred to the G. E. B. The Board appropriates $500, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Tampa, Fla. Resolution No. 22 submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in Tampa and referred to the G. E. B. The Board appropriates $500, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Resolution No. 21 submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in several cities in central Iowa. As this request comes from a number of L. U.'s in central Iowa where no D. C. exists and no one local could properly supervise the organizing of this territory, the request for an appropriation is denied. The G. P. is requested to place an organizer in that territory to carry out the intent of the resolution.

Resolution No. 68 submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in Cumberland, Md., and referred to the G. E. B. The Board appropriates $200, an itemized accounting, with recepted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Resolution No. 69 submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in Birmingham, Ala., and referred to the G. E. B. The Board appropriates $500, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O. The request that a state organizer be appointed is referred to the G. P.

Resolution No. 52 submitted to the convention requesting an appropriation for organizing the Mississippi Valley district, as established by a resolution at the Des Moines convention, and referred to the G. E. B., and other general officers. The Board refers this matter to the members of the Board from the Third and Fifth districts and the G. P., G. S. and G. T., they to make an investigation as per instructions of the convention and report their findings to the Board.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $1,000, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Dayton, Ohio. The G. S. appeared before the Board in reference to a request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the men involved in a trade dispute with their employ-

ers. He stated that the papers in this matter were in the G. O. The Board requests the G. S. to submit a synopsis of the controversy to the Board by correspondence.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of L. U. 1820, Millmen, for an increase of wage and reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Sec. 151 G. C. as reports are received at the G. O.

Joplin, Mo. Reply of the G. S., under date September 10, 1912, to a telegram received from L. U. 311 in regard to a lockout in Joplin, was placed before the Board. The additional information asked for by the G. S. not having been received up to this time, action is deferred.

Denver, Colo. Communication from Attorney Hersey in regard to expense incurred in defending injunction and law suits instituted against the U. B. in Denver by the A. S. of C. The Board appropriates $500 to the Denver D. C. to defray attorney costs.

Lockport, N. Y. Appeal of J. H. Kew from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. H. Kew vs. Niagara County D. C. The Board sustains that part of the decision of the G. P. wherein he rules that the D. C. is the proper tribunal to try charges for violation of trade rules. The Board rules, however, that a member who has been notified by a L. U. to appear for trial must appear as notified and there raise the question of jurisdiction, and failing to do so, may be fined for contempt by the L. U. Consequently the fine imposed by L. U. 322 was legally imposed.

Resolution No. 49, referred to the G. E. B. by the convention, was considered at this time. The Board decides to lay this matter over until the January meeting of the Board. The G. S. is requested to procure for the Board all information possible on the matter contained in this resolution.

Resolution No. 60 requesting an appropriation for the purpose of assisting in organizing the mills in Chicago was laid over until the January meeting of the Board, awaiting additional information.

Gary, Ind. Communication from L. U. 985 in regard to a contractor from Champaign, Ill., was read. This matter is referred to the G. P., as the convention has already taken action on the same in Resolution No. 20.

The G. E. B. instructs the G. T. to withdraw $40,000 from the Merchants' National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., and redeposit the same in the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., at 3 per cent. interest, and the bank to furnish a surety bond covering the deposit.

October 2, 1912.

All members present.

Boston, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 846 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 846 vs. L. U. 33 in regard to admission to membership in L. U. 33 of Sam Crowe, formerly a member of L. U. 846, without receiving consent from L. U. 846. The papers before the Board show that from July, 1911, until July, 1912, no communications were received at the G. O. from L. U. 846 in regard to this matter. As an appeal from the decision of the G. P. was not taken within thirty days, as prescribed in Sec. 168 G. C., the papers are filed.

Portland, Ore. Appeal of C. L. Utter from the decision of the G. P. in the case of C. L. Utter vs. the D. C. of Portland, Ore., in regard to election of business agent. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Butte, Mont. Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chester Christianser vs. L. U. 112 in regard to charge for working card. The papers in the case show that the decision of the G. P. was rendered on July 6, 1912, and the appeal was not taken to the G. E. B. until August 26, 1912. Thirty days having expired, as per Sec. 158 G. C., before the appeal was taken, the papers are filed.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of Charles Anderson of L. U. 22 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Bay Counties D. C. vs. Charles Anderson in regard to a fine for violating the D. C. trade rules. The papers in the case show that the decision of the G. P. was rendered on May 21, 1912, and the appeal to the Board was not taken until August 5, 1912. Thirty days having expired before the appeal was made to the Board, as per Sec. 158 G. C., the papers are filed.

Passaic, N. J. Appeal of P. P. Redington of L. U. 490, Passaic, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of P. P. Redington vs. the Bergen County (N. J.) D. C. in regard to charge for a working card. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

October 3, 1912.

All members present.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. on January 6, 1913.

C. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.

Resolution No. 36

The following resolution, introduced at our last convention, and the action taken on it, speak for themselves:

"Whereas, The Hendee Manufacturing Company, located at Springfield, Mass., who are manufacturers of the Indian motorcycle, have persistently re-

fused to employ union carpenters on buildings they are erecting; therefore, the Carpenters' District Council of Springfield do hereby request the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may think best. J. A. COE,

"Secretary D. C.

"Referred to committee on resolutions.

"We, your committee, concur in this resolution, and recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to carry it out.

"Regularly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the committee be concurred in."

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Akron, O.	Louisville, Ky.
Altus, Okla.	Manhattan, Kas.
Alva, Okla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Asherton, Tex.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	New York City.
Aurora, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Austin, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Norfolk, Va.
Battle Creek, Mich.	North Yakima, Wash.
Birmingham, Ala.	Omaha, Neb.
Boise, Idaho.	Peoria, Ill.
Cleveland, O.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Dayton, O.	San Antonio, Tex.
Dubuque, Ia.	Sioux City, Ia.
El Paso, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fresno, Cal.	Tampa, Fla.
Greeley, Colo.	The Dalles, Ore.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	
Hutchinson, Kas.	
Kenosha, Wis.	Tulsa, Okla.
Kewanee, Ill.	Wichita Falls, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Reedley, Cal.	De Ridder, La.
Riverbank, Cal.	Bishop, Tex.
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
	Rochelle, Ill.

Total: 7 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidates

A. M. Walkup applied for admission to L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was rejected three times.

Fred Gaylord applied for admission to L. U. 187, Geneva, N. Y., and was rejected three successive times.

Frank Seltman, formerly a member of a local union in Buffalo, N. Y., applied for admission to L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla., and was rejected three times.

Expulsion

Charles Krause, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 324, Woodside, L. I., N. Y., now of Troy, was expelled from that local for embezzling funds.

29 Lumber Firms are Found to be in Trust

Jefferson City, Mo.—The report of Special Commissioner Reynolds in the State's ouster suit against certain lumber companies, alleged to be in a trust, which was filed in the supreme court recently, was against the lumber companies.

The suit was filed by the attorney-general against thirty-five lumber companies. The commissioner found that twenty-nine of them were in a trust in violation of the anti-trust laws on four allegations.

The first of these is that the lumber companies had a price list committee; second, that members of the association curtailed the output to consumers; third, that there was a joint trade agreement in 1904 between members of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association and members of the various retail dealers' associations whereby the manufacturers and wholesalers agreed to sell only to certain retail dealers who were regarded as legitimate dealers; and, fourth, by blacklisting certain retailers known as "poachers."

The twenty-nine companies have an aggregate capital of $15,000,000. The report will be set for hearing before the supreme court at the October term on exceptions.

Breezes From the River Thames

Editor The Carpenter:

It is about time, I think, that I should let you know how we are getting along in New London, Conn.

We have not as many members in our local as we had previous to our strike of April 1, 1911, but we are in a better position to advance our interests than we ever were before. We are enforcing the closed-shop rule on all jobs where our men are employed, and we are slowly, but surely gaining members.

Our quarterly meeting of October 3 was well attended and we were honored by a visit from General Organizer George Murray, who congratulated us on the conditions we have established. Brother Murray is working hard to have the carpentry work on the new steamship piers, that are to be built here, done by union men. The State of Connecticut appropriated $1,000,000 for this work. He is also interested in the women's college to be built here with good prospects of making it a union job, and is looking out for our interests in other parts of this State where some of our unfair contractors have jobs.

Business is dull here at the present time, but when we do get things started we will have one of the best organized localities in Connecticut.

Fraternally yours,

ALEX. MURPHY, R. S., L. U. 30.

New World Lessons for Old World People

Editor The Carpenter:

Thousands of immigrants come to America every year. Some of them have belonged to labor organizations in the old country, many of them have not.

Most of the girl and women workers do not know much about factory life. They do not understand the high cost of living in America. They have never heard of labor unions. And because they do not speak English, a wall separates them from their fellow workers who might explain things to them.

There are now many private agencies for teaching foreigners English. The funds for these schools come largely from the pockets of manufacturers. The text-books used do not tell the girl worker the things she really wants to know. They do not suggest that $5 a week is not a living wage. They tell her to be respectful and obedient to her employer. They never mention labor unions.

The labor movement will suffer if these girls are taught by the capitalists to become scabs and strike-breakers. But if we teach them, they will fight on our side. They will become the stanchest supporters of the labor movement.

The Women's Trade Union League, 43 E. Twenty-second street, New York City, has published the right kind of English lessons for foreign girls. They are called "New World Lessons." They teach the simplest principles of trade unionism. They tell what the factory laws are, and how the workers, through organization, can enforce them. The titles of the lessons are:

"Looking for Work," "Learning a Trade," "Home Work," "A Trade Without a Union," "A Trade With a Union," "Joining the Union," "Fire," "Factory Laws."

No union or labor organization in a trade where there are foreign girl workers can carry on better propaganda than to teach the workers English by means of these lessons. They were written by a trade union member who

has taught in a night school for two years. They are good both as lessons and as propaganda.

Four stories in simple English go with the lessons. The lessons and stories are printed on separate sheets and come in an attractive, blue folder. They cost 10 cents for a set of eight lessons and four stories.

They are worth seeing.

Fraternally yours,

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

43 E. Twenty-second street, New York.

Conditions in Muskogee

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of L. U. No. 1072, I will ask for a little space in The Carpenter to inform the brothers over the country of the condition of the trade in this locality. It is generally reported that Oklahoma, and especially Muskogee, is in a flourishing condition so far as the building trades are concerned, which is not the case. It is true that there is quite a lot of building here in Muskogee, but it is also true that there are many more carpenters, as well as other mechanics, than can find employment. A few of our members are doing fairly well, but many more of them are not making necessary expenses, and quite a number of them are experiencing want and privation, caused by not being able to obtain work, and anyone coming to Muskogee should be prepared to live for some time at least without work. Another thing that anyone coming here should know is that the majority of our contractors give preference to residents of the city known to have families living here.

Taxes, house rent, board, room rent and all living expenses are high. This, with the condition of employment, should be seriously considered before coming here. For it will surely have to be reckoned with after coming.

From a standpoint of organization we are in very good shape, although there is plenty of room for improvement. At a recent meeting our local affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council, which I consider a move in the right direction. A central body properly handled is the greatest educator that any city can have, and we all know education and organization are the great crying needs of the working people of today. And they are being educated up to this fact more rapidly at present and are taking more kindly to the principles of trade unionism now than ever before in the history of the movement.

Business men, professional men, politicians and the general public are beginning to realize that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface, that better wages and shorter hours mean a higher social life and a higher civilization, that it lightens the burdens of the masses, making the hearts of the people lighter and their homes more cheerful, giving new hope and aspiration to them. Trade unions have infused into their members a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men with the brightest minds of the age to the front and have given them a place in society in keeping with their honest hearts and strong personalities, who, with unfaltering step, are directing the millions of toilers in their march to victory.

Fraternally yours,

W. I. MAXWELL, L. U. No. 1072.

Muskogee, Okla.

The Union Label Still Forging to the Front

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that the officers and members in Local Unions who are earnest workers for the Union Label, especially those that had no representative at the last convention, would like to learn what was done in that gathering for the label, we are pleased to inform them that our union label came up for a fair share of the deliberations of the delegates and General Officers in the past convention, several resolutions were submitted and concurred in relative to applying our label to kindred branches of wood work that come under the U. B. jurisdiction

since the amalgamation of the A. W. W. with our organization, including rattan, willow wood work, all kinds of boxes for packing crackers, meats, boots and shoes, dry goods, cigars, soda water and beer.

Also another branch of woodwork was taken into the U. B.—the handle wood workers—makers of all sizes of handles for use in factory, mine and mill, handles for the farm, the garden, the quarry, the forge and the work shop, carpenter and machine handles and ladders for the painter and decorator, handles also for use in the brush, broom, shovel and spade. The union carpenter, union farmers, miners, union laborers and broom makers want union-made handles, and as the production of this wood product comes under the U. B. of C. & J. of A. jurisdiction it behooves the General Officers and the rank and file to put forth their best efforts to organize these workers, especially since the A. F. of L. has conceded us the jurisdiction of all wood work produced by hand and machine edge tools (less wheel and vehicle work). Yet, although it cost our organization thousands before the American Federation of Labor turned an ear of consideration to the pleading of our officers and delegates in their convention halls, and gave back to the Brotherhood what originally belonged to their craft, what growling criticism do we hear from members in our ranks, asking:

"What are we going to do with this bunch of rattan workers, handle workers and box makers? If we take them into our organization the first thing they will be out on the building demanding the same wages as the Carpenters."

Let us ask our fretful brothers not to worry themselves. For our U. B. has always, so far, been able to take care of anything that came under its jurisdiction and our officers are grappling and handling bigger problems in the building material lines today than the taking into the organization of a few thousand wood workers, and if the handle or box maker or rattan willow worker is found out on the building, it will be with the consent of the fellows on the job. The outside carpenter should also stay out of the box and handle factory and help to boost our label on all productions of his brother members engaged in turning out building trim, household and office furniture, school, bank and bar fixtures. Boost your own label, brothers, don't knock against it. Don't be ashamed of it. Other trade unionists are boosting their labels—why not help them and let them help you and all boost together?

If I boost your union label,
  You should do as much for mine;
This is simply reciprocity,
  A never-failing sign
That the spirit of true brotherhood
  Among us ranks supreme;
To promote the union label
  All the time should be our theme.

In the field of union labor
  This should be our Golden Rule.
Work and strive to win diplomas
  In the union label school.
Always do unto each other
  As you'd wish to be done by;
Have the label of your brother
  Union man on what you buy.

Act together as a unit
  In this most important move;
The result will be astounding.
  Raise yourselves from out the groove
Of inaction for, remember,
  On one point you should agree—
If I demand your label,
  You should do as much for me.

The writer, before departing from the convention city, was treated to an invitation to visit the great American Federation of Labor headquarters. After having been piloted all around the different department rooms by a pleasant guide detailed by Secretary Frank Morrison, we landed in the latter's finely furnished room and the first thing that caught my eye was our U. B. label pasted on every piece of furniture there. I congratulated Brother Morrison on this and told him that our convention

had gone on record to boost the U. B. label on cigar and other boxes, handles, etc. He replied: "I know of that. We already have had several calls for information relative to union-made boxes since the action taken by your convention and I had to send to the U. B. office at Indianapolis for this information. I already have had a reply to my request."

Now you see how others are boosting our label. Fraternally yours,

D. J. FARLEY, L. U. 1544.

Should a Union Man Who Insists Upon Union Made Goods Live in a House Built by Scabs?

Editor The Carpenter:

While reading an article in The Carpenter the other day my attention was called to the question of promoting the use of the union label, and by its use promote the interests of and protect the rights of the toiling masses connected with the labor movement. I desire to say that I have always been a firm believer in the promotion of the union label, not only in connection with my own craft, nay, but all crafts composed of people who have to toil for a living. My reason for this is because I believe that the union label is the strongest weapon that the working people have to fight their battle with, and if the great multitude of wage-earners—man, woman and child—who have to toil for a living, would insist upon union-made goods and refuse to pay their money for goods that do not bear the union label, the result would be that there would be nothing doing for the scab or his employer, the destroyers of the peace and happiness of the home and fireside. And why? Because there would be no demand for the products of the scab or his employer. During my thirty years of identification with the labor movement I have always been a strong advocate in the promotion of the union label, and I have always insisted upon union-made goods when they could be found, and I intend to continue to do so; but there is one thing that I cannot understand. We find the baker, the printer, the tailor, the hatter, the cigarmakers and many others that I might mention who are loyal advocates of the union label and sing their daily anthem of buy union-made goods. This is one grand song, and I hope that the time will come when all the toilers of this great land will join in the song, but let us remember, when we sing let us sing it with a will, and let us mean what we say, and when we have occasion to buy or rent a house, don't let us forget the song of buy union-made goods and ask for this label:

Don't buy, pay rent or live in a house that has been built by scabs, for it is the duty of all good union men and women who labor for a living to find out under what conditions the house was built, look up the name of the builder and consult the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and we will do the rest. Let it be remembered that when you pay your money for or live in a house built by scabs you are placing your money in the hands of your enemy to furnish employment for the scab, the strike-breaker, who stands in our midst ready to take our places when we are compelled to stop work in order that we may maintain the living conditions that it has taken us a lifetime to gain.

Fraternally yours,

A. R. WYATT, Newark, N. J.

Coopers' Union, Local No. 30

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27, 1912.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

Herewith Coopers' Union, Local No. 30, of the International Coopers' Union, takes the pleasure of notifying all organized labor as well as the public in general that the strike which has been on in the Milwaukee breweries for the past sixteen weeks is settled and the members back at their old positions.

Whereas, Coopers' Union, Local No. 30, again declares the Milwaukee breweries

to be fair to organized labor as far as the cooper shops are concerned.

Thanking each and every organization for their moral support as well as for their financial contributions, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
COOPERS' UNION NO. 30,
EMIL WINGER,
OTTO ZACHARIAS,
F. P. ALTPETER, Cor. Secy.,
Committee.

Late Happenings in the World of Labor

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was held in the city of Guelph, Ontario, September 9-14. Two hundred and sixty accredited delegates from unions in Canada were in attendance.

The Forty-fifth Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Newport, Man., from September 2 to 8. Four hundred and ninety-four delegates were present.

The International Cigarmakers' Union, in their Baltimore convention, took vigorous action on "Industrial Unionism," passing resolutions strongly condemning this form of organization.

President John Golden of the Textile Workers was re-elected to succeed himself. This was regarded as an approval by the union of his course of action in the Lawrence strike.

On November 4 the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a new set of rules to govern practice before federal courts of equity in the United States, recognizing abuses in the matter of injunctions. This is mainly due to the active work of the A. F. of L. in this field and is a step forward.

As a result of the late election there are to be seventeen trade unionists in the Sixty-third Congress as compared to fifteen in the Sixty-second. Four have stepped out and six new men have been elected. William Hughes of the Textile Workers goes to the Senate from New Jersey.

Prison Contract Labor

"The contract-labor system in state prisons," says a commission appointed by the governor of Iowa, "tends to undermine discipline; impairs reformation and destroys hope on the part of the prisoner; is injurious to manufacturers employing free labor; is unfair competition with free labor because it tends to destroy the living wage." Among specific evils of the system that were discovered by the commission are: "Secret introduction of drugs by representatives of the contractors; acts of injustice by contract foremen; frequent disagreement as to counts between the prisoners and the contractors; detention of efficient workers by the contractors when they had a right to parole; subordination of the warden to the contractors.

These evils would seem to be quite sufficient to condemn any system. When state prisons in which the labor of convicts is farmed out to contractors are investigated anywhere in the United States, about nine times out of ten, as our recollection goes, shocking abuses are disclosed, and they are invariably traceable to the contract system. Many opinions are held upon many phases of penology; but there should be universal agreement that locking a man up to bully, cheat and dope him for the profit of a contractor is a poor way of reforming him.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Way to Help

Union men are frequently seen in heated discourses concerning unionism and its benefits who seldom purchase union label articles. Many such men really believe they are good union men because they pay their dues and do not take the places of other men while they are out on strike. The truth is, however, that when they purchase non-union goods they aid and assist those who do take the places of strikers and their conduct is just as deserving of condemnation as is the conduct of the open shop and above board non-unionist. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other.—Exchange.

News Notes from Local Unions

Gloversville, N. Y.—L. U. 1107, of Gloversville, advises all traveling members of the Brotherhood to stay away from this city until after May 1, 1913.

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New London, Conn.—Local Union 30 asks all traveling brothers to stay away from New London. There are more carpenters there now than can find employment.

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Sarasota, Fla.—Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from this place if they intend to work at the trade, as conditions are bad at the present. We are fighting the open shop and are amply able to take care of all work going on now.

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San Bernardino, Cal.—L. U. 944 requests all union carpenters to stay away from this place and vicinity during the winter months. There is generally a rush of carpenters for this place in the winter, making it very hard on us. The members here can handle all work going on at the present time.

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Cumberland, Md.—L. U. 1024 earnestly requests all traveling brothers to remain away from Cumberland during the coming winter. We have been on a strike here since May 1, 1912, for an eight-hour day. The master builders are all against us and are running an "open shop." No prospects are now in sight for a settlement, so we ask all union carpenters to help us by staying away from this place.

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Pensacola, Fla.—L. U. 528 of this place earnestly requests all traveling carpenters to remain away from Pensacola until further notice. We are having a hard fight of it and have more than enough men to meet the local situation and do all the work required. At our meeting on November 11 this fact was brought out in all its force. We hope that all brothers will assist L. U. 528 by heeding this notice and staying away.

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Sydney, Cape Breton.—L. U. 1588 held a great open meeting here on October 7. A large crowd of citizens of this community were present—artisans, contractors and business men—overtaxing the capacity of the hall, so that many men were unable to get inside the meeting place. Brother J. E. Potts, general organizer, was the speaker of the evening, and delivered a never-to-be-forgotten address on the labor question. He pointed out the good work that the trade unions had done in the past and the work that lay before them in the future. He dealt with the eight-hour day, the better wage, better conditions in work, the conservation of human life, the increased cost of living, and dwelt at some length on the favorable attitude of the church towards trade unionism, as evidenced by the activities of many religious bodies. In concluding the speaker urged the workers of the maritime provinces to think for themselves, saying that their salvation depended on themselves. Brother Potts, on closing his address, was greeted with round after round of applause, his talk making a great impression. The Sydney Record commented on it at length, praising the speaker for his utterance. It will prove of great assistance to our local in its efforts to spread the influence of the Brotherhood in these parts.

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Due Book Stolen

Brother Theodore Sturne, of L. U. 791, Chehalis, Wash., had his due book stolen in Centralia, Wash., on September 23.

Souvenir Badge

Any member of the U. B. desiring a Washington souvenir badge, as a remembrance of our Seventeenth Biennial Convention, held in that city, may obtain the same for 35 cents from Thomas Grant, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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Tools Stolen

While working on the Presbyterian church job in Canton, Ohio, during the latter part of August the tools of Brother E. Barringer, of L. U. 143, were stolen. A ten-dollar reward is offered for the apprehension of the thief. The tools are all stamped "E. C. B."

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Stay Away From Savannah, Ga.

Carpenters, stay away from Savannah, Ga. Many contractors have refused to pay the minimum rate of wages, and we have declared a strike, and hundreds of carpenters are walking the streets.

Pay no attention to newspaper advertisements for carpenters now wanted.

SAVANNAH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Will Not Employ Union Men

Trinidad, Colo.—L. U. 1173 wishes to inform members of the Brotherhood and other union men that Contractor G. A. Dalgreen, who is doing work for the Santa Fe R. R., and who has a big job here, will not employ card men. Both the union carpenters of this place and the bricklayers have protested against this.

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A Union Hater

We know that he (Elbert Hubbard) is not very particular whether he tells the truth. We also know that he is a rank, unreasonable and untruthful union hater, who employs no union men. He is a selfish, grasping mortal who hates union labor because the unions will not allow him to prey upon their membership.—Exchange.

Watch Drawing

As the brothers probably know there were eighteen hundred letters sent out by the District Council of Indianapolis to the various Local Unions and District Councils with ten tickets enclosed in each letter, with the solicitation that the Local Unions and District Council purchase same for the benefit of the Meadows and Kline defense fund.

The receipts show that from this sale of tickets $402.00 was realized, the balance of the tickets being returned. The drawing for the gold watch as a prize was done in accordance with the information given in letters and resulted in the following five tickets being drawn in their respective order: Numbers 15135, 15039, 12258, 8842 and 12577.

The first ticket mentioned here wins the prize if the holder can be located. If not, the second ticket wins, and so on down the line.

Address all communications concerning this matter to J. M. Pruitt, Treasurer, Indianapolis District Council, Room 23, Old Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Information Wanted

Andrew Martin of Miami, Okla., has been missing for some time. He was last heard of in Woodland, Cal.; was a single man, so far as known, and quite wealthy. Would now be about seventy-five or eighty years old. Members or readers who locate him will kindly advise J. H. Swartz, Box 602, Miami, Okla.

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Oscar Essie Reading, a union carpenter, formerly living in Chicago, disappeared several years ago and has not been heard from since. He is of Swedish descent, 35 years of age, is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs 175 pounds. His hair and eyes are dark. Reading, who originally came from Williamsport, Pa., is also a fine wood carver and draughtsman. Any information as to his whereabouts would be greatly appreciated by his brother, Gustave A. Reading, Box 277, Madison, Wis.

James B. Hamilton of Ocean City, N. J., a member of L. U. 842, Pleasantville, N. J., left his home on September 28 of this year. Up to this time nothing has been heard of him, except that he was seen in New York on the next day by a young lady friend of his. Hamilton is 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 140 pounds and is dark complected, with blue eyes. At the time of his departure he wore dark clothes, a Derby hat and tan shoes. Any information in his regard should be forwarded to his mother, Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, 308 Eleventh street, Ocean City, N. J.

John Christopher Duffy, a former member of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., left that place ten years ago for San Francisco. He was last heard of in Riddle, Douglas county, Oregon. At the time of his departure he weighed 185 pounds. He was 5 feet 8½ inches tall, with dark blue eyes, and hair of a reddish tint. The accompanying picture is a good likeness of him as he appeared several years before leaving New York. Any information as to his whereabouts would be deeply appreciated by his sister, Mrs. John F. White, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER DUFFY.

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Elmira, N. Y. Labor Auxiliary

On August 23 a Central Trades and Labor Auxiliary was established in Elmira, N. Y., affiliated with all the unions in that city. The object of the organization is to promote the cause of the union label by demanding it on all goods purchased, also to insist that places of sale have union clerks. Laundries, meat markets, department stores, etc., must all conform with these requirements, the Auxiliary declares. Commercial establishments are requested to hire union men for repair work, etc., in their stores.

At the first meeting of the Auxiliary many union men were present to assist the ladies in any way they could, and the custom of admitting them has been continued. Much good work has been accomplished already by the organization. Its president, Mrs. Emma J. Brown, 427 West Fifth street, Elmira, a carpenter's wife, before its establishment had succeeded in converting a non-union bake shop that had resisted the local union for eight years into a union shop and had had equally gratifying results with a laundry and large department store. The Auxiliary expects to do even more effective work during the winter season.

In the Carpenter's Shop

"Life is a hard grind," said the emery wheel.

"It's a perfect bore," said the auger.

"It means nothing but hard knocks for me," sighed the nail.

"You haven't so much to go through as I have," put in the saw.

"I can barely scrape along," complained the plane.

"And I am constantly being sat upon," added the bench.

"Let's strike," said the hammer.

"Cut it out!" cried the chisel; "here comes the boss."

And all was silence.—Boston Transcript.

Trade Notes

Movement for Better Conditions

Gloversville, N. Y.—A movement has been set on foot here by L. U. 1107 for a new wage scale after May 1 of next year. We are to ask for 42 cents to 45 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters and 28 cents per hour for those who are apprentices only. Our wage rate at present is $3 per day.

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Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 1293, Michigan City, Ind.—This millmen's local recently received an increase of 2½ cents per hour with nine hours' work. Our bench hands now receive 27½ cents per hour, and four of them get 30½ cents. One machine hand gets 25 cents and another 22 cents, an apprentice sash maker 22 cents, while the wages of the balance of our men run from 29½ to 33 1-3 cents per hour. Our local is in a good, healthy condition, and our recent advance has made us feel even more confident than in the past.

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Regina, Sask., Canada.—The partial strike which occurred here is now over. Some of the union men in the town were getting 50 cents per hour, while others were getting 45 cents, the former being in the majority. At a joint meeting of L. U. 1867 and the local of the A. S. of C. and J. it was decided that the 45-cent men quit work and go back for nothing less than 50 cents. This was done, and we think there is not a union man in town wanting work. We also work nine hours a day now instead of ten, as before. We have no agreement with the builders, however.

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Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.—During the month of September this local had its little trouble with the master builders, and on the 10th of that month between 350 and 400 union and non-union men laid down their tools with the determination not to resume work until demands were acceded to. After a strike which only lasted seven days the carpenters of Moose Jaw won a decided victory. Our rate before the strike commenced was 45c per hour (maximum as set by Builders' Exchange) and a ten-hour day. The rate now is 50c per hour (minimum) for a nine-hour day. Another thing which this local won from the contractors was recognition. In the spring of this year we wrote to the Builders' Exchange asking for what we have now obtained and received in return a flat refusal to our request. Again we wrote them, asking this time for a meeting with the Exchange members, which was granted, but our deputation received the same fate as did the communication, being absolutely turned down. Matters were then allowed to drop for a time, but were by no means dead. Eventually we wrote the Builders' Exchange a second time with the same request, viz: 50c per hour and a nine-hour day, they in return not even having the courtesy to answer our letter. This disrespect seemed to infuse more fire into the efforts of our officers and members to get into a position whereby we could demand our just rights. Our efforts were rewarded with great success, when, on the 18th of September, the strike was called off in our favor. The agreement is to remain in force until April 1, 1913, each side to give three months' notice of approaching change.

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Proposed Law for Idaho

The Boise Trades and Labor Council, at its meeting on October 17, passed resolutions favoring the enactment into law at the next session of the Idaho legislature of an act entitled, "An act to pro-

(Continued on page 64.)

Craft Problems

The Construction of Lattice, Grill and Trellis Work

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Among the interesting items which are included in the numerous list contained in carpenters, joiners and woodworkers' work is the construction of the details coming under the above caption.

Their uses are various and they are not always met with by the majority of mechanics, but to those whose field of labor perhaps lies in country or suburban districts they oftentimes come within their scope and all should have at least an elementary knowledge of their uses and anatomical construction.

The simplest form of this branch of the business is the open square or diagonal criss-cross lattice depicted in Fig. 1 of the illustrations, which consists of ⅜x1½-inch planed plasterers' four-foot laths, set diagonally and nailed top, middle and

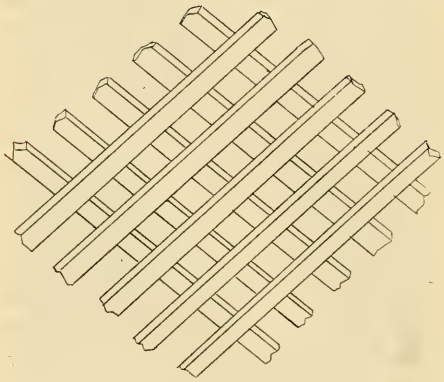


Fig. 1.

bottom to a fixed frame or the underpinning of a piazza, stoop or veranda. The construction of this kind of lattice, whether the laths be placed diagonally or square, is so simple as to require little description, the only essentials being that the laths should be parallel, of uniform widths and thicknesses, and that the spacing—generally equal to the width of the strips themselves—be equal and regular. It is best put together on a floor or perfectly flat surface so as to be "out of wind" and strong. The nails should be wire, thin and long enough, so that they can be "clinched" or turned over from the reverse side. When this lattice is enclosing the upper part of a porch, etc., for the purpose of gaining privacy, trellising or training vines and flowers, both sides must be smooth and clean and an occasional screw inserted in various places will add to the rigidity and stability of the surfaces. At the top of Fig. 3 examples of these details may be seen completed and in place.

But lattice, even of the curved design, is often intended to blend into and form artistic patterns with other geometrical woodwork to enhance the effect while forming part of the whole scheme, and might perhaps in these cases be termed "trellis," although this word seems to appertain to the trailing of flowers, etc., and Webster's Dictionary defines this word as "a structure of lattice work."

While it may seem redundant to readers to introduce this item into a technical article, attention might be drawn to the fact that these two words and the constructions indeed themselves are part of and synonymous with the poetry and romance, Shakespeare and other poets frequently introducing them and their reproduction on the stage, which, by the way, necessitates much skillful carpentry work, thus enhancing the effect of the tout ensemble of the scenery; "grill" being usually employed in a verbal sense and essentially a modern word.

In Fig. 2 three or four examples of the latter definition exemplify a combination of the other two. Observe the interlacing of the lattice at the top of square pattern, although to the writer's mind the

diagonal is the more artistic; and note how, in conjunction with turned spindles and the supporting pilasters, either of flat or turned and carved designs, these ornamental details may be utilized to improve the appearance of door or window opening, ordinarily square, flat and without character, into charming portiere openings, which again with the horizontal rods of wood or brass and handsome curtains render any or every opening finished and ornate.

Still further, by introducing the principles and curves of the arch in any out-

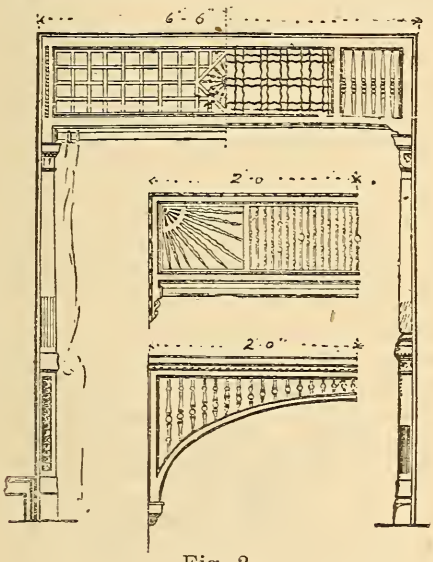


Fig. 2.

line as circular, elliptic or Gothic, more graceful effects may be obtained, as seen in the lowest example or more complicated designs, as represented in Fig. 3, may be made and inserted, and so on according to the skill of the carpenter or designer; but all should be in accordance with the main design of the building, as for instance, Gothic buildings should have Gothic arches, Moorish buildings Moorish, and so on, and be in good proportion, light, graceful and rigid.

There is nothing very difficult in their practical construction.

Any wood from white pine up will do, provided it be clear, well seasoned and free from knots, etc., and straight-grained, the hard woods, of course, being preferable, and all either stained, polished or varnished according to the expense desired to be incurred. By hand

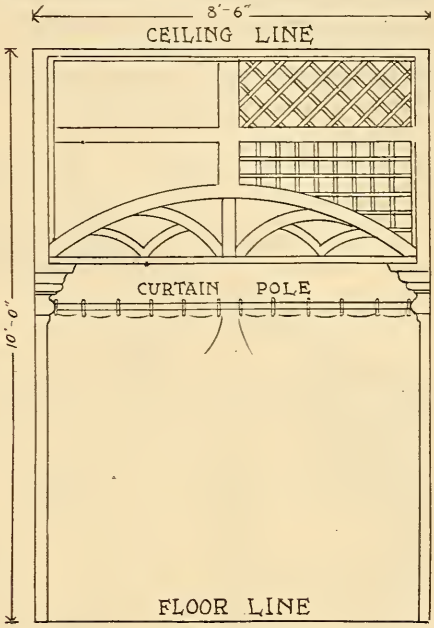


Fig. 3.

or by machine, in the shop or on the buildings, they can be made and with the aid of any of the excellent ingenious machines illustrated in this journal their make or manufacture will be economical and rapid.

Poultry Houses and Fixtures

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

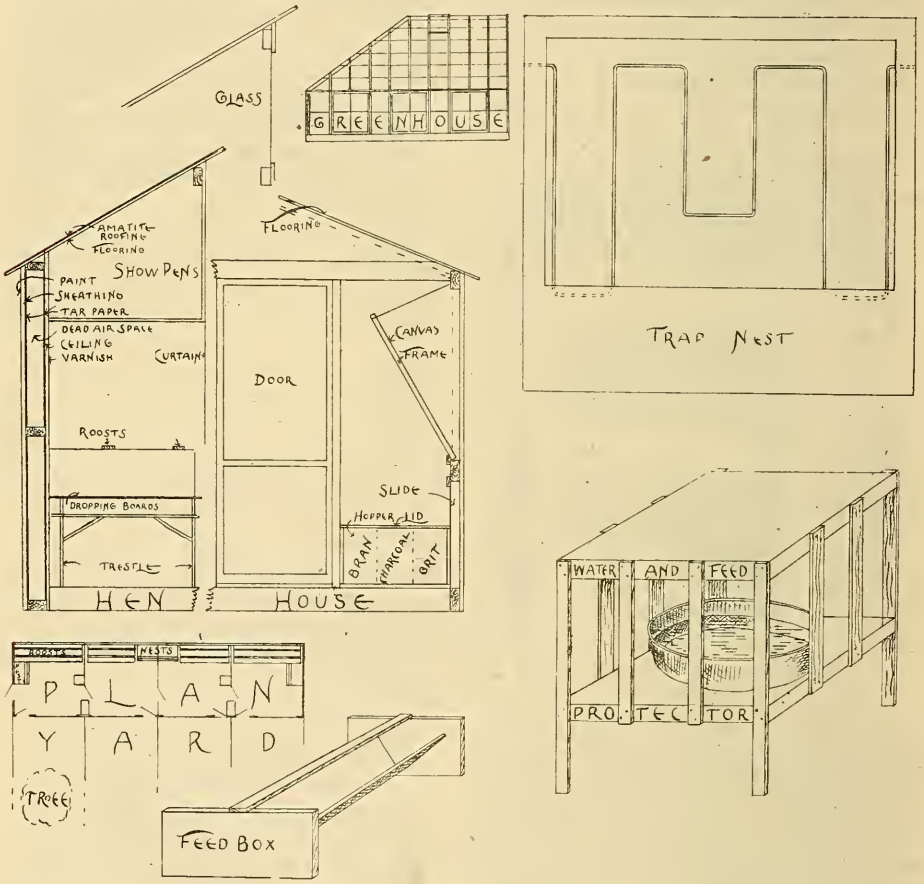
Every few days I get to talking with some brother of my own local and although I have known him as a union carpenter for years, I just learn that he, too, not only keeps a few hens and an old rooster, but he has real birds that would be a credit to any poultry show.

Realizing the great interest many carpenters have in poultry in this locality, and believing the same interest is in nearly every locality, I believe many carpenters would be interested in my idea of a poultry house, not only to gather some little thought to apply to their own poul-

try house, but to build for their neighbor as well.

There is no doubt but there is more interest in poultry raising throughout the length and breadth of the land than ever before, and there are natural reasons for it. The country is getting so well settled that there is not the room for cattle raising there used to be, and besides the cattle kings and packing houses have so monopolized the meat business that it is a luxury almost for a workingman to have meat on his table. Yes, they have the pig and cow cornered; but it's not so easy to corner the hen, for the poor man can raise a good many of them on any little corner in the back of his lot.

A few years ago it was thought that to raise poultry successfully you must have a good deal of room and let the fowls run at large over a big field, but in late years they have learned that the very best poultry and very best results from poultry can be obtained with them contained in very small quarters. Philo's system even claims the very best results are obtained in small coops, which are practically nothing more than boxes about the size of dry goods boxes; but while I know good results have been obtained by even such small quarters, I prefer a more permanent house, and one big enough for one to walk through it.



The very best poultry today is raised in very inexpensive buildings. The most expensive poultry houses ever built proved in many cases to be about the poorest houses poultry ever were housed

in, for the main reason that they were built too tight and not properly ventilated.

Some years ago I built on the back end of my lot a poultry house ten by twenty feet and by putting a poultry wire partition I had two pens ten feet square. I built a gable shingled roof. Later on, as my poultry business grew, with a little second-hand flooring and a very few two-by-fours I continued it on across my lot, making it forty feet long and made four pens, as the plan shows. I also had a yard for each pen and a tree for shade in each yard. The addition, as I stated, I built of second-hand flooring. At first I covered the north side of the roof with roofing paper, and for years the south roof had nothing but just the flooring. By nailing new flooring in the center and letting the joints warp up it is practically rain-proof.

Notice in the plan how I make two hoppers and two drinking dishes answer for the four pens by placing them by the partition. Nearly half of the year my poultry are in the pens and are not let out into the yards at all except in the summer time. The pens and yards are small, and yet, in this small place, I have raised thousands of as fine-blooded barred Plymouth Rocks as there are in the world.

My hen houses have gable roofs and open front, that is, each pen has three by six foot openings, which are only covered with one-inch mesh wire to keep anything from crawling in, except in the very coldest days, when I temporarily put in sash to about half fill the openings, and on the very coldest nights set in the rest of the opening muslin. Should the weather get below zero I would put a curtain in front of the roosts those cold nights.

If I were to build a deeper house than about ten feet I would extend the back roof up and put in glass, so it would let the sun shine right into the very back part as well as all other parts of the hen house. I would build the north side as tight as possible and leave the south side considerably open to let in a lots of fresh air, yet avoid draught and the cold north winds.

Every fixture can be easily taken out and the entire building thoroughly cleaned, and by using some cheap varnish, thinned down with coal oil, every spring on the north or back wall, it is cheap and looks well, and the insects don't like it and simply don't live there.

But the first few weeks of the life of my little chicks that are hatched out the first of the year are spent in my little greenhouse, which is only warmed on cold nights by the brooder lamp. It is surprising how many little chicks can be started there in the passageway between the early growing green stuff and practically not take up any room at all. There is nothing better to feed hens in than to tack two sheathing boards together and nail a piece on each end. It is cheap, handy and simple.

For years I had trouble, where I kept deep mess or straw, to keep a respectable place for them to drink and not have them scratch it full of litter, but the water and feed protector, as illustrated, fills the bill.

A bent wire in the front of the nest, arranged so it will strike on the bottom, will let the old hen in easily, but she can raise the "very old harry" and she can't get out, for she is trapped sure enough.

Above the roosts I have arranged show pens, where I can put up show birds and get them ready for the show or ready for shipment, or I can put up there an old setting hen or extra rooster. It is very convenient for many uses and yet it does not take up a bit of room, in fact, it makes the roosting place for the hens just that much warmer. By making the floor in it just a bit higher at the front edge the fresh air comes in on a cool night over the slanting canvas frame and gives the sleeping hens good fresh air to breathe and the warm and foul air rises up against the floor above and slides along and out into the top of the gable and through the cracks in the shingles.

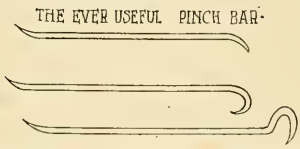
Any old box will do for a dusting box in the winter time. Nail legs on it so it will be up out of the poultry's way, so

they can scratch all around in under it. This gives them all the room of the floor and yet does not allow them to fill it with straw, as it is up out of their way.

My floors are cement, covered with several inches of straw, and especially every spring are thoroughly cleaned and washed out with a solution of crude carbolic acid and coal oil, and by using air-slacked lime occasionally on the dropping boards everything is kept pure and healthy.

A Few Short Cuts
(By John Upton.)

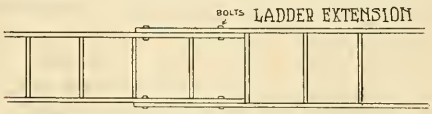
A very handy tool is the pinch, wrecking or claw bar. When nails or spikes are to be drawn it is hard on the hammer handle, even though you put a block of wood under the handle.



Any blacksmith will make these from an eight-sided steel rod about thirty inches long for a small sum.

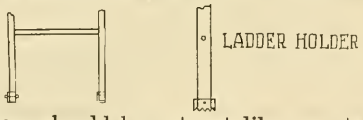
A few good styles are shown in the illustrations. Almost any style can be made, according to one's work.

Sometimes our longest ladder is a little too short. Here is a device which may help you. It should be six to eight feet



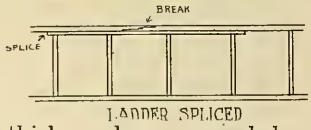
long, with three or four rounds, and just wide enough to slip on outside of the ladder on which it is used. It should be fastened with two bolts in each side.

Another device is easily made to keep the ladder from slipping. It is made from heavy sheet metal. These attachments should fit the wood loosely. The



bottom should be cut out like saw teeth. Drill a hole through the metal and another one in the wood to fit it. Put in a good bolt.

When one side of your ladder gets broken, take a piece of hardwood 1½



inches thick, as long as needed and the width of the side. Bore holes to receive the rounds. Drive the ladder apart where broken. Put your splice on and replace the side. Bolts can be used to secure more strength.

That Wagon Spoke
(By John Upton.)

Did you ever have occasion to tighten the wagon spoke, but did not know just how to go at it?

A knowledge of how to do a certain thing comes very handy if one happens to be away from home and has no tools to work with.

When the tire comes off, or seems loose, get a small stick for a lever. Cut a piece of leather from some part of the harness if you can not do better.

Place one stick against the hub and use another for your lever. The curved part of the rim of the wheel should be raised from the spoke. Now put the piece of leather around the tenon and drop the rim back to place.

Squaring the Sills for a Building
(By John Upton.)

I saw this simple device in a paper and it has helped me many times in my work.

If we have a right angle triangle, whose base is eight feet and perpendicular is six feet, the hypothenuse must be ten feet.

Taken from this problem, one can measure eight feet from the corner of one side of the building and six feet from the corner on the other side, and move the timbers until the ten-foot pole comes to our marks.

This may seem very simple, yet it may be just the idea you will need in your work in the near future.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1912, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Die Entscheidung des G. T. wurde vorenthalten, da die gezeigten Papiere nicht zeigten, daß dies ein plötzlicher Umfall war wie per Sektion 96 und 97. Die Appellirung wurde fallen gelassen.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appellirung der L. U. 224 über die Entscheidung des G. T., welcher die Unterstützung des Gilbert Jones. Eine Bestätigung des Klägers zeigte, daß derselbe nicht Rückständig sei. Der G. T. wird den Fall wieder eröffnen.

Resolution Nr. 49 wurde an den G. E. B. verwiesen. Da diese Resolution besagt, daß die Konvention den G. E. B. benachrichte Gewisses zu thun, erst soll die Konvention darüber stimmen. Der G. E. B. erwies dieses an die Konvention.

30. September 1912.

Alle anwesend außer Post.

Der Board bewilligte weitere $500.00 für die Verteidigung des S. P. Meadows und H. R. Kline des Indianapolis D. C.

Dallas, Texas. Appellirung R. M. Means der L. U. 198 über die Entscheidung des G. P. Aktion wurde bis zur Januars-Sitzung, da die Papiere in dem Besitze des G. O. sind.

Stockton, Cal. Anfrage der L. U. 266 für Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung um Halbfeiertag am Samstag, welchs am ersten Montag im Januar 1913 in Kraft tritt. Sanktion gewährt.

Belmar, N. J. Anfrage der L. U. 1327 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung um Lohnerhöhung von $3.50 auf $4.00 den Tag, welches am ersten Montag im April 1913 in Kraft treten soll. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird später besprochen werden wie per Sektion 151 der G. K.

Aberdeen, Wash. Forderung der L. U. 883 um Sanktion einer Gewerksforderung, welche den Lohn von $3.60 auf $4.00 den Tag erhöhen soll, welche am 1. Januar 1913 in Kraft treten soll. Sanktion gewährt.

Oil City, Pa. Vollständige Liste der Ausgaben einer Bewilligung wurde von der L. U. 830 erhalten. Da die L. U. die übriggebliebenen $29.45 zurücksandte, wurden die Papiere den Akten einverleibt

Montgomery County, Pa. Der D. C. zeigte eine Liste der Ausgaben einer Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Da der D. C. verfehlte, die Quittungen zu senden, wird der G. O. den D. C. benachrichten, daß er dieselben sende.

Hanford, Cal. Forderung der L. U. 1043 für eine Bewilligung für die L. U. 701 Fresno, Cal., für Organisationszwecke. Die Forderung wurde verneint.

1. Oktober 1912.

Alle anwesend.

Der Board bewilligte $1,000.00 an den D. C. Grand Rapids, Mich., und $300.00 an den D. C. Jacksonville, Fla., für Organisationszwecke. Eine vollständige Liste der Ausgaben mit Quittungen soll an den G. O. geschickt werden.

Youngstown, Ohio. Der Board bewilligte $300 für Organisationszwecke. Der G. O. soll eine Liste der Ausgaben und Quittungen erhalten.

Gary, Ind., D. C. und Tampa, Fla., erhielten je $500.00 für Organisationszwecke mit der Forderung, daß die Liste der Ausgaben mit den Quittungen an den G. O. geschickt werden.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Vollständige Liste der Ausgaben einer Bewilligung wurde den Akten einverleibt. Eine Forderung um weitere $500.00 wurde gewährt.

Forderung verschiedener L. U.'en aus dem mittleren Iowa um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Da diese Forderung von verschiedenen Distrikten kommt wo kein D. C. ist und wo keine Lokal dieses gut versehen könnte, wird die Forderung verneint. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt, einen Stifter in dieses Territorium zu schicken.

Der Board bewilligte $200.00 an den D. C. Cumberland, Md., für Stiftungszwecke, mit der Bedingung, daß der G. O. eine Liste der Ausgaben erhalten.

Forderung aus Birmingham, Ala., um $500.00 wurde bewilligt. Forderung um einen Stifter wurde an den G. P. gewendet.

Anfrage aus dem Mississippi Valley distrikt um eine Bewilligung um Stiftungszwecke wurde den Mitgliedern des 3ten und 5ten Distrikten und dem G. P., G. S. und G. T. überlassen.

Der Board bewilligte $1,000.00 an den Cleveland, Ohio, D. C. für Stiftungszwecke, unter der Bedingung, daß eine Liste der Ausgaben mit den Quittungen an den G. O. geschickt werden.

Dayton, Ohio. Der G. S. erschien vor

dem Board in Bezug auf einer Bewilligung für Arbeiter in einem Streite mit ihren Arbeitgebern. Er besagte, daß die Papiere in dem Besitze des G. O. sind. Der Board verlangt, daß der G. S. die Geschichte dieses Streites an den Board schicken soll.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Forderung des D. C. für Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung welche die L. U. 1820 veranstaltet zur Erhöhung der Löhne und Reduzirung der 10 Stunden auf 9 Stunden den Tag. Sanktion bewilligt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wurde auf später verschoben da die Papiere bei den G. O. empfangen werden.

Joplin, Mo. Antwort des G. S. auf den Telegramm der L. U. 311 in bezug auf die Ausschließung wurde vor den Board gebracht. Da die weitere Auskunft, welche der G. S. verlangte, noch nicht angelangt ist, wurde nichts beschlossen.

Denver, Colo. Nachricht des Anwalts Hersey in bezug der Ausgaben für die Verteidigung in Gerichtsfällen gegen den U. B., von der A. S. of C. eingereicht wurden. Der Board bewilligte $500.00 für Anwaltsgebühren.

Lockport, N. Y. Appellirung des J. H. Kew über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle J. H. Kew vs. Niagara County D. C. Der Board bestimmte, daß der Theil in welchem der G. P. entschied, daß der D. C. das echte Tribunal sei für Uebertretung der Gewerksgesetze, gesetzlich sei. Der Board entschied jedoch, daß ein Mitglied welches von einer L. U. zittirt wird rscheinen muß, und dort die Frage der Jurisdiktion zu erheben, und wenn er dieses verfehlt, macht er sich der Mißachtung schuldig. Deshalb war die Geldstrafe gesetzlich.

Resolution Nr. 49 wurde an den G. E. B. gewendet. Der Board verlegte dieses bis zur Januarssitzung.

Resolution Nr. 60, welche um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke in Chicago fragt, wurde bis zur Januarssitzung verlegt bis auf weitere Auskunft.

Gary, Ind. Mitteilung der L. U. 985 in bezug auf einen Kontraktor von Champaign, Ill., wurde verlesen. Dieses wurde an den G. P. gewendet, da die Konvention schon auf dieses gewerkt wie per Resolution Nr. 20.

Der G. E. B. unterrichtete den G. T. $40,000.00 von der Merchants National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., zu ziehen, und dieselben in der Anglo und London, Paris, National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., zu deponieren, welche 3 Prozent Zinsen zahlt, und die Bank soll Versicherung stellen.

2. Oktober 1912.

Alle anwesend.

Boston, Mass. Appellirung der L. U. 846 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle der L. U. 846 vs. L. U. 33 in bezug auf die Aufnahme Sam Crowe in die L. U. 33. Crowe war früher ein Mitglied der L. U. 846. Die Papiere vor dem Board zeigen, daß vom Juli 1911 bis zum Juli 1912 nichts in bezug auf dieses von der L. U. 846 eintraf. Da die Appellirung nicht in 30 Tagen eintraf, wurden die Papiere den Akten einverleibt.

Portland, Ore. Appellirung des C. L. Utter über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle C. L. Utter vs. Portland, Ore., D. C., in bezug auf die Erwählung eines Geschäftsagenten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde auferhalten und somit der Fall erledigt.

Butte, Mont. Appellirung der L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle Chester Christianser vs. L. U. 112. Die Papiere in diesem Falle zeigen, daß die Entscheidung des G. P. am 6. Juli 1912 abgegeben wurde. Da die Appellirung nicht vor den 30 Tagen einlief, wurden die Papiere den Akten einverleibt.

San Francisco, Cal. Appellirung des Chas. Anderson, der L. U. 22, über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Bay Co. D. C. vs. Chas. Anderson. Da die Appellirung nicht in 30 Tagen einlief, wurde der Fall erledigt.

Passaic, N. J. Appellirung des P. P. Redington, der L. U. 490 Passaic, über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle P. P. Redington vs. Bergen County, N. Y., D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten und somit der Fall erledigt.

3. Oktober 1912.

Alle anwesend.

Da keine weitere Geschäfte vorhanden waren, vertagte der Board sich bis zum 6. Januar 1913.

C. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, G. S.

Die Arbeiterwohnungsfrage.

(Fortsetzung von Oktober Nummer.)

eine Stube nebst Küche hatten, und in welchen 826,723 Arbeiter wohnen mußten! Und dazu waren noch 32,812 Wohnungen vorhanden, die nur einen heizbaren Raum besaßen und in welchen 59,746 Personen wohnten.

Und der Mietspreis für die vorletzt genannten 194,394 „Normalarbeiterwohnungen" beträgt 1907 laut Berechnungen sogar durchschnittlich 300 Mark. Es dürfte nicht so bekannt sein, daß die in England notorischen, ungesunden Kellerwohnungen auch in Deutschland zu Tausenden zu finden sind und daß sie in Berlin z. B. in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten des vorigen Jahrhunderts mit alleiniger Ausnahme des letzten Jahrzehnts zunahmen. So hatten in Berlin von je 1000 bewohnten Gebäuden in den

Jahren	Keller-wohnung
1864	400
1875	454
1880	683
1890	571

Aehnliche Zustände weisen die vorhin schon genannten Großstädte des deutschen Reiches auf. Es kommen außerdem Tausende von dürftigen und kleinen Wohnungen vor, in welchen noch in den Schlafräumen der Familie fremde Schlafleute beiderlei Geschlechtes aufgenommen werden und dort die Nacht zubringen — ein Zustand, der wiederholt zu den traurigsten Schreckensromanen und Sittlichkeitsvergehen geführt hat, wovon die Polizeiberichte der Großstädte Zeugnis ablegen, auf deren Wiedergabe hier aber verzichtet werden muß. Wenn wir des Weiteren belehrt werden, daß in Ländern zuweilen noch in der Gegenwart an 60,000 Familien je nur in einem Raum wohnen, daß in New York sich Dutzende von Fällen aufweisen lassen, wo mehrere Familien in einem Zimmer hausen, das durch Kreidestriche für die einzelnen Familienhäupter abgegrenzt ist, so läßte sich ahnen, was für eine Katastrophe solches Wohnungselend für Leib und Seele der von ihm Betroffenen bedeuten muß. Kaum minder groß sind sittliche Gefahren, welche durch das in Deutschland so weit verbreitete Schlafleutewesen (siehe oben) entstehen. In Leipzig hatten noch zu Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts 30 Prozent, in Berlin 23 Prozen, in München 31 Prozent, in Breslau 20,7 Prozen aller Wohnungen familienfremde Elemente, Zimmermieter oder Schlafgänger bei sich. Schlechte Wohnungen, überfüllte Räume, ungeheizte Zimmer, ungemütliches Heim, zu dichtes Nebeneinanderwohnen von Familienfremden, oft streitende und zankende Elemente, Zusammenwürfelung der Geschlechter einerseits, und Hausflucht, Krankheit, hohe Sterblichkeitsziffer, Alkoholismus, Drang der Familienväter nach dem Wirtshause, Untergrabung des Scham- und Schicklichkeitsgefühls andererseits, das sind die Früchte, welche aus dem modernen Wohnungselend, besonders in den größern und Großstädten, hervorwachsen. So schreibt der badische Fabrikinspektor Wörishoffer (die soziale Lage der Fabrikarbeiter in Mannheim, Baden, ruhe 1891) folgendes über die oben geschilderte Praxis, Schlafstellen an Familienfremde zu überlassen: Die Schlafmädchen sind bei der schlechten Bezahlung der weiblichen Arbeiter in der Regel nicht imstande, so viel zu bezahlen, um ein besonderes Zimmer eingeräumt zu bekommen. „Sie schlafen dann in der Regel mit einem der Kinder in einem Bette, was bei dem lockeren Leben vieler dieser Mädchen fast mit Notwendigkeit zu einem frühzeitigen Verderbnis der Kinder solcher Arbeiterfamilien führen muß. Die Akten der Staatsanwaltschaft enthalten nach dieser Seite lehrreiches Material und enthüllen Zustände schlimmster Art." Ueber Wiener Arbeiterwohnungsverhältnisse schreibt Professor von Philippovich (Professor der National-Oekonomie daselbst) folgendermaßen, indem er seine bei Untersuchung der Wiener Arbeiterwohnungszustände gewonnenen Eindrücke zusammenfaßt: „Man kann Wohnung für Wohnung abschreiten, ohne mehr zu erblicken, als die notdürftigsten Einrichtungsgegenstände und das geringst mögliche Maß von Kleidungsstücken. Von der Fülle der Produktion auf allen Gebieten des Hausrats dringt nichts in diese Schichten der Bevölkerung. Sie haben nur im Gebrauche, was zum Leben unentbehrlich ist, und das nicht immer im ausreichenden Maße.... Es fehlt alles, was wir als Grundlage gesunden bürgerlichen Lebens anzusehen gewohnt sind: die selbstständige Existenz der Familie, die besondere Fürsorge für die Grundbedürfnisse des täglichen Lebens, für die Erkrankten und Pflegebedürftigen, die Wahrung der Schamhaftigkeit durch Trennung der Geschlechter, (Verhüllung des Geschlechtslebens der Eltern vor den Kindern), die erzieherische Fürsorge der Eltern für die Kinder in Stunden der Ruhe und Erholung. Diese Wohnungen bieten keine Behaglichkeit und keine Erquickung, sie geben keinen Reiz für den von der Arbeit Abgemühten. Wer in sie herabgesunken oder hineingeboren wurde, muß körperlich und geistig verkümmern und verwelken oder verwildern."

Diese Schilderungen des Wohnungselends lassen sich ohne wesentliche Aenderung auf viele Großstädte der Ver. Staaten übertragen, über deren Arbeiterwohnungs-Frage zu einer anderen Zeit an dieser Stelle Erörterungen gepflogen werden mögen.

Die Mitgliederzahl des Zimmererverbandes betrug am Schlusse des ersten Quartals 60,966. Das ist gegenüber dem gleichen Quartal des Vorjahres eine Zunahme von 1,646 Mitgliedern. Von den Ausgaben der Verbandskasse entfielen u. a. auf Streiks 21,394 Mk., Agitation 37,122 Mk., Arbeitslosenunterstützung 597,014 Mk., Reiseunterstützung 22,084 Mk. Das Verbandsvermögen betrug 2,676,008 Mk., davon 1,932,800 Mk. in der Hauptkasse. Der Verband rüstet bereits zu dem nächstjährigen Vertragsablauf im Baugewerbe zu erwartenden Auseinandersetzungen mit dem Unternehmertum. Der Zentralvorstand des Verbandes schreibt jetzt zur Stärkung der Verbandshauptkasse einen einmaligen Extrabeitrag aus. Derselbe wird in der Art erhoben, daß die Ortskassen je nach der Beitragskasse je 0,50—3,10 Mk. für je 13 im zweiten Vierteljahr vereinnahmte Beiträge aus ihren Mitteln an die Hauptkasse abführen. In der Praxis bedeutet dies also eine Verschiebung von Geldern aus den Ortskassen an die Hauptkasse.

Departement Francais

La Providence Populaire
(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

La presse ouvrière française publiait récement une correspondance du camarade E. Reibel, de Berlin, et que je trouve d'un intérêt suffisant pour le porter a la connaissance des lecteurs du Carpenter, d'autant plus, que parmi nos camarades militants des Etats-Unis, un projet semblable a déjà été discuté, sans pour cela se trouver plus avance. Peut être la correspondance de notre ami renouvellera le projet americain.

Le Congrès des coopératives ouvrières allemandes et des syndicats libres (trade unions) vienneut de jeter les bases d'une assurance mutuelle grandiose, sous le nom de "Providence populaire," destinés a assurer les ouvriers, et d'une façon générale les gens du peuple contre l'incendie, sur la vie et leur faciliter l'épargne. Cette organisation nouvelle du prolétariat allemand fonctionnera dès le 1 Janvier 1913. Le capital initial a déjà été souscrit par les syndicats et les cooperatives; il ne s'agit plus que de régles les détails du fonctionnement.

Le but de l'oeuvre nouvelle a été excellement défini par notre camarade von Elm, le dévoué administrateur de la grande coopérative hambourgeoise, Production.

Il faut, a-t-il dit au récent congrès de Berlin des cooperatives allemandes, que le mouvement cooperatif vese constamment de s'emparer de tout l'être humain, avec tous ses besoins. La cooperative doit être une institution pour le peuple entier. Plus nous faisons pour donner satisfaction a des besoins réels, plus profondes sont les racines que poussera le mouvement cooperatif dans le peuple.

J'accorde a nos adversaires que nous ne nous chargeons pas uniquement de l'assurance populaire pour l'améliorer et la rendre meilleur marché.

Non, si les syndicats (unions) et les coopératives créent ensemble la providence populaire, ils le font aussi pour donner a leur action de nouveaux points d'appui dans le peuple, pour prouver toujours d'avantage quels resultats féconds la collaboration solidaire des syndicats et des cooperatives peut obtenir.

Voila le but idéal que nous avons en vue. Si serions des sots, si nous gâchions cet idéal en employant les resources de la providence populaire également pour d'autres buts, pour des grêves ou pour la lutte politique. La providence populaire a des tâches si grandes, si splendides a remplir, qu'on ne pourrait que lui nuire en les confondant avec d'autres tâches, si necessaires et si bonnes qu'elles soient.

Les fondateurs de la providence populaire ne cachent pas leur ferme intention de combattre énérgiquement les grandes sociétés d'assurance qui, sous prétexte d'assurer les gens du peuple contre certains risques de la vie, ne font que les exploiter. Chiffres en main, ils prouvent que ses sociétés ne servent qu à enricher leurs actionnaires et leurs administrateurs, auquels elles accordent des dividendes et des traitements fabuleux. Ainsi, le directeur de la Compagnie "Victoria a eu, l'année dernière, près d'un million de Mark d'honoraires.

Les actionnaires ont touché comme dividende 33% sur leur capital actions. Les bénéfices enormes sont réalisés au détriment des assurés, soumis a des conditions draconiennes, ainsi, si un assuré ne verse pas sa prime pendant quelque temps, il perd le bénéfice de son assurance (lapses) sa police est perimée.

La Providence populaire veut faire autre chose, elle ne veut pas réaliser des bénéfices pour ses actionnaires, mais être utile a ses sociétaires. L'intéret qu'elle

servira, a ses actionnaires ne pourra pas dépasser 4%.

Tous les bénéfices, défalcation faite des sommes qui seront versées aux fond de réserve prescrits par la loi, seront employés au profit des assurés. Aucun assuré ne peut perdre les versements qu'il a déjà faits. Si pendant quelque temps il n'a pas pu payer sa prime, sa police, ipso facto, sera transformée en une assurance sur la vie et une assurance—épargne, il payera ses primes, quand il le pourra. Toute possibilité de perte est ainsi automatiquement écartée pour lui.

A la base de l'oeuvre se trouvent les grandes organisations syndicales (trades unions) et cooperatives, les unes avec 1,-300,000 adhérants, et les autres avec 2,-400,000 membres. Le capital initial d'un Million de Marks ($250,000.) est sauscrits par moitié par les chambres syndicales et les sociétées cooperatives, et sera versé comptant. L'assemblée générale, le conseil d'administration et le conseil de contrôle seront composés par moitié par les délégués des organisations contractantes. Les actions ne pourront être reportées sur d'autres propriétaires qu'avec le consentement du conseil d'administration et du contrôle. Les fonds seront convertis en valeurs sûres, protégés par la loi.

Afin de dispenser le moins d'argent possible en frais d'administration, se seront les trésoriers des syndicats et les administrateurs des divers sociétées cooperatives, qui eneaésseront les primes et seront chargés des écritures. De cette façon, les frais seront reduits au strict minimum, et les sommes réparties entre les assurés seront d'autant plus grandes.

La Providence populaire est appelée à rendre d'immenses services au prolétariat allemand, en augmentant sa sécurité et en le libérant du joug de certaines sociétés capitalistes. C'est ce qui explique les attaques furieuses de la presse capitaliste contre elle.

Les plumitifs au service des puissanees d'argent ne reculent devant aucune calomnie pour suspecter et salir le nouvel éffort tenté par nos camarades. Ceux-ci ne se laisseront pas intimider. Avec leur énèrgie coutumière, sauront faire prospérer leur nouvelle oeuvre, qui vient s'ajouter a tout d'autres oeuvres déjà fécondes en résultats.

Ce qui est possible a nos camarades d'Allemagne, ne saurait être impossible aux organisations americaines. A défaut d'organisations cooperatives, qui malheureusement y font encore défaute, la A. F. of Labor, ou voir même une au plusieurs trades unions nationales seraient parfaitement en mesure détablir une solide société de ce genre capable de faire coneurence aux grandes Co. d'assurance, tel que la Prudential, la Métropolitan, la Home, au la New York Life, et taut d'autres, qui s'énsidussent d'une manière scandaleuse en explaiteurl ses propres employés aussi bien que leur clientelle ouvrière. C'est précisement ave les dollars et les cents hebdomadairement recueuillis, sans le nom d'industriel insurance policie, que les dites Compagnies bâtissent ces enormes "skyscrapers" a New York, Newark, Boston et Chicago.

C'est ave les sommes rolés sans prétexte de "lapses," qu'elles trouvent les moyens d'accaparer les services pubiques du gaz, de l'électrisitée et de la distribution des eaux, de même qu élles ont réussis a faire mains basses sur les moyens de transport tel que grandes lignes de chemins de fer, des tramways et de nouvelles compagnies maritimes. C'est avec l'argent saustrait aux travailleurs americains qu'elles exploitent comme client, qui leurs donne son argent a titre d'assuré, et comme ouvrier, qui travaille a leur service. Sans compter, que rarement elles tiennent les engagements prisent envers la clientèle.

If you will sing a song as you go along,
In the face of a real or fancied wrong,
In spite of the doubt, if you'll fight it out,
And show a heart that is brave and stout;
If you'll laugh at the jeers and refuse the tears,
You'll force the ever-reluctant cheers
That the world denies when a coward cries,
To give to the man who bravely tries.
And you'll win success with a little song
If you'll sing the song as you go along.

B. McCain Fields.

Death Roll

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis.

LLOYD, L. W., of L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

Claims Paid During Nov., 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
18135	Mrs. Julia A. Shea	23	$ 50.00
18136	F. J. Schlosser (dis.)	103	400.00
18137	Henry W. Burhaus	167	200.00
18138	Mrs. Justina Nyquist	181	50.00
18139	P. J. Kuntz	191	200.00
18140	Mrs. C. A. Chamberlin	257	50.00
18141	Mrs. Katherine Murphy	340	50.00
18142	A. J. Hanesworth	515	50.00
18143	Eustace Richards	587	200.00
18144	Milton C. Chamberlain	750	200.00
18145	Mrs Mary A. Gray	885	50.00
18146	E. N. Conrad	943	200.00
18147	Mrs. Annie E. Sader	985	50.00
18148	Martman Kleinpell (dis.)	1108	400.00
18149	Andrew Harrison (bal.)	1779	22.85
18150	Joseph Witowski	12	200.00
18151	John MacLeod	160	200.00
18152	E. M. Edwards (dis.)	198	400.00
18153	Frank Schroeder	355	200.00
18154	Robert W. Arthurs	626	50.00
18155	Mrs. Selma Wounsch	12	50.00
18156	Mrs. Anna Fisher	14	50.00
18157	Charles J. Swanson	22	50.00
18158	Frank Zichacek	39	50.00
18159	Howard A. Doane	33	200.00
18160	Mrs. Ella Marshburn	52	50.00
18161	S. H. Shinn	98	200.00
18162	Chas. McCleland	106	50.00
18163	Oscar E. Gates	258	200.00
18164	Robert Schmidt	309	200.00
18165	Robert Stevens	326	100.00
18166	Joseph Koeller	375	188.50
18167	Mrs. Salome Schlick	375	50.00
18168	Mrs. Josephine Gebhardt	375	50.00
18169	Horace W. Burnham	425	50.00
18170	Paul Schoene	513	200.00
18171	Henry F. Wasman	813	200.00
18172	Mrs. Anna E. Erickson	877	50.00
18173	Albert Alberts	1244	200.00
18174	August Kuehn	1784	200.00
18175	Peter De Boer	1802	200.00
18176	Mrs. Fannie A. Elliott	2	50.00
18177	Peter Yule	26	179.75
18178	John Dunky, Sr.	41	50.00
18179	C. H. Atkins	64	200.00
18180	Gabriel Noel	96	50.00
18181	Thomas Flannigan (dis.)	117	400.00
18182	Joseph Simard	134	200.00
18183	G. R. Elgan	169	200.00
18184	Mrs. Jessie M. Rennie	251	50.00
18185	Mrs. Amy G. Hicks	345	50.00
18186	Mrs. Ada E. Stone	345	50.00
18187	Richard L. Mills	345	200.00
18188	Charles A. Rolander	826	200.00
18189	Mrs. Lena B. Collier	856	25.00
18190	Fred A. Wright	993	200.00
18191	John Smith	1119	200.00
18192	Sylvio Despardin	1760	50.00
18193	Mrs. Eva James	1816	50.00
18194	Reinhold Gustafson	8	200.00
18195	Geo. E. Chipman	79	200.00
18196	Geo. W. Hazard, Sr.	79	50.00
18197	Geo. Millard	160	200.00
18198	James Nelson	180	50.00
18199	J. M. S. Bush	196	200.00
18200	Wm. R. Minter	605	50.00
18201	J. R. Cyr	635	200.00
18202	E. L. Fickess	772	200.00
18203	James Boin	10	200.00
18204	Wm. DeFrates	16	200.00
18205	Ransom Gathard	16	200.00
18206	Y. O. Shook (dis.)	213	300.00
18207	Fred Schriefer	467	200.00
18208	James Brennan	476	50.00
18209	Pierre Charrier	1127	50.00
18210	Frank J. Doody	9	200.00
18211	Elmer H. Ferris	26	200.00
18212	Christian Diesenthold	125	50.00
18213	Mrs. Anna E. Borden	137	50.00
18214	Mrs. Catherine M. Raab	164	50.00
18215	Mrs. Lula B. Edwards	213	50.00
18216	F. P. Clark	259	200.00
18217	Mrs. Mary J. Drummer	346	50.00
18218	John Tucholz	440	200.00
18219	E. S. Fairbank	515	100.00
18220	Mrs. Jennie A. Mackenzie	888	50.00
18221	George Cronk	1263	50.00
18222	T. J. Shirk	1364	50.00
18223	Mrs. Irene Lederle	1727	50.00
18224	Fred Moehlman (dis.)	2	400.00
18225	Mrs. Marie Zimmerman	15	50.00
18226	Mrs. Maria Schweitzer	47	50.00
18227	Mrs. Margarette Luehman	153	50.00
18228	Joshua B. Tew	176	200.00
18229	C. E. Hayes	531	200.00
18230	B. F. Colson (dis.)	627	400.00

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18232	Joe Olson	7	200.00
18233	Geo. Duensing	291	200.00
18234	Thomas B. Hays	855	50.00
18235	K. Hermann Nelson	109	100.00
18236	Gorden Showers	117	200.00
18237	O. P. Moss	198	100.00
18238	J. B. Wren	283	200.00
18239	Mrs. Helena Bensel	329	50.00
18240	Louis Baer	419	200.00
18241	Mrs. Hattie A. Rice	559	50.00
18242	Mrs. Lena Morrissey	866	50.00
18243	Mrs. Lephia Beeson	1280	50.00
18244	John Mezera	1615	200.00
18245	George Winkel	2	200.00
18246	Louis Hub	73	200.00
18247	James Vance	172	200.00
18248	W. P. Spear	180	50.00
18249	Wm. Schmidt	182	200.00
18250	Charles F. St. John	667	50.00
18251	Charles Augustine	711	50.00
18252	Leo May	98	200.00
18253	Martin Wickland	10	200.00
18254	Mrs. Philippina Post	32	50.00
18255	George M. Hoffman	119	200.00
18256	George N. Boyd	127	50.00
18257	Mrs. Anna Clemenson	160	50.00
18258	Albert Stahlie	429	200.00
18259	Frank L. Burnham	491	200.00
18260	Jose Comas	1474	200.00
18261	Mrs. Annie Burnham	1693	50.00
18262	O. Hammerlund	1	200.00
18263	John L. Harned	22	200.00
18264	Alexander Larson	126	200.00
18265	Wm. F. Moran	132	200.00
18266	Theodore Huff (dis.)	158	400.00
18267	E. L. Dakin	171	200.00
18268	Mrs. Nellie Heidler	208	50.00
18269	Samuel J. Brothers	266	200.00
18270	Mrs. Mathilde Fuhlendorf.	309	50.00
18271	Mrs. Mary Jane DeGraff	412	50.00
18272	Paul Carbiel	416	50.00
18273	Mrs. Catherine Blackburn.	736	50.00
18274	Mrs. Josephine Devost	1505	50.00
18275	Michael Godfrey	1678	200.00
18276	Mrs. Minnie L. Hale	198	50.00
18277	Theo. C. Sperling (dis.)	239	400.00
18278	John Quisenberry (dis.)	1771	300.00
18279	Mrs. Amanda Lilly	3	50.00
18280	John Hollingsworth	112	200.00
18281	Mrs. Lizzie Young	197	50.00
18282	F. H. Hicks	275	100.00
18283	Wm. B. Whipple	654	200.00
18284	Henry Tolliver	1939	100.00
18285	M. Komasinski	181	200.00
18286	John Marshall	709	200.00
18287	Mrs. Ida A. Douglas	75	50.00
18288	Mrs. Sophia Coleman	142	50.00
18289	Mrs. Winifred O'Donnell	258	50.00
18290	Mrs. Amanda Fulton	345	50.00
18291	Mrs. Clara C. Bortz	439	50.00
18292	August Peterson	1367	200.00
18293	Mrs. Josephine Lihosiak	1922	25.00
18294	Mrs. Emma Pettit	1922	50.00
18295	Mrs. Mamie M. Miller	84	50.00
18296	John C. O'Donnell	514	200.00
18297	T. B. Clark	1097	200.00
18298	Mrs. Mary Dvorak	1615	50.00
18299	Charles Carpenter	1717	200.00
18300	Otto J. Thelen	22	200.00
18301	Thomas W. Moore	51	200.00
18302	Thomas G. Wright	131	200.00
18303	Mrs. Martha A. Armstrong	213	50.00
18304	Mrs. Mary J. Ward	574	50.00
18305	Max Hellmig	1051	200.00
18306	Wm. Gallaway	1390	200.00
18307	Charles Nelson	1747	102.50
18308	Mrs. Hattie Richmond	1831	50.00
18309	Mrs. Anna Barresh	11	50.00
18310	Gustav Lossmann	12	200.00
18311	James L. McLagan	22	200.00
18312	James A. Brown	63	200.00
18313	Mrs. Anna Schrader	125	50.00
18314	A. Fishka	138	200.00
18315	Mrs. Chloe Matlock	198	50.00
18316	E. A. Hamilton	244	50.00
18317	O. Appenzeller	359	50.00
18318	Millard J. Robertson	388	200.00
18319	George L. Beman	537	200.00
18320	Guy Sanders	576	200.00
18321	Wm. Clark	1087	200.00
18322	David Cook	1168	50.00
18323	Mrs. Ida McCorkle	1725	50.00
18324	Mrs. Josine K. Hansen	1790	50.00
	Total		$25,943.60

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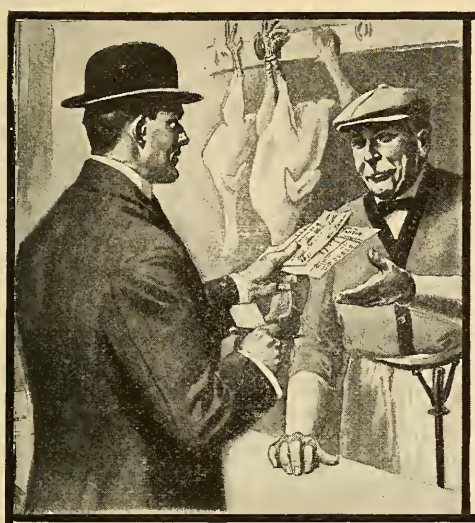

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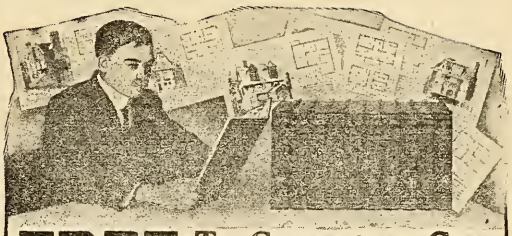

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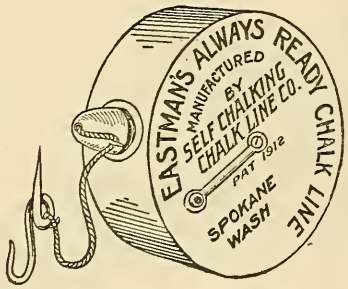

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Proposed Law for Idaho

(Continued from page 45.)

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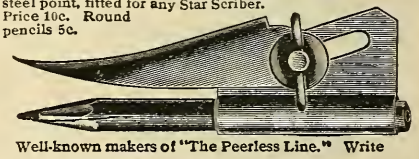

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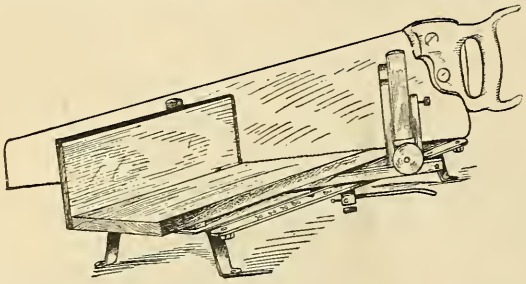

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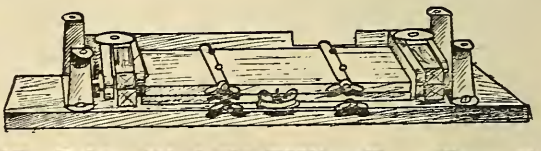

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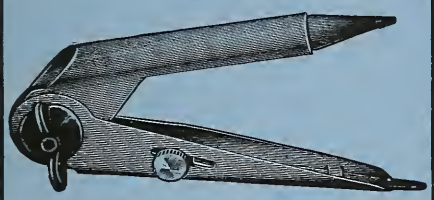

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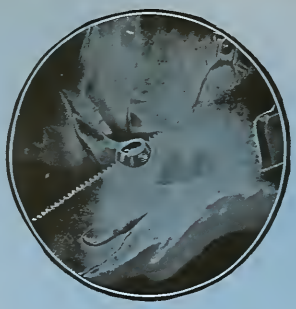

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